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## COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION PART 2

### APPENDIX TO HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

## COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 12, 13, AND 14, 1956
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1956
CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 3 AND 4, 1956
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., DECEMBER 5, 6, 7, AND 8, 1956
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., DECEMBER 11, 1956
SEATTLE, WASH., DECEMBER 13 AND 14, 1956

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

(INCLUDING INDEX)



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## COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION PART 2

Since these hearings are consecutively paged they are arranged by page number instead of alphabetically by title.

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Prepared and released by the COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Washington, D. C.

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#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

#### UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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#### Public Law 601, 79th Congress

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress (1946), chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. \* \* \*

#### PART 2-RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

#### Rule XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

- (q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
- (A) Un-American Activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make, from time to time, investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investi-

gation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

#### RULES ADOPTED BY THE 84TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 5, 1955

#### RULE X

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress:

(a) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of fine members.

#### RULE XI

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \* \*

- 17. Committee on Un-American Activities.
- (a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make, from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

### APPENDIX TO COMMUNIST POLITICAL SUBVERSION

Ехнівіт №. 1А

## White I want

### Copy UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States



TOT OLD IN WOLLD	Secretary, American Committee for Protecti
310 Egst h9th . t., New York City	, Greeting:
P	ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the
	the House of Representatives of the United States, or
	Monday, November 12 1956
	ittee Room, 22h-A Old Rouse Office Building,
masnington, D. C.	4740
	rs of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to
depart without leave of said committee.	tee for Protection of Foreign Born,
You Are Hereby Commanded to br	ring with you and produce before said committee, or
a duly authorized subcommittee thereof,	the following:(1)
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#### EVHIRIT NO 1R

ATTACHMENT TO SUBPOENA ISSUED OCTOBER 22, 1956, TO ABNER GREEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

(1) All letters and copies of letters, and all leaflets and documents of every nature whatsoever, incoming and outgoing, passing between the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, and the New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Eastern Pennsylvania (also known as Philadelphia) Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Midnest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Northwest (also known as Washington) Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Oregon Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Oregon Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, their officers and agents, during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act.

Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) Excerpts from the Minutes of all meetings of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, showing all action taken and all consideration given to proposals to revise, repeal, and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act: (b) Internal

Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act.

#### Ехнівіт №. 1С

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Received this writ at New York, W. Y. on (1.1.29,1956) and on	Tew York, W. Y., I served it on the within-named	by leaving a copy thereof or a subpoena ticket with	Warshalls Fees	Travel	Service	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

#### EXHIBIT No. 2

[Washington Star. July 28, 1951]

#### Judge Jails Fourth of Reds' Bondsmen on Contempt Charge

#### By the Associated Press

New York, July 28.—A fourth Civil Rights Congress bail fund trustee, Abner Green, was in jail today for refusing to assist the Government's hunt for a quartet of fugitive, top-rung Communists.

Jailing of Mr. Green on a contempt conviction yesterday was the top development as United States authorities pushed a home-front offensive against domestic Bods.

Another action was a motion to force William Z. Foster, the ailing titular head of American communism, to supply a new \$10,000 bail or go to jail. He currently is free on Civil Rights Congress' bail, which has been outlawed by a Federal judge.

#### SCHNEIDERMAN FAILS

The 12th secondary Communist, William Schneiderman, failed to get his \$100,000 bond reduced before a Federal commissioner here. Schneiderman, the party's California chairman, reportedly has assumed the national leadership with other Red bigwigs in jail or hiding. Unable to put up the bond, he himself remained in jail.

Altogether there are 34 American Communists under indictment on charges of conspiring to teach violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Eleven more, the party's "first-team" hierarchy, have been convicted on the same charge; but only seven surendered to serve prison terms of three to five years.

The other four—Robert Thompson, Gus Hall, Gilbert Green and Henry Winston—jumped a total of \$80,000 Civil Right Congress supplied bail, starting the current legal actions against the Reds' bail "angels."

#### FUND TRUSTEES BALKED

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan opened the hearings, seeking to find out the identities of subscribers to the bail fund. He said that such a course might provide a clue to the missing Reds.

But the bail fund's trustees balked, and Judge Ryan sentenced three to jail for contempt. He gave Millionaire Leftist Frederick Vanderbilt Field 90 days and Mystery Writer Dashiell Hammett and W. Alphaeus Hunton each six months. All are appealing.

months. All are appealing.

Federal Judge John F. X. McGoney (McGohey) meted out Green's six month contempt sentence yesterday when Green flatly told him "I will not obey" court orders to produce Civil Rights Congress' records before a Federal grand jury.

Green had been ordered to produce the records as well as those of a related group, the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Both outfits are on the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Obviously, prepared for the judge's action, Green's attorney carried into the courtroom a prepared notice of appeal from the contempt sentence.

Judge McGohey scheduled a further hearing for Green Monday and posed the threat of a second contempt sentence at that time.

#### THREE WOMEN COMMUNISTS ORDERED TO POST HIGHER BAIL

San Francisco, July 28.—Three women arrested here in an FBI roundup of California Communist leaders remained at liberty this morning, but were ordered behind bars by noon unless they raise additional bail.

Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman yesterday set \$50,000 as bail for each of the three women and four men arrested here. That lowered the bail for the men, who had been held in lieu of \$75,000. Two of the women, however, had been admitted to \$2,500 bail and the third to \$7,500. They contended the increased amount was "outrageous."

Judge Goodman gave them until noon to raise it.

In addition to the seven persons arrested here, five were held in Los Angeles and New York.

The Justice Department officials said they will ask indictments on all 12 in Los Angeles on charges of plotting to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government.

In increasing the bail for the three women, Judge Goodman said the charges call for "substantial" bail and he could see no reason for the women to have a different amount than the men

#### Ехнівіт №. 3

[New York Beacon, October 7, 1955]

(Issued by American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y., MU 4-3458)

#### New York Committee Annual Conference Meeting, in Special Session, Votes Merger of New York and American Committees

On September 8, 1955, meeting in a special reconvened session, the Annual Conference of the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born voted unanimously to merge the NYCPFB with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The merger was voted to assure that the work in behalf of the rights of foreign born residing in New York State would be maintained at the highest

possible level.

In August, New York State Attorney General Jacob J. (K.) Javits initiated action in the New York Supreme Court to force the production of the books and records of the ACPFB and NYCPFB. A subpena was issued bearing the names of Mrs. Anita Block, Hugo Gellert, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, NYCPFB cochairman, along with Alex Jones. NYCPFB executive secretary, and Abner Green, ACPFB executive secretary.

The attorney general used as a pretext that the ACPFB and NYCPFB were in violation of the State law dealing with charitable and philanthropic organ-

izations

Only Abner Green was served with the subpena, and he must appear before the New York State Supreme Court on October 11 to answer.

In view of the fact that two organizations were involved, as well as officers of both, the Conference delegates felt that by merging the two organizations

one concentrated defense would be planned instead of two.

The entire staff of the NYCPFB was amalgamated with that of the ACPFB. The campaigns and issues initiated by the NYCPFB are being continued, with special emphasis placed upon the challenge of the Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole provisions scheduled to be argued before the United States Supreme Court on October 19.

The New York Beacon will continue to service New York State, and the former NYCPFB staff will likewise devote its major attention to work in New York State.

#### CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

October 8: Testimonial Supper honoring Charles Musil. Yugoslav Hall. Reservations, \$2 a person.

October 18: Delegation to Washington to hear Supervisory Parole argument before United States Supreme Court.

November 21, 22: Open Hearings on Walter-McCarran Law in Washington before Immigration Subcommittee. See page 4.

December 3: Banquet honoring officers of ACPFB. Yugoslav Hall. Reservations, \$5 a person.

December 10: National Conference at Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Mich.

In honor of 8 years of service to the foreign born, the American Committee tenders a testimonial supper honoring Charles Musil, 8 p. m., Saturday, October 8, 1955, Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41st Street, New York City.

#### EVITIRIT No. 4A

#### Fight Deportation Month, March 1951

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born: Houorary Cochairmen: Dr. Thomas Mann, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton; Cochairmen: Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., George B. Murphy, Jr.; Executive Secretary: Abner Green; Administrative Secretary: Harriet Barron.

#### MEMORANDUM ON FIGHT DEPORTATION MONTH

March 1951 was designated as "Fight Deportation Month" by the National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, which met in New York City, on December 2 and 3, 1950.

Despite decisions by 14 Federal District Court Judges, as well as the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco, that the Attorney General does not have the power to arbitrarily hold noncitizens without bail, seven noncitizens are in their third month of illegal imprisonment in Detroit, Duluth, Seattle, and Los Angeles. The Justice Department continues to use legal tricks to hold these seven noncitizens without bail, while appeals are pending in their cases.

In addition, the Justice Department is holding more than 50 deportation hearings in all parts of the country in an illegal star-chamber manner. These deportation hearings have no semblance of democratic process and are an insult to decent and self-respecting noncitizens. The Justice Department is rushing deportation hearings with indecent haste, trying to get speedy orders for the deportation of noncitizens so that it can arrest these noncitizens, under the McCarran law, and try to hold them for 6 months without bail after the order of deportation is entered.

Under the McCarran law, all noncitizens were ordered to report their current address to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization—in police-state style during the first 10 days of January 1951. This now becomes a yearly occurrence, and is one more attempt to make a police-state procedure a permanent fixture in American life.

These and other attempts to destroy the democratic rights of foreign-born Americans must be widely publicized and fought during the coming year. Fight Deportation Month—March 1951—can serve the important function of guaranteeing maximum mobilization of all forces in the fight against the deportation hysteria, to register special protest during that month, and to prepare for a continuous campaign for the balance of the year to expose and defeat these vicious attacks on the democratic and constitutional rights of noncitizens.

In order to bring to the attention of the American people the seriousness of the current deportation hysteria and the danger it presents for all Americans—native as well as foreign born—we suggest below several activities during the month of March 1951. Those suggestions should not in any way preclude any ideas local committees or local communities may have which may be more applicable to a community, a national group, or an individual case.

#### Ехнівіт №. 4В

#### MARCH 1-10, 1951

1. Local community conferences, or national group conferences, or conferences developed on the basis of a specific case should be organized for a thorough discussion of McCarran Law deportation, the star-chamber deportation hearings, the illegal rearrests and unconstitutional denial of bail, as well as the general persecution of foreign-born Americans and its meaning and significance to organized labor, the national groups, and all other sections of the American people, with special emphasis on its meaning to native-born Americans.

2. Meetings or parties should be arranged in honor of the families of the deportees in preparation for their joining with the families of other deportees in Washington and present protests on the treatment of members of their families. Funds should be raised at these meetings or parties to pay for the expenses of the families going to Washington, or for the general fight against deportation. The meetings of parties should be widely publicized in the local press. Leaflets with photographs of the deportees and their families should be distributed.

#### MARCH 10-25, 1951

The campaign around the families going to Washington should continue until the time they leave. Local organizations should be contacted for time on the agenda of their meetings to take up the whole question of the deportation drive, the brutal treatment of the American citizen families in the attempt to separate fathers and mothers from children, and husbands from wives, as well as the general danger to all Americans in this attack on the foreign born.

#### MARCH 26, 1951

1. A press conference should be held with invitations sent to the local metropolitan press, foreign language, labor, church, community, and civic newspapers and publications. The families of deportees—especially those going to Washington—should be present to be interviewed by the press as well as a few prominent members of the community, national group, or defense committee.

2. On the day of departure the press should be informed and a delegation organized to go to the railroad station and/or airport with the families.

#### MARCH 27, 28, 1951

The families of the deportees will meet in Washington on March 27 and 28 to protest to the President, Attorney General, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Congressmen and other government officials. A program of activity in Washington is now being organized and details will be sent to you soon.

#### MARCH 29-31, 1951

The weekend of the return to their homes of the families should be utilized for meetings and parties to report on the Washington visit and plans for continued activities around the deportation victims.

Additional plans and suggestions will be sent to you. In the meantime, it may be a good idea to meet with the deportees and start canvassing which relatives of the deportees will be able to join the Washington mobilization. (See special questionnaire enclosed.)

Please keep us informed on all plans for activities around Fight Deportation Month. We feel that if plans for activities are worked out immediately a great job can be done throughout the country by presenting the issue of deportation to American families who are directly affected but that these deportations are a forerunner to the curtailment of democratic rights and liberties for all.

#### EXHIBIT No. 5

[The Lamp, January-February 1955, No. 871

(Published monthly by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.—\$1.00 a year)

#### National Conference Elects ACPFB Officers

The National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held in New York City on December 11 and 12, was attended by 323 participants from 16 states and the District of Columbia. The Conference elected as officers of the ACPFB for the coming year: Honorary Co-Chairmen: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, New Haven; Co-Chairmen: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, of Philadelphia; Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr., Washington, D. C. (The resolutions and program adopted by the National Conference serve as the basis of the ACPFB program for 1955 reported on Page 3.)

#### APPEAL TEN-YEAR SENTENCE IN CASE OF KNUT HEIKKINEN

Oral argument took place in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago on January 21 in the case of Knut Heikkinen, 65-year-old editorial writer of "Tyomies-Eteenpain," Finnish-American daily newspaper of Superior, Wisconsin. Heikkinen was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for allegedly violating the

self-deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. Heikkinen, who has been a resident of the U. S. since 1916, was ordered deported to Finland in 1952 on the ground of past membership in the Communist Party. In 1953, he was indicted for "willfully" failing to apply for a passport after having been ordered deported. The appeal challenges the contsitutionality of the self-deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. It was argued by M. Michael Essin, Milwaukee attorney. Kenneth Enkel, Minneapolis attorney, is associated with Mr. Essin in Heikkinen's defense.

#### U. S. SUPREME COURT ACCEPTS APPEAL ON WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW PROVISION

On January 31, the U. S. Supreme Court accepted the appeal in the case of 14 noncitizens, all New York City residents, challenging the reasonableness and constitutionality of the Supervisory Parole conditions of the Walter-McCarran Law. No date has been set as yet by the Supreme Court to hear oral argument in the appeal from the decision by Court of Appeals Judge Medina, who held that the 14 had no case since no one was being "harmed." Blanch Freedman and Gloria Agrin, New York attorneys, are representing the 14 noncitizens. No decision has been made as yet by the Supreme Court on the petition for certiorari filed by William Heikkila, 48, of San Francisco, in his deportation case. Heikkila, who was born in Finland while his parents were visiting there and was brought into this country when three months old, was arrested in deportation proceedings in 1947 on the basis of former membership in the Communist Party. Lloyd McMurray, San Francisco attorney, is representing Heikkila.

#### ACPFB Tours of Major Centers

Harriet Barron, administrative secretary, ACPFB, toured the Midwest in February in preparation for the National Legislative Conference. Mrs. Barron s tour schedule was: February 4—Pittsburgh; February 6—Cleveland; February 7—Detroit; February 13—Minneapolis; February 15—Chicago.

Abner Green, executive secretary, ACPFB, will tour West Coast areas: March 3—St. Louis; March 5—San Francisco; March 6—Sacramento; March 7—Oakland; March 9—Astoria; March 10—Portland; March 12—Seattle; March 13—Aberdeen; March 14—Bellingham; March 15—Sedro Woolley and Everett; March 16—Petaluma; March 17—Los Angeles; March 23—Salt Lake City; March 24—Washington, D. C.

#### SCHEDULE OF CONFERENCES

Conferences scheduled to develop local programs for repeal of the Walter McCarran Law and defense of its victims include: Michigan State—February 27, in Detroit; Northern California—March 5, in San Francisco; Washington State—March 12, in Seattle; New York State—March 19, in New York City; Southern California—March 19, in Los Angeles; Midwest—March 20, in Chicago; West Coast Defense Committees—March 20, in Los Angeles; National Legislative Conference—March 27, in Washington, D. C.

#### WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW SPELLS GREATER HARDSHIPS

Many cases active during the past few months served to emphasize the harshness and cruelty of the Walter-McCarran Law deportation provisions. We list only four of these cases as examples.

On December 31, Robert N. Galvan was deported from San Diego, California, to Mexico, leaving behind his wife and five children, all native born citizens. Galvan entered the U. S. in 1918 and was deported on the charge of past membership in the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the Immigration Service was preparing to deport John Schedel, of Galveston, Texas., to West Germany. The German consul in Houston promised to issue a passport for Schedel. John Schedel is 70 years old, suffering from angina pectoris, high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries and glaucoma. Writing to the ACPFB, Schedel says, "I can only walk 100 or less yards at a time then I get those terrible pains in my chest. \* \* \*" Schedel's wife, to whom he has been married 46 years, would have to stay in the U. S. So would his 5 children, 12 grandchildren, and 5 great grandchildren.

In Seattle, Walter Baer was arrested for deportation to Germany. In the 1930's, the Immigration Service tried to deport Baer, at that time a resident of

Portland, Oregon, on the ground that in his youth he had committed crimes involving "moral turpitude." Baer's deportation was prevented by action taken at that time by Oregon Senator McNary and Governor Snell. But, 20 years later, Walter Baer was arrested for deportation—because he had failed to report to the Attorney General a change in address when he moved from Portland to Seattle as required by the Walter-McCarran Law.

In January, the Board of Immigration Appeals heard argument in the case of Leon Callow, of Niles, Ohio. Callow, father of nine American-born children, faces deportation to Greece. His oldest son, Carl, 19, has been a member of the

U. S. armed forces since September 1954.

#### EXHIBIT No. 6

[Bulletin, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born—Special—December 1, 1954]

#### State Legislatures

The Walter-McCarran Law is Federal legislation, adopted by the United States Congress. There is, therefore, nothing that any State or local legislature can do about the provisions of the Law since only Congress can repeal or amend it.

State and local legislatures, however, can make important contributions to the fight to repeal or amend the Walter-McCarran Law. This can be done by the legislature adopting a Memorial to Congress, or perhaps a special Resolution to Memorialize Congress.

It is suggested that you try to carry out the following program:

(1) Find out the appropriate legislative action that can be taken by State

and local legislatures in your State.

- (2) Arrange to see as many members of the State and local legislatures as possible before the next session to discuss with them introducing appropriate legislation.
- (3) As soon as legislation is introduced, please notify us and send us a copy of whatever is introduced.
- (4) Communicate immediately with all contacts, organizations, and individuals in the State or community to get communications to members of the State or local legislatures supporting adoption of the Memorial to Congress.

(5) Plan and carry out other suitable activities and campaigns to publicize

the pending legislation and to get support for its enactment.

We enclose, as guides, copies of legislation introduced in State and local legislatures in the past. This is intended as a guide to you, and also to help convince State or local legislators to take action. Attached are copies of legislation from:

(1) The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Legislature

(2) City Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

(3) New York State Assembly

(4) New Jersey State Senate

(5) Pennsylvania State House of Representatives

#### THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

#### House Resolution No. 317 (Adopted January 1953)

Resolutions Memorializing Congress to investigate and consider the feasibility of amending the Immigration and Nationality Act, commonly known as the McCarran-Walter Act, or to repeal the same

Whereas the Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 414, being chapter 477 of the acts of the 82nd Congress, second session and commonly called the McCarran-Walter Act, is unduly restrictive in its effects upon certain ethnological minorities; and

Whereas such restriction is inimical to the welfare of our country and contrary to the high concept of the founders of this nation of freedom, liberty and justice for all; and

Whereas the terms of this act are such that they have been denounced by enlightened leaders of the clergy, the press and those in public life: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the general court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States either to amend said Immigration and Nationality Act, so as to broaden its scope in order that it might be less exclusive in regard to its quota of certain nationalities, or else to repeal the act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the state secretary to the President of the United States, to the presiding office of each branch of Congress and to the members thereof from this commonwealth.

#### CITY COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, PA

#### Passed March 18, 1954

Resolution Memorializing the United States Congress with respect to the modification of the provisions of the National Immigration Act

Whereas on December 24, 1952, the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 became effective; and

Whereas the plan to codify and consolidate the immigration and naturalization laws presented our law-givers with an excellent opportunity to remove from our laws pertaining to this important field various features generally felt to be inconsistent with our democratic tradition and to enact a truly modern immigration and naturalization law; and

Whereas the said 1952 National Immigration Act does make an important contribution to human relations within the United States by eliminating all racial

barriers in naturalization proceedings; and

Whereas the new law has unfortunately missed the opportunity to remove discrimination among would-be emigrants to the United States by asserting, in effect, through the quotas established therein, that immigrants from northern Europe are more desirable to the United States than immigrants from southern and eastern Europe; and

Whereas the 1952 National Immigration Act violates the American ideal of complete equality of all citizens before the law by providing special tests and penalties for naturalized citizens which do not apply to native-born citizens; and

Whereas both the Republican and Democratic Parties, in the election campaign of 1952, felt impelled to call for a revision of the 1952 National Immigration Act, since the new enactment has been generally described as a "racist, discriminatory and retrogressive measure," and there is every evidence of concerted belief that the law should be rewritten and a law presented to strike an "intelligent, unbigoted balance between the immigration welfare of America and the prayerful hopes of the unhappy and the oppressed"; and

Whereas although it is necessary and proper that our immigration laws contain provisions to prevent the entry into our country of persons who might engage in espionage and other subversive activities, they should not be used as a device for erecting an iron curtain around our shores and excluding many people who might well contribute greatly to the strengthening of our country:

Therefore

Resolved by the Council of the City of Philadelphia, That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to revise the 1952 National Immigration

Act, and to provide a modern and democratic immigration system.

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, to the two Senators from Pennsylvania, and to the members of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia.

#### NEW YORK STATE

Assembly Resolution No. 11 (Adopted by Assembly, 1953)

Whereas the people of the United States have always recognized the contribution which so many Americans of foreign birth and descent have made in the growth, progress and development of the United States of America; and

Whereas these peoples have earned the respect and confidence of all Americans in their effort to recover from the devastating effects of World War II without

relying upon self pity; and

Whereas the freedom-loving peoples of the world have courageously and with determination applied themselves to the rebuilding of their beautiful, friendly and industrious nations; and

Whereas it is increasingly evident that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, which Congress approved over President Truman's veto, is in several of its provisions discriminatory against the freedom-loving people on account of their foreign birth or national origin; and

Whereas the American principle of equality before the law is violated by

some provisions of the Act referring to naturalized citizens; and

Whereas the restrictions enacted in this law against former members of totalitarian organizations, who have been converted to democracy, are detrimental to the interests of the people of a free world; and

Whereas the Democratic Party in its 1952 campaign platform pledged "Continuing revision of our immigration and naturalization laws to do away with any unjust and unfair practices against national groups which have contributed some of our best citizens. We will eliminate distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens. We want no 'second-class' citizens in Free America';

Whereas our recently elected President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower gave pledges to the people during the election campaign of 1952 that he would favor and support a revision of the discriminatory clauses of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and revise the present unrational and unjust quota system so as to reestablish before the law equality of all citizens, both native and naturalized, and to allow admission of former members of totalitarian organizations who have proven convincingly, over a reasonable period of years, that they have become valiant fighters for freedom and against all kinds of dictatorship; and

Whereas our immigration laws and regulations are necessarily an integral part of the requirements of the foreign policy of the United States, these laws should be administered to provide a haven for the downtrodden victims of political, racial, and religious persecution so that our nation will stand out as a beacon light of liberty and freedom at the court of World Public Opinion, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully memorialized to enact such legislation as to make available to the people of such nations as are friendly to the United States, the unused wartime immigration quota of such nations; and be it further

Resolved (if the Senate coneur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of Congress of the United States duly elected from the State of New York.

#### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 (not passed)

Joint Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States and the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy to rewrite the "Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952"

Whereas the Eighty-second Congress of the United States, in its second session, passed on June twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, the "Immigration and Nationality Act"; and

Whereas we must guard our legitimate national interests and be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom and fairness for all; and

Whereas the said Immigration and Nationaliy Act in fact and in law discriminates against persons by reason of this national origin, race and color; and

Whereas the said law must be rewritten from beginning to end so that reasonable requirements on the character and the number of the people who come to share our land and our freedom can be humanely set forth; now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully memorialized to rewrite the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality as set forth in the "Immigration and Nationality Act" and to enact a new law that shall not discriminate against persons by reason of their national origin, and that shall contain humane and equitable provisions concerning immigration and naturalization.

2. A copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, each member

on the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, and to each member of Congress duly elected from the State of New Jersey, and that the latter are urged to devote themselves to the task of accomplishing the purpose of this resolution.

3. This Joint Resolution shall take effect immediately.

#### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

House of Representatives, Resolution No. 16 (not passed)

Resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1953

Whereas the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill as enacted by Congress over presidential veto contains many inequitable provisions which are of great con-

cern to fair mined and thinking citizens of this nation, and

Whereas it is of utmost concern to this nation that a modern immigration system be instituted which reflects the desire of the majority of Americans that many present residents of other areas of the world be admitted to this country on a basis which gives full recognition of the desirability of admitting properly qualified persons to this country without imposition of strict quota limitations to persons from certain areas, and without limitation in regard to their racial or national background: therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to repeal the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules, February 17.

#### EXHIBIT No. 7A

[The Lamp, No. 77, March-May 1953, p. 3]

#### Harassment of Naturalized Citizens Stepped Up As Cases Mount

Immediately preceding Attorney General Herbert Brownell's St. Patrick's Day threat that 10,000 naturalized citizens would have their citizenship taken away in the next few months, naturalized citizens by the hundreds received letters to appear at the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Coupled with the letters, there was a rash of denaturalization proceedings started. Constantine Radzi, Louis Weinstock, Isidore Begun, V. J. Jerome, were among those against whom proceedings were initiated. In each case, court action is pending. In the case of Salvatore Laurenti of Akron, Ohio, his case will come to trial on June 5th. As the Justice Department seeks full implementation of the Walter-McCarran Law, it has attempted, as one phase, the complete intimidation of naturalized citizens through calling them for "interviews." The American Committee pointed out in its recently issued Fact Sheet on Denaturalization Provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law: "Naturalized citizens have the right to refuse to appear in response to such a communication from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which has no authority over American citizens."

#### CHARLES DOYLE AND HARRY YARIS VICTIMS OF DOUBLE PUNISHMENT

Charles Doyle and Harry Yaris, whose bail had been cancelled were suddenly removed from Ellis Island on April 7 and taken to the West Street Federal House of Detention. The transfer took place following the men's refusal to eat meals in an unclean and airless warehouse. The food incident was the culmination of a series of indignities accorded political detainees on Ellis Island. When Doyle and Yaris were removed to West Street, eight remaining political detainees on the Island refused to eat in the warehouse for two days as a protest against the treatment accorded to Doyle and Yaris. A delegation

headed by Professor Ephraim Cross, Professor Emeritus of the College of New York, and Ewart Guinier, Chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, visited Edward J. Shaughnessy, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, to protest the treatment accorded political detainees. A writ of habeas corpus was argued in the Federal District Court demanding that, if the two are to be continued to be held without bail, they be accorded the same treatment as other detainees. On April 29 Judge Edward Dimock dismissed the writ because the treatment accorded Doyle and Yaris was "not sufficiently inhuman" to warrant judicial action. In the meantime, Yaris suffering from an acute gall bladder condition, was removed to the Prison Ward at Bellevue Hospital in New York, while Doyle continues to be held in the West Street Federal House of Detention.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SEEKS TO EXTEND DENIAL OF BAIL

The Justice Department is consciously trying to create the basis for denying bail to all persons arrested in deportation proceedings because of alleged nig ball to all persons arrested in deportation proceedings because of alleged political beliefs. To date the following are held without bail: Katherine Hyndman, County Jail, Crown, Point, Ind.; Harry Yaris, Charles A. Doyle, Federal Detention Center, New York City; Giacomo Quattrone, Immigration Detention Center, East Boston, Mass.; Herman Nixon, Goldie Dayidoff, Israel Blankenstein, Gilberto Ruiz, Ellis Island, New York. In the Carlson case, decided by the Supreme Court, March 10, 1952, that body ruled that active Communists could be held without bail pending determination of deportability. However, in the Nixon and Davidoff cases, Nixon is charged with PAST membership in the Communist Party and Davidoff with AFFILIATION with the Communist Party. These cases become extremely important for here the Justice Department's attempt at extension of the Carlson decision is most obvious. Coupled with this extension, the Justice Department tries to speed through hearings and appeals before the Board of Immigration Appeals, to create a situation whereby the time a Judge has ruled on the issue of denying bail, a final order of deportation will have been handed down mooting the question. For, after a final order has been handed down, the Justice Department can try to hold the non-citizen for six months thereafter. Such is the calculated intent of the Justice Department to lay the basis for complete denial of bail throughout denortation proceedings.

## COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

The Walter-McCarran Law—Police-State Terror for Foreign-Born Americans. 48 pages. Available May 25th. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the Law and their effect on the rights of the American people. Single copy: 25c. 50 for \$10; 100 for \$18.50.

The Walter-McCarran Law. 36 pages. Contains 111 excerpts from statements made before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization

during October 1952. Single copy: 25c. 50 for \$10; 100 for \$20.

A Fact Shect on Denaturalization Provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law and containing also the rights of foreign-born Americans has recently been published. The Fact Shect is available at 3c a copy. Quantity orders are \$3.00 for 100; \$25.00 for 1,000.

A lapel tab with the slogan "Repeal Walter-McCarran Law" is now ready. These tabs are an excellent means of popularizing the opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law. Tabs may be ordered in quantity at 100 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$25.00.

All the above may be secured from: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DEFENSE COMMITTEES

A National Conference of Defense Committee will be held in New York City on June 12, 13, and 14. The Conference will be devoted to discussing and planning next steps in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and defend its victims.

## MIDWEST TOUR TO CARRY FIGHT FOR REPEAL FOR LAW

A tour of Midwestern cities will be conducted by Abner Green, executive secretary, AOPFB, during June as a part of the Committee's efforts to advance

the nationwide campaign for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and to establish a basis in the Midwest for an effective defense of the ACPFB. Mr. Green's tour schedule is:

June 18-Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

June 19-Minneapolis, Minn.

June 21-Ironwood, Michigan.

June 23-Mass, Michigan.

June 24—Eben Junction, Mich.

June 25—Brantwood, Wisconsin.

June 26-Duluth, Minnesota.

June 28—Hibbing, Minnesota.

June 30—Chicago, Illinois.

July 1-Cleveland, Ohio.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THREATENS WIFE OF LOS ANGELES DEPORTEE

On March 31, Mrs. Consuelo Espinoza was ordered to appear before the Immigration Service concerning her status. Mrs. Espinoza, a non-citizen, is the mother of eight American-born children and has been active in defense of her husband, Elias, U. S. resident for 48 years and World War I veteran, who faces deportation to Mexico on political grounds.

## GOVERNMENT WITNESSES HELD TO HAVE LIED

On April 20, the Board of Immigration Appeals terminated deportation proceedings in the case of Frederico Domingo, Filipino-American of Portland, Oregon, on the ground that the witnesses appearing against him could not be believed. However, the same government witnesses were believed in the case of six other Filipino-Americans last year when the Board of Immigration Appeals sustained their deportation.

## EXHIBIT No. 7B

The Lamp, No. 80, Nov.-Dec., 1953, p. 4

## CONGRESSIONAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST AMERICAN PEOPLE

On August 3, thirty-two members of the U. S. Congress sponsored the Lehman-Celler Bill providing for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and proposing a new immigration and naturalization law for the country. It was expected that the House and Senate Judiciary Committees would hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill when Congress reconvenes in January 1954. However, on September 24, "The New York Times" reported an agreement existed between Senator McCarran and Republican leaders that Congress would not consider any amendments to the Walter-McCarran Law in 1954. This Congressional conspiracy aims to table the Lehman-Celler Bill in committee without any public hearings or any consideration of publicly-demanded changes in the Walter-McCarran Law. This conspiracy, directed against the best interests of the American people, must be defeated as a first step toward repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Disclosure of the Congressional conspiracy brought immediate nationwide protests as well as intensification of repeal efforts in all parts of the country.

In New York City, on November 11, Senator Herbert H. Lehman announced the formation of the National Committee for the Revision of the Immigration and Citizenship Laws. Senator Lehman is serving as unofficial coordinator of the Committee until it is set up on a permanent basis.

In Los Angeles, on November 1, a Conference on Immigration and Naturalization voted to form a permanent citizens committee to amend the Walter-McCarran Law, Participants included AFL, CIO, Council of Catholic Women, Episcopal Diocese, Jewish War Veterans, American Association of University Women, Eutheran Welfare Service, American-Italian Democratic Council, YWCA, Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

In Pittsburgh, on October 21, twenty-five Alleghany County organizations established the Immigration and Naturalization Study Committee to bring to public attention the injustices in the Walter-McCarran Law.

On November 2, the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts made public an Open Letter to President Eisenhower urging him to support the Lehman-Celler Bill. Signers of the Open Letter included Emily Green Balch, Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Prof. Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Prof. James Luther Adams, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Bishop Edward L. Parsons.

On October 8, the San Francisco membership of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union went on record urging that public hearings be held by Congressional committees on the Lehman-Celler Bill.

In New York City, on October 15, the West Side Committee for Revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act held a Public Rally, Participants included Congressmen Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Canon Darby Wood Betts, Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, and State Senator Julius A. Archibald.

In New York City, on November 11, Rabbi Louis S. Gross, editor of "The Jewish Examiner," made public a petition for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law signed by 20,000

## UE Issues Pamphlet On Otto Miller Case

An excellent pamphlet, "Democracy in Danger — the Story of the Deportation Case Against Otto Miller," has been issued by UE District 8, 2700 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Miller, 50, resident of St. Louis, face deportation to Germany on political grounds.

persons. Signers of the petition included Monsignor John O'Gardy, of the National Catholic Charities; Clerence Picket, of the American Friends Service Committee; Walter Van Kirk, of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America; Irving Engel, of the American Jewish Committee.

On November 18, the 15th National Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations urged that the Walter-McCarran Law be repealed. The CIO called for a 'new policy on immigration and naturalization' and for 'equal justice for alleins and citizens alike."

## **ACPFB** Campaign

A nationwide campaign to support the demand for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill was launched by the ACPFB:

A printed post-card addressed to the Senate and House Judiciary Committees to be sent by individuals urges public hearings.

A Petition to the Congress of the U. S. calls on Congress to hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill when it reconvenes in January.

A special folder on the Walter-McCarran Law discusses the importance of the Lehman-Celler Bill and the conspiracy against public hearings.

A round-robin Open Letter to Congress, now being signed by prominent Americans, calls for public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill. Next steps in the ACPFB campaign will be

Next steps in the ACPPB campaign will be developed by the National Conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and Defense of Its Victims, which is to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13.

## Action

- t. Write to your Coogressmen urging they do everything they can to secure public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill when Congress reconvenes in January 1954. If possible, see your Congressmen is person.
- 2. Order a quantity of the special postcard for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill (100 for \$3.00) and a quantity of the new folder on the Walter-McCarran Law (100 for \$2.00).
- 3. Send for a copy of the Petition to Congress for Public Hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill and get signatures to the Petition.
- 4. Participate in the National Conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and Defense of its Victims, to be held in Chicago on December 12 and 13. (Write to the ACPFB for a copy of the Conference Call.)

## Good Enough To Die for This Country But Not Good Enough to Live in U.S.

Two Japanese-Americans, both with wartime service in the Office of Strategic Services,
both of them serving for the U. S. during the
war in Japan with the U. S. Strategic Bombing
Survey, were arrested during the past month
for deportation and exile from the U. S. under
the Walter-McCarran Law. In Chicago, George
Hiroshi Nishi, 49, husband of an American
citizen, and former official of the Japanese
Gardners Association of Southern California.
In Los Angeles, Paul Shinsei Kochi, 61, resident of U. S. for 35 years, member of the
AFL Building Service Employees Union and
the Okinawa Relief Committee.

## Mother of 8 Arrested for Deportation For Second Time in Eighteen Years

On October 28, 1935, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, cancelled deportation proceedings against Mrs. Stella Petrosky, a young 34-year-old mother of 8 children. The charges alleged she was a member of an organization advocating the forceful overthrow of the U. S. Government. On August 12, 1953, Mrs. Petrosky, now 52, mother of 8 children and 16 grandchildren, was arrested once again in deportation proceedings. This time Walter-McCartra Law charges allege she held past membership in the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Re-arrest of Mrs. Petrosky shows the vicious retroactive use to which the Justice Department is putting the Walter-McCartran Law Despite the fact the Secretary of Labor cancelled deportation proceedings against Mrs. Petrosky, the Walter-McCartran Law permits rearrest today.

## Comment

We wonder whether historians will record the fact that Attorney General Brownell probably sprained his wrist on July 21 patting himself on the back for his "outstanding achievement" that day in saving the United States government from "imminent destruction" at the hands of an "alien" force. For, on that day, two burly Justice Department agents swooped down on Mary Baumert ather home in Elsinore, Califofnia, and arrested her in deportation proceedings. The record, however, relates that Mrs. Baumert, once active in Jewish women's organizations, is 73 years old and has lived in the U. S. for 52 years. Mrs. Baumert never threatened the United States government, even when much younger and more vigorous. But, on July 21, the Walter-McCarran Law rode again with the Attorney General astrick, supported by two burly Justice Department agents.

## EXHIBIT No. 7C

[The Lamp, No. 85, September-October 1954]

## 100 Prominent Americans Sponsor National Conference

One hundred prominent Americans have joined in serving as Sponsors of the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which is scheduled to be held at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 West 41st Street, New York City, on Saturday and Sunday, December 11 and 12, 1954. The National Conference, initiated by the ACPFB, will consider plans to promote speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1955 and to guarantee adequate defense of the 400 deportation and denaturalization cases now pending under this law. Conference Calls, and other material, are now available and can be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REVERSES ITSELF AFTER DEFEAT IN THE FEDERAL COURTS

Until recently, the Justice Department took the position that it could legally hold bail posted in deportation cases indefinitely. The ACPFB opposed this position, maintained that the law did not authorize the Justice Department to hold bail indefinitely but that bail had to be returned if a noncitizen could not be deported and was placed on Supervisory Parole. Court action was initiated last year challenging the Justice Department's position in the case of Charles Rowoldt, of Minneapolis. The U. S. District Court ordered the bail returned in the Rowoldt case. The Justice Department appealed and the U. S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis sustained the District Court decision. No appeal was taken by the Justice Department from the Court of Appeals decision and Rowoldt's bond was returned. In districts outside of Minneapolis, the Justice Department refused to return bond when applications were made earlier this year and steps were taken to initiate additional court actions. Last month, however, the Justice Department reversed itself and started return of bond in deportation cases in Cleveland, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and New York.

## Scheme to Speed Up Denaturalizations Suffers Defeat in U. S. District Court

On September 23, Federal District Court Judge John C. Knox, in New York, denied the Justice Department's motion to consolidate ten denaturalization cases on the issue of the character of the Communist Party. This move by the Justice Department, if successful, would have meant speedy denaturalization and would have facilitated the drive to revoke the naturalization of 10,000 naturalized American citizens. Judge Knox, in his opinion, stated that such consolidation would "be most prejudicial to each defendant" and that "The dates on which the (10) defendants are charged with having become members of the Communist Party \* \* \* range from 1919 to 1937 \* \* \* cannot be said with any degree of certainty that the aims and objectives of the Communist Party over a period of years were identical." The 10 cases are: Isidore Begun, Daniel Boano, Louis Braverman, V. J. Jerome, James Lustig, Paul Novick, Saul Almazov Pearl, Constantine Radzie, Isaac Ronch and Louis Weinstock.

## COMMITTEE OFFICERS TOUR ON THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

Officers of the ACPFB have scheduled tours to promote support for speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1955 and increase interest in the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

## FATHER FORBES

The Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, of Philadelphia, Co-Chairman of the ACPFB, will tour: Oct. 14—Ann Arbor, Mich.; Oct. 15—Detroit; Oct. 18—Minneapolis; Oct. 22—Milwaukee; Oct. 23—Chicago; Oct. 25—South Bend; Oct. 26—Cleveland; Oct. 28—Pittsburgh.

## ABNER GREEN

Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, will tour: Oct. 11—Pittsburgh; Oct. 12—Cleveland; Oct. 13—Detroit; Oct. 14—Minneapolis; Oct. 15—Tacoma; Oct. 16—Seattle; Oct. 17—Aberdeen; Oct 18—Everett; Oct. 19—Bell-

ingham; Oct. 20—Seattle; Oct. 21—Portland; Oct. 22—Astoria, Oregon; Oct. 23—San Francisco; Oct. 25—Sacramento; Oct. 26—Petaluma; Oct. 28—Chicago; and Nov. 27—Salt Lake City; Dec. 1—Fresno; Dec. 2 to 7—Los Angeles.

#### PROF. SMITH

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Honorary Co-Chairman of the ACPFB, will tour east coast areas during November, visiting Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, Baltimore, and Washington D. C.

## METHODIST FEDERATION COMMENDS WORK OF ACPEB

The Methodist Federation for Social Action in its 1954 Program adopted at its Annual Membership Meeting in Chicago on August 14th, states that, "We heartily commend the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in their defense of the victims of the Walter-McCarran Act." In addition, the 1954 Program urged "local chapters to aid in the defense of Walter-McCarran Act defendants in their respective conferences and communities."

## ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED ON JOINT IMMIGRATION POLICY

On October 2, announcement was made of the organization of the American Immigration Conference, to effect cooperation among organizations interested in an humanitarian and non-discriminatory immigration policy. Former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, was named president. Vice-presidents include Edward Corsi, Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, Dr. George N. Shuster, Walter Bieringer, and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk.

## COMMITTEE PUBLISHES PAMPHLET ON DEPORTATIONS TO MEXICO

"The Shame of a Nation," 56-page pamphlet on the Justice Department's treatment of Mexicans in the United States, was released last month in Los Angeles. A copy of the pamphlet can be obtained by sending 25¢, in stamps or coin, to the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles 13, California.

## EDITORIAL REPRINT

"David Hyun, a successful and respected Korean architect who has lived in the United States since he was 7, is under order of deportation. It is strongly evident that such deportation would mean physical persecution and perhaps execution for David Hyun \* \* Under such circumstances, deportation would appear unthinkable and illegal."—San Francisco Chronicle, September 7, 1954.

## EXHIBIT No. 7D

[The Lamp, No. 92, February-April 1956, p. 4]

## Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

## (An editorial)

With the battle for presidential nominations being waged within both the Republican and Democratic Parties, it would appear that, as in 1952, the matter of Walter-McCarran Law revision or repeal is being saved as an election year issue. Prior to his saying yes, I will be a candidate, President Eisenhower sent to Congress a special message purporting to ease provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. The Presidential message contained a host of recommendations for possible revision of certain of the Law's provisions affecting prospective immigrants; unused quotas to be used the following year; quotas based on 1950 census; lifting of fingerprinting when reciprocated, etc. However, the President's message ignored completely the plight of the more than 14 million foreign-born Americans residing within our borders.

Deportation, denaturalization, supervisory parole, harassment by Justice Department agents of both native born and foreign born Americans were issues not even mentioned by the President.

The President did see fit to include a recommendation which, if enacted, would have serious implications. For he urged that there be a limit to the judicial review afforded those who fall victim to the Walter-McCarran Law. In what may be deemed an effort to make acceptable his proposal to limit the judicial review of Walter-McCarran Law victims, the President declared: "some of these persons have been found to be criminals of the lowest character, trafficking in murder, narcotics, and subversion."

The ACPFB holds no brief for criminals of any ilk. It does, however, hold that there are enough laws on the statute books to deal with criminal offenses, and neither denaturalization nor deportation should be the punishment.

President Eisenhower's proposal would, in effect, limit the time-honored right of any person to avail himself fully of legal recourse. If such a proposal were ever enacted into law it could easily be extended from its original pretext to a limiting of judicial review for any individual, be he native born or foreign born.

There can be no doubt that it was the pressures exerted by individuals and organizations which led the President to make his February 8th address. It would also appear that the message was carefully designed to make it appear that the question of immigration was the only issue in which the wide repeal movement is interested.

One must understand that in the event every proposal of the President were enacted there would not only remain the inherent racism and discrimination of the Walter-McCarran Law but an additional abrogation of the rights of the foreign born

It is alarming that the highest governmental official proposes to further curb the rights of the foreign born at a time when those rights need careful preservation and extension.

The Walter-McCarran Law need not become the 1956 political football it was in 1952. Almost four years of its existence has shown it for what it is: unworkable, undemocratic, dictatorial, and, in general, against the best interest of the American people. Its drastic revision or repeal is long overdue. Protests against it mount daily, and such protests are sound in that the Justice Department has sought to wield the Law as a club over the heads of foreign-born Americans across the width and breadth of the land.

The ACPFB urges that all individuals and organizations use the remaining months of Congress in a concerted effort to seek revision of the Law in this session of Congress. A vehicle for such revision does exist in the fact that Congressman Victor Anfuso (D., N. V.) is circulating a Discharge Petition to bring his Bill, H. R. 501, from the House Judiciary Committee to the Floor for vote. Congressmen must be urged to sign the Discharge Petition as the first step toward winning a revision of the Law.

## ROBITSCHER CASE

The American Jewish Congress has filed a suit in the Washington, D. C., Federal District Court to challenge use of confidential information in deportation proceedings. The AJC took the action on behalf of Thomas Otto Robitscher, a Czechoslovak, who came to the United States on a student visa to study medicine. Upon completion of his studies, he overstayed his visa and the Justice Department initiated deportation proceedings against him. Unable to practice medicine in New York unless naturalized, he had asked for preexamination that would permit him to go to Canada and then return under the Czechoslovak quota. Preexamination was denied on the basis of information not disclosed to Mr. Robitscher. The current suit is undertaken to force the Justice Department to produce the "evidence" on which deportation proceedings are based.

## WHOSE LIFE?

On Wednesday, March 28th, viewers of the program "This Is Your Life." witnessed an effort to glorify the life of one Marion Miller. Marion Miller, Los Angeles housewife and FBI-inspired informer, became a "volunteer" worker in the office of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. She was brought to Washington as a Justice Department witness against the ACPFB during the recently concluded hearings before the SACB. She testified that upon receipt of a Los Angeles Committee Conference invitation, her husband sent the invitation to the FBI. The FBI prevailed upon her to attend the Conference, became involved in the L. A. Committee's work and report periodically to the

FBI. Upon election as LACPFB recording secretary, Mrs. Miller stole material, records, and correspondence from the files and turned it over to the FBI. the community learned of her role as informer she was shunned and bypassed and the March 28th program sought to portray her activities as patriotic. The LACPFB has asked equal TV time to answer charges made on the program.

## SENATOR EASTLAND

## Special to the New York Post

WASHINGTON, March 30-Senator Eastland (D. Miss.), bitter foe of more liberal immigration laws, today was reported to be the only member of Congress directly benefiting by the Refugee Relief Act.

Administrators of the refugee program reported that he had brought two families-Hungarian and Russian-born-to this country for work as share-

croppers on his Mississippi plantation.

Eastland consistently has fought attempts to modify the controversial Mc-Carran-Walter immigration law on grounds the U.S. would be flooded with "criminals and Communists."

In a Post interview only 2 months ago, he said:

"Figures of European governments show that there is a great need for more than 600,000 workers in Europe. Why is it that they cannot stay there and work and rebuild the devastated cities of that continent?"

## EXHIBIT No. 8

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, July 21, 1954]

## Walter-McCarran Law an Election Issue

By Abner Green (Executive Secretary, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)

With the 83rd Congress drawing to a close and due to adjourn next month, it becomes clear that the McCarthyite conspiracy to prevent consideration by Congress of any changes in the Walter-McCarran Law this year is succeeding.

The Republican leadership in Congress, and the Administration, bear major responsibility for this consuracy. The Democratic Party leadership, however. bears some responsibility for its failure to fight strenuously for repeal or revision of the Law, hoping apparently to be able to use this issue to embarrass their Republican opponents in the 1954 elections. But this demonstrates a callous disregard for the welfare of those suffering as a result of this Law. It would weaken the fight for repeal of the Law by making it a political football or partisan issue.

The Lehman-Celler Bill, introduced in August 1953, remains the most comprehensive revision of the Law. The fight for public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill reflects a continuing and growing public opposition to the provisions of the Law. As a result of the growth of this opposition, nine Republic members of Congress, on April 12th, introduced legislation proposing some revisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. This Ives-Javits Bill, however, is extremely limited in its provisions and its introduction appears to be motivated by purely political

considerations.

The Republican Party wants to have available a bill to which it can point during the 1954 election campaign as indicative of its "opposition" to the Walter-McCarran Law, in order to win votes. If the nine Republicans who sponsored the Ives-Javits Bill wanted to do something about the Walter-McCarran Law, they could better have demanded public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill or have joined even in sponsoring the Bill rather than introduce a comparatively meaningless bill that may serve to detract from the general pressures for Congressional consideration of the Lehman-Celler Bill.

When Congress adjourns next month, the Lehman-Celler bill dies automatically. A major objective of democratic forces will be to maintain the fight during the election campaign and to guarantee introduction of repeal legislation in the 84th Congress, when it convenes in January 1955. It is therefore essential to maintain continued and increased demands for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

A special area of activity can be utilized effectively during this coming period by all organizations and individuals that want to participate in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. All House of Representatives seats are to be filled in the November 1954 elections.

All candidates for Congress should be visited in person by delegations from their own District for the purpose of getting a commitment, if possible, that, if elected, he will sponsor the Lehman-Celler Bill or appropriate legislation to

repeal or revise basically the Walter-McCarran Law.

Once the 83rd Congress adjourns, all efforts in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law must be shifted to fully utilize the 1954 elections. The main objective must be to guarantee introduction of repeal legislation of 1955 and to register with candidates for Congress the popular demand for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

## EXHIBIT No. 9

[The Lamp, No. 59, February-March 1950, p. 2]

## The Deportation Drive

During the past month, deportation hearings were held in 16 cases in Los Angeles, New York City, Seattle, Cleveland, and Detroit. The Commissioner ordered two non-citizens deported. The Board of Immigration Appeals heard argument in the Callow case. But completely new hearings will have to be held in all these cases, as a result of the February 20th Supreme Court decision, in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Continued arrests of non-citizens brought the total of deportees to more than 140 in 20 states.

## ARRESTS

Detroit: On January 18, two non-citizens were arrested. Mrs. Blaga Poprovska, 46, native of Yugoslavia, entered the U.S. in 1923. Mrs. Popravska is the wife of an American citizen and mother of four American-born children, one of whom served overseas in the U.S. Army and one of whom has served in the U.S. Marines for the past 7 years. Antonio Papadimitrou, 60, is a native of Greece, entered the U.S. in 1911 and is married to an American-born citizen.

Boston: On January 9, Giacomo Quattrone, 61, native of Italy, resident of

U. S. for 44 years, and father of 8 American-born children.

Dallas: On January 30, Jose Estrada, 55, native of Mexico, and resident of U. S. for 45 years. He is married to a native-born citizen and the father of ten American-born children, three of whom served in armed forces of the U. S. during the second World War.

## CROCKETT JOINS LEGAL DEFENSE IN THE CASE OF CLAUDIA JONES

George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Negro attorney of Detroit, has joined Carol King, general counsel of the ACPFB, in serving as co-counsel in the case of Claudia Jones. Crockett, one of the defense attorneys in the trial of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. In 1939, he served in Washington with the Department of Labor and later with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. In 1944 he founded the CIO Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices Committee and served as its executive director for two years. Since 1948, he has served as local counsel for the ACPFB in Detroit. Claudia Jones, 35, a native of the British West Indies, is secretary of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST POLICE-STATE PROCEDURES

The Justice Department is continuing in its efforts to force non-citizens to "voluntarily" agree to report in person regularly, despite clear decisions by Federal judges in many sections of the country to the effect that any such procedure violates the law.

#### ANNA GANLEY

On January 23, the Justice Department released Anna Ganley, of Detroit, from her agreement to report once a week in person. This action was taken by the Justice Department after court action was initiated and it became clear that the Judge was going to rule against the Justice Department. Meanwhile, more than 20 other non-citizens in Detroit are forced to continue to report weekly. An appeal to Washington in many of these cases is pending.

## LOS ANGELES

In January, Mrs. Esther Sazer and Victor Armando Davila, of Los Angeles, sent the Justice Department a letter to the effect that they would refuse in the future to report twice at month as they have been doing in the past. \* \* \*

## ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION

A national conference of representatives of deportee defense committees will be held at the Hamilton Hotel, in Chicago, on Saturday afternoon, March 18. The conference will consider present problems in the fight against deportation

and develop organizational campaigns for the coming period.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is sponsoring a Midwest Conference, which will be held at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, on Sunday morning and afternoon, March 19. The Midwest Committee is also holding on April 8 a Testimonial Banquet for Pearl M. Hart, Chicago attorney and noted fighter for civil rights, on her 60th birthday.

A Michigan Committee For the Protection of Foreign Born has been established with offices at Room 424, 140 Cadillac Square, Detroit, Michigan. Saul Grossman is serving as secretary. The committee has scheduled a Michigan State Action Conference, which is to be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, in Detroit, on April 2nd.

City-wide councils for protection of foreign born have been established in New York, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. The councils meet monthly to discuss local and national issues and plan local activity for the defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans.

The Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportation has issued a special folder, "An Attack On Freedom of the Press," which discusses the deportation cases of five non-citizens associated with foreign-language newspapers.

The Finnish American Freedom Committee held a Testimonial Banquet on January 6 in honor of Knut Heikkinen, who faces deportation because of his political opinions, on his 60th birthday. The Committee has also issued a folder and petition on Finnish-American deportation cases and held a mass meeting in New York City on February 19.

The Andrulis Defense Committee has held two mass meetings in Chicago and one in Detroit during the past month. The Committee has issued a special folder on the case of Vincent Andrulis and has scheduled a conference of Lithuanian-American organizations in Chicago on March 12.

The Podolski Defense Committee, of Detroit, has issued a special folder on the case of Henry Podolski, Polish-American leader who faces deportation because of

his political opinions.

A New York chapter of the American Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was established last month. William Milson was elected Chairman. Other officers are: Joseph Brayuha and Agnes Vukcevich, vice chairmen: Victor Kobilca, Treasurer; George Wuchinich, Secretary; Harry Justiz, counsel.

Two special defense committees have been established in Minneapolis on local cases. The committee for Otto Skog has held several meetings and the committee for Charles Rowoldt has organized special protest action during the past month.

Two conferences of local organizations will be held in New York City—in the Bronx on March 15 by the Neighbors Committee for Benjamin Saltzman, and in Brooklyn on March 23 by the Neighbors Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades and Anna Taffler.

## EVHIRIT No. 10

[The Lamp, No. 94, July-August 1956]

## Democrats and Republicans Include Immigration Plank in Platforms

Both major parties meeting in convention to nominate top standard bearers in the 1956 Presidential election included in their Platforms a plank on immigration. The Democratic Party Platform, adopted in Chicago on August 16, contains a special section "Progressive Immigration Policies." The Platform states, "We favor elimination of unnecessary distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens. There should be no 'second-class' citizenship in the United States." The Platform calls also for revision of the immigration procedures and the immigration quota system, and charged mismanagement of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

The Republican Platform, adopted in San Francisco on August 22, called for an immigration policy "which is based on equality of treatment, freedom from implications of discriminations between racial, nationality, and religious groups and flexible enough to conform to changing needs and conditions." It supported "the President's program submitted to the 84th Congress to carry out needed modifications in existing law and to take such further steps as may be necessary to carry out our traditional policy." The Platform then praised the Refugee Relief Act and pledged support to its extension.

While the Democrats at least were specific on matters of citizenship and quota revision, neither Party's plank was extensive enough to encompass the mountain of Walter-McCarran Law revision sought by hundreds of organizations and individuals. In the event that both planks were amalgamated and passed in the first days of the 85th Congress, many of the harshest features of the Walter-McCarran Law would yet exist including: yearly registration of noncitizens, deportation for "crimes" which were not crimes when committed, Supervisory Parole.

## TESTIMONIAL BANQUET TO BE HELD FOR ATTORNEYS DEFENDING CHARLES ROWOLDT

A Testimonial Banquet honoring Attorneys Joseph Forer and David Rein, of Washington, D. C., will be held on October 11 in New York City's Hotel Belmont Plaza. Occasion for the Testimonial is their appearance before the United States Supreme Court, tentatively scheduled for the following week, to argue the case of Charles Rowoldt. On March 26, the high court agreed to take a new look at political deportations by granting certiorari to Mr. Rowoldt. Originally briefs were to be submitted to the Court on August 20th, but an extension of time has been granted, until September 7. The Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has gone on record to file an amicus curiae brief as has the National Lawyers' Guild. Mr. Rowoldt, 72, a resident of Minneopolis, Minn., was arrested in deportation proceedings on the Walter-McCarran Law charge that at one time, after entry to the United States from his native Germany, he had been a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Rowoldt has lived in the United States for more than 42 years. An appendix to the main brief to the Court will seek to show that persons, like Mr. Rowoldt, who have lived their mature years in this country should not be considered "aliens" and should likewise not face deportation for any reason.

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Agents of the Justice Department are continuing their campaign of harassment of foreign-born Americans. Noncitizens and naturalized citizens in large numbers are being visited, stopped on the streets, or sent letters urging them to come to offices of the I&NS on an "official" matter.

It is to be recalled that a recent United States Supreme Court ruling (Minker-Falcone) forbids such questioning where naturalized citizens are concerned. The ACPFB recommends that any person having problems arising out of

foreign birth should contact a capable immigration or civil rights attorney, the ACPFB, or any of the offices listed below:

Pittsburgh: 806 Renshaw Building Detroit: 920 Charlevoix Bldg.

Chicago: 431 S. Dearborn—Room 325 Minneapolis: 302 Lumber Exchange Bldg. Seattle: 538 Second and Cherry Bldg. San Francisco: 948 Market St.—Room 418 Los Angeles: 326 West 3rd St.—Room 318

## Peggy Wellman

The Metropolitan Detroit Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union has appealed to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to "suspend or cancel" the deportation order against Mrs. Peggy Wellman of Detroit. The request was in the form of a letter signed by Ernest Mazey, Executive Board member, on behalf of the local group. The letter stated in part: "Mrs. Wellman, a life-long resident of this country and mother of two school-age children, has been convicted of no crime. The breakup of her family appears to be cruel and inhuman punishment for the accident of her birth in Canada and her entry into our country while she was still an infant."

## CITIZENSHIP RESTORATION

The Justice Department has taken its first step to restore the citizenship of native-born Japanese who renounced their United States citizenship when interned in "relocation centers" during World War II. The action came as the Justice Department withdrew its opposition to a suit filed by 157 persons to regain citizenship. It is expected that more than 1,000 will benefit from the move.

#### IMMIGRATION INCREASES

It has been reported that more immigrants were admitted to the United States during the first six months of 1956 than in any comparable period since 1929. An average of 26,500 persons a month were admitted for permanent residence according to figures released by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization



# SAVE CLAUDIA JONES

## FROM DEPORTATION!

DEFEND THE CIVIL RIGHTS
OF ALL AMERICANS

BLACK and WHITE, NATIVE and FOREIGN BORN

PROTEST AGAINST THE ARREST OF
FERDINAND SMITH



After 23 years in our country where she was legally obtoined by his parents at the age of 9, the attempt is being made to deport Claudia lones to Frindad, British West Indies. The charge that this public spirited young Negro, woman "advocates the overthrow of the government by force and yolenic" is obvoously trained.

The arrest of Terdinand Smith for deportation to Jamusia, B. W. I., tollowing his participation in Elarica for Wallace Meeting, is another fell blow against our civil rights. This leader of the National Maintime Union, who fibured to "keep the ships subing "during the war against fascist Germany, world high gentlour had."

This is the spearhead of a drive against the rights of West Indians, Negroes, women, minorities, labor and all Americans. Already 15 other leaders of unions, political and other peoples' organizations have been similarly seized. Attorney General Foin Clark announces more arrests to follow, while no action is taken against the Ku Klux Klux and other fascist murder bunds which plot and openly parade to terrorize the American people and bloods fascist slavers and war.

To stop this fascist drive and to protect our own lives and rights and liberties, all Americans must unite to defend Claudia Jones and the other suctions of hysteria and persecution.

COME WITHOUT FAIL TO THE

# MASS PROTEST RALLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 294/25/3 P. M.

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

LENOX AVENUE and 140th STREET

RICHARD B. MOORE, Chairman

ABNER GREEN

Dr. CHARLES A. PETIONI
THELMA DALE
Leading Negro Woman

BEI
Cav

BERT ALVES

Atty. HOPE R. STEVENS

~15t

Civil Rights Congress

COUNCILMAN

MURIEL DRAPER
Exec. Vice-Pres. Congre

Exec. Vice-Pres. Congress of American Women BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. JR.

Executive Secretary American Committee Protection of

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

Foreign Born

THE SAM WOODING SINGERS

LAURA DUNCAN

NEW YORK CITY

AUSPICES: CLAUDIA JONES DEFENSE COMMITTEE 308 Lenox Avenue, New York 27, N. Y. SAcramento 2-2240

## EXHIBIT No. 12A

## An Attack on Freedom of the Press

Ever since John Peter Zenger was imprisoned in 1734 because he insisted on his right to print the truth as he saw it in his newspaper, the American people have fought to maintain the principle of freedom of the press.

One of the basic principles of a free press is the right of newspaper editors to speak their mind and to report the news without interference.

A free press is extremely important to foreign-born Americans since a large number of them depend upon the foreign-language press exclusively for information and news.

Today the freedom of the foreign-language press is under constant attack as the result of widespread hysteria and discrimination. Certain members of Congress are seeking legislation that would make it necessary for foreign-language newspapers to print exact English-language translations in their columns—a requirement that would make it financially impossible to publish any foreign-language newspaper.

Another basis for attempting to silence a foreign-language newspaper is the threat by the Justice Department to deport its editor or one of its editorial workers. Five non-citizens associated with foreign-language newspapers have been arrested and today face deportation from the United States because of their political opinions.

These deportations are an attempt to intimidate and silence newspaper workers. These deportations menace the freedom of the foreign-language press in the United States.

We call on the American people to condemn these deportations as an attack on the freedom of the press as well as a threat to the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born, citizens as well as non-citizens.

## Ехнівіт №. 12В

## THEY FACE DEPORTATION

Vincent Andrulis, of Chicago, editor of Vilnis, Lithuanian-American daily newspaper. Mr. Andrulis, 60 years old, has lived in the United States for 39 years. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born daughters.

Peter Harisiades, of New York, formerly on the editorial staff of the Greek-American Tribune, a weekly newspaper. Mr. Harisiades, 48 years old, came here at the age of 13. He is married to an American citizen and the father of two American-born children.

Knut Einar Heikkinen, of New York, is the editor of Eteenpain, Finnish-American daily newspaper. Mr. Heikkinen, 60 years old, has lived in this country for 34 years and is the father of three daughters.

Michael Salerno, of New York, is the editor of L'Unita Del Popolo, Italian-American weekly newspaper. Mr. Salerno, 47 years old, has lived here for 25 years. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of a 10-year-old American-born son.

Alexander Bittelman, of New York, is executive secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, which publishes the Morning Freiheit, Yiddish daily newspaper. Mr. Bittelman, 60 years old, is a native of Russia and has lived in the United States since 1912.

#### THE DEPORTATION HYSTERIA

These five newspaper workers are among the 140 noncitizens in 19 states who have been arrested and held for deportation because of their political opinions.

These noncitizens have lived in this country most of their lives. They have raised families here and have contributed—each in their own way—to the welfare of the American people. They have tried to become American citizens but have been prevented from getting their papers because of their progressive or labor activities.

Today these noncitizens face exile from the United States—enforced separation from their families and friends. Many of them face deportation to strange countries whose language and customs they do not know. Some face death if deported to the countries of their birth because of their opposition to the present regimes there.

These deportations threaten to destroy the constitutional rights of 3,000,000 noncitizens in the United States, and the democratic rights of all Americans, citizens as well as noncitizens. These deportations menace the very existence of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution since they would destroy the right to freedom of speech and freedom of belief.

The 140 noncitizens facing deportation are being defended by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, an organization which has carried on the fight for the rights of foreign-born Americans for the past 18 years. The Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportations is cooperating with the American Committee in its fight to preserve the democratic traditions of the American people and to defeat the attempt by the Department of Justice to undermine and destroy the rights and the liberties of the people of this country.

## YOU CAN HELP

- 1. Send a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C., condemning the current deportation hysteria as an attack on the liberties of the American people.
- 2. Have your organization go on record in opposition to the Justice Department's deportation drive. (A draft resolution will be sent on request.)
- 3. Send a letter to the editor of your local community newspaper emphasizing the dangers to our democracy created by the deportation hysteria and urging editorial opposition to political deportations.
- 4. Order a quantity of this folder, "An Attack on Freedom of the Press," for special distribution among your friends and associates. (100 for \$5.)
- 5. Contribute—and get your friends and associates to contribute—to the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to help make an effective fight against the deportation hysteria.

Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportations, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.:

- ( ) Please send additional information on the fight against deportation.
  ( ) Send a draft resolution on deportation for my organization.
  Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_\_ for:
  - \$\_\_\_\_\_additional copies of your folder, "An Attack on Freedom of the Press."
  - \$\_\_\_\_as a contribution for the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to help make possible an effective nationwide fight against deportation.

Name	 
Address	 
City, Zone, State	 

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE AGAINST DEPORTATIONS

The Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportations was organized in January 1950 by a group of editors of foreign language newspapers.

The Committee was organized because of the seriousness of the Justice Department's attack on the rights of foreign-born Americans and also because of the arrest in deportation proceedings of five non-citizens who are associated with foreign-language newspapers.

We feel that this attempt to deport our colleagues is unwarranted. We know that these five men have always fought to improve the living and working condi-

tions of the American people.

During the 1930's, they were in the lead in the fight for unemployment insurance and for social security.

They were instrumental in bringing the message of trade union organization to foreign-born workers in all sections of the country.

In their editorial work, they have always fought to defend the rights of the Negro people; they have exposed anti-Semitism; they have always fought antilabor and anti-democratic elements in American life.

Just as they were in the forefront in the fight against fascism, today their newspapers are in the forefront of the fight for peace and for the civil liberties

of the American people.

The Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportations was organized to bring the facts in these cases to the attention of the American people. The five newspaper workers discussed in this folder are being defended by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is responsible for the legal defense of these and many deportation cases.

We urge your cooperation for our effort to acquaint the American people with the facts in these cases—to the end that these deportations will be defeated and these non-citizens may become American citizens, and remain in this country,

where they belong, with their families and friends.

Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportations: Dr. David Z. Krinkin. Chairman, George M. Wastila, Secretary, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

# DEMAND

immediate release on bail of the four labor leaders held on Ellis Island.

## To the People of How York:

Right at our shores — at Ellis Island — America's first concentration camp is being established.

Four men in as many weeks have been arrested and held without bail, without trial and without being charged with any crime.

## They area

PERDINAND SMITH, Hegro leader and secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO.

CHARLES DOYLE, vice president, United Chemical Workers, CIO.
GERHART EISLER, German Communist refuges from Hitler.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Labor secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

One man, Tom C. Clark, U. S. Attorney General, refuses to release these men on hail. He is using the deportation laws as a blackjack to stop opposition to the Administration policy of smashing the American labor movement.

More than a score of foreign-born leaders of unions, of the Negro people and the Jawish people, have been caught in the dragnet of the government's "deportation" drive. Native-born and foreign-born, non-Communists and Communists — they are all caught in this lawiess raid on the rights of the American people.

Stop Gestape Arrests -- No Concentration Camps in America Protest the Deportation Drive -- Stop the Attack on the Labor Movement

-- PKKET-----

DEMONSTRATE

70 COLUMBUS AVENUE

Thursday, March 4 - 5 p.m.

Fundament Smith Befores Committee • Claudie Jenes Defense Committee • Alox Bittelmen Defense Committee American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born • John Santo Befores Committee • Charles Beyle Defense Committee • Civil Bights Congress, 203 Sant 42nd Street, New York

[The Lamp. No. 58, January 1950, p. 21

## The Deportation Hysteria

No decision has been made as yet by Federal District Judge Vincent Leibell in the case of Peter Harisiades. All briefs in the Harisiades case were filed with Judge Liebell at the end of August. Meanwhile, continued arrests of noncitizens brought the total arrested to more than 140 in 19 states.

## DEPARTURE

Permission was won finally last month for Per Eriksson to leave the U. S. voluntarily and return to his home in Sweden. Eriksson, secretary of the Swedish Seamen's Union, was stranded here during the war, participated actively in our war effort, and for the past two years has been trying to return home. He was prevented from leaving, however, when the Justice Department initiated deportation proceedings against him because of his former membership in the Communist Party of Sweden. Eriksson is scheduled to leave the U.S. in February.

#### COURTS

On December 9, the Federal District Court in New York heard argument on an order to show cause seeking to secure a review of the deportation order entered in the case of Dora Lipshitz. Decision in the case was reserved. Miss Lipshitz, 56. spent the first 14 years of her life in Russia, where she was born, then spent two days in Germany in order to get a boat for this country, and has lived the last 42 years in the U. S. Now the Justice Department has ordered her deported to Germany, where she spent two days of her 56 years.

## BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

The Board of Immigration Appeals sustained orders of deportation in three cases: on November 18, in the case of Dora Lipshitz; on December 6, in the case of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, ordered deported to Bulgaria; on December 8, in the case of Morris Taft, of New York, 70-year-old father of four American-born daughters, ordered deported to Antwerp. where he spent three days of his life in order to embark for the U.S. in 1907, or to Lithuania, where he was born.

## RECOMMENDATIONS BY PRESIDING INSPECTORS

The Presiding Inspectors in two cases recommended deportation. On November 11, in the case of Frank Carlson, of Los Angeles, husband of an American citizen and father of two American-born children, the Presiding Inspector recommended deportation to Poland on the ground of membership in the Communist Party. On December 16, in the case of Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia, wife of an American citizen and mother of three children, the Presiding Inspector recommended deportation to the Soviet Union on the ground that Mrs. Coleman had been a member of the Communist Party in 1938.

## DEPORTATION HEARINGS

Boston: On December 20 and 21, in the case of Karl A. Latva, of Wendell. New

Hampshire. Hearings completed. Attorney: Frederick Frank Cohen, of Boston. Hartford: On December 21 and 22, in the case of Isaac Abraham, trade unionist, of New Britain, Connecticut. The government tried to prove that the Communist Political Association, of which Abraham was allegedly a member, was identical in character as the Communist Party. Hearings not completed; to be resumed in January. Attorney: Marvin D. Karp.

New York: On November 17 and 18, in the case of Beatrice Siskind Johnson, mother of a 6-year-old American-born daughter. Hearings not completed; scheduled to be resumed January 3. Attorneys: Carol King and David Freedman.

Pittsburgh: On November 29, in the case of Mike Puchacz, of Canonsburg, Pa. On November 30, in the case of Theresa Horvath, of Fairmont, West Virginia, mother of a World War II veteran. Hearings in both cases completed. Attorney: M. Y. Steinberg, of Pittsburgh.

Detroit: On November 21, in the case of Fritz Rust, and on November 30 in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. James Barker, of Jackson, Michigan, both of whom face deportation to the Soviet Union. Hearings in all three cases completed. Attorney: Ernest Goodman, of Detroit.

## ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIGHT ON DEPORTATION

A Freedom of the Press Committee Against Deportation has been organized in New York by the editors of nine foreign-language newspapers. The Committee will devote itself to interesting editors and journalists in the fight against

the deportation hysteria.

A Finnish-American Freedom Committee was organized in November. The Committee will campaign among Finnish-Americans nationally and seek to secure support for the defense of Carl Paivio, Knut Heikkinen, and William Heikkila. The Committee's first public action was the issuing of a special petition and a post card to the Attorney General. Matti Mattson is secretary of the Committee.

A Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was established on November 29th at a citywide conference of organizations. More than 20 noncitizens, residents of Los Angeles, face deportation. The Committee's first task

centers around the fight to prevent arbitrary increases in bail.

On December 15, an American-Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was organized in Pittsburgh, where Committee offices have been established. The Committee is composed of 15 well-known Yugoslav-Americans. Officers are Matthew Cvetic, President; Michael Rokich, Vice President; Mane Susnjar, Treasurer; Mary Borich, Secretary. The Committee is preparing special literature and is planning a nationwide tour of Yugoslav-American communities.

A Vincent Andrulis Defense Committee has been organized in Chicago to mobilize Lithuanian-Americans for the fight against deportation. The Commit-

tee held its first public protest meeting in Chicago on December 16.

The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a citywide meeting in Seattle on December 20 to hear a report on the National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria and plan local activity. Lenus Westman, Committee secretary who attended the National Conference, reported to the meeting.

The Committee for Defense of Four of Oregon's Foreign Born has issued an attractive folder on the Portland deportation cases. A copy of the folder can be obtained by writing to the Committee secretary, Lawrence Sefton, 4616 S. W.

Corbett, Portland, Oreg.

The Detroit Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, organized in November, held a very successful picket line before the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the Anna Ganley deportation hearings. The Committee is preparing several local campaigns on the 21 deportation cases pending in Detroit.

## Ехнівіт №. 15

[The Lamp, No. 61, June-July 1950, p. 2]

## The Deportation Drive

During the past month, two Federal courts ordered the Justice Department to give noncitizens new deportation hearings. In both cases, the Justice Department had taken the position that the proceedings were initiated before the enactment of the Administrative Procedure Act and that new hearings in these cases therefore need not be held in accordance with the law. On April 24, the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco, in the case of Nat Yanish, reversed the Federal District Court and ordered that new hearings in the Yanish case must be held in accordance with the APA. On June 5, Federal District Judge Black, in Seattle, issued a similar order in the case of Julius Blichfeldt.

## HEARINGS

New York: New hearings were started on June 21 in the case of Morris Taft. 70-year-old native of Lithuania and father of four American-born daughters. Hearings were scheduled to start on July 11 in the case of Andrew Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American leader who faces deportation because of his membership in the International Workers Order, a fraternal insurance organization.

Detroit: Hearings were held on the following dates: Mrs. Anna Ganley (May 16, 17, 18); Fred Wagener (June 1); Russell Emin (June 20). Hearings are Scheduled as follows: Tom Pappas (July 6); Fritz Rust (July 24).

Chicago: Hearings will start on September 12 in the case of Vincent Andrulis,

editor of VILNIS. Lithuanian-American daily newspaper.

Seattle: Hearings in the case of Boris Sasief were held on June 2 and June 6. On June 19, the Justice Department attempted to hold a mass deportation hearing in 12 cases but failed to achieve its objective when John Caughlan, attorney for all 12, withdrew from the cases on the ground that he could not properly defend 12 noncitizens simultaneously. Hearings in the 12 cases will be held in the near

Portland: Hearings are scheduled to begin on July 12 in four cases: Casimiro

Absolar, Mrs. Lena Halverson, Hamish MacKay, and John Stenson.

San Francisco: New hearings were started on June 13 in the case of William Heikkila, Finnish-American leader, and were continued until August or September to take depositions from Maurice Malkin, expert stool pigeon for the government, in New York City.

Los Angeles: Hearings were started in the following cases: Miriam Stevenson

(June 1); David Hyun (June 13); Alice Orans (July 17).

New York: On May 9, Andrew Dmytryshyn, 58, Ukrainian-American leader, was arrested and held for deportation on the ground of membership in the International Workers Order. On May 10, Sam Milgrom, executive secretary of the International Workers Order, was arrested and held for deportation on the ground of alleged illegal entry. (Milgrom and Dmytryshyn were released on \$5,000 bail each.) On June 7, Willy Busch, 52, native of Germany who fought against fascism in Spain as a member of the International Brigades, was arrested and held for deportation because of his political opinions.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ENGAGES IN UNFAIR HEARING PRACTICES

On February 20, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Justice Department was guilty of having held biased and unfair deportation hearings in violation of the law for 3 years. During March, the Justice Department decided to comply with the law (the Administrative Procedure Act). However, since March, it has become clear that the Justice Department has no intention to provide noncitizens with fair or unbiased deportation hearings. The hearing examiners (supposedly impartial judges) appointed to sit at deportation hearings and to rule on the evidence are all individuals who have been working for the Justice Department in some capacity for many years. In Seattle, the Justice Department has decided to hold 12 deportation hearings simultaneously and to have Paul Crouch, one of its favorite stool pigeons, testify simultaneously in all 12 cases. In San Francisco, on June 13, the hearing examiner in the case of William Heikkila granted the government permission to secure a deposition from Maurice Malkin, another expert stool pigeon, in New York City. Mr. Heikkila is supposed to send his attorney from San Francisco to New York to cross-examine Malkin.

## WE COMMEND

John Caughlan, Seattle attorney, Lenus Westman, secretary of the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the 10 deportees in Seattle whose militant action defeated the attempt by the Justice Department to hold a mass deportation hearing on June 19. By refusing to submit to the Justice Department's demand for a mass hearing, these Seattle residents effectively defended not only their own rights but contributed to the defense of the rights of all foreign-born Americans.

## ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born issued a special folder on the case of Irwin Franklin, Chicago resident who faces jail for allegedly falsely claiming to be an American citizen.

The Committee for the Defense of Eulalia Figueiredo, of New Bedford, Mass., has issued an attractive leaflet on the case of the Portuguese-American woman who faces deportation and separation from her citizen husband.

On May 9, the Committee for Defense of Henry Podolski, meeting in Detroit, voted to reorganize itself into an American-Polish Committee for Protection of

Foreign Born. Leo Krzycki was elected chairman.

The Pete Nelson Defense Committee, of Everett, Washington, has issued a special 4-page folder on the case of the CIO Woodworker leader who was framed by the Justice Department as part of an attempt to deport him to Norway, which he left more than 40 years ago.

On May 5, the American Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its first public meeting in New York City. Frank Borich, who faces deportation and Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, were the principal

speakers.

The Sam Sweet Defense Committee of UAW-CIO, Local 51, Detroit, has issued a special Union Defense News discussing the Justice Department's attempt

to revoke Sweet's citizenship on political grounds.

On May 14, a conference of organizations in Boston voted to set up a New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Lewis Marks was elected chairman of the Committee.

The Local 7 Defense Committee of Seattle has issued a special 4-page folder discussing the five Filipino-American members and leaders of the Cannery

Workers Union who have been arrested and held for deportation.

## ACPFB SENDS GREETINGS ON MOTHER'S DAY

A Mothers' Day message to 19 mothers facing deportation was sent on May 14 by Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., chairman of the Board of Directors of the ACPFB.

## MARTIN MISIR

On May 22, Martin Misir, of Milwaukee, died at the age of 61. Misir, a native of Yugoslavia, entered the United States in 1913. He was the father of 6 American-born children, 3 of whom were veterans of the Second World War. He was arrested and held for deportation on May 20, 1949.

## NEW YORK COMMITTEE PROTECTION FOREIGN BORN



July 10. (1955)

23 West 26th St. . New York 10, N.Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3458

Co-Chairmen MRS. ANITA BLOCK HUGO GELLERT CAPT. HUGH MULZAC cutive Secretary ALEC JONES

SPONSORS

(Pertial List) Rebessed K. Borsley cine & Bradi Ephraim C A H. O

Dear Friend:

· Everybody, but everybody - and especially the children - love a rollicking, fun-loaded Ficnic. And that's just what this letter is about ... the July 10th First Annual Festival and Picnic sponsored by New York's Netional Groups.

For the children, there'll be an hour-long hostenamy and special program led by Betty Sanders. There'll be rides and games and movies too - featuring the best of Chaplin and special cartoons.

A termiting, mouth-watering menu from Yugoslav barbecued lamb to a tasty Norgan luncheon will mean that neither mom nor dad mead worry about preparing Sunday dinner on July 10th.

Sound like fun? You bet it will be. And for the whole family!

It'll be a Picnic with a purpose too. You see, while July 10th will be a day of fun and frolic - with a rigid policy of no speechmaking - the National Groups and other Committees are pooling all telents in an effort to assure that the New York Committee has the necessary funds to carry its chellenge of Welter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole conditions to the United States Supreme Court.

Supervisory Parole is that section of the Waiter-McCarran Lew which places stringent restriction's upon non-citizens whom the Justice Department cannot deport since they are stateless. Among its provisions are remaining within a 50-mile radius of Times Square; reporting monthly to a Justice Department agent; answering questions relative to hebits and associates; disassociating oneself from the labor and progressive movement; submitting to medical or paychietric exemination at the will of the Justice Department under threat of fines or jail, or both.

So - rain or shine - plen now to be with us at the First Annual Festival and Picnic on July 10th. And don't forget to bring the children. For them there is absolutely no edmission fee.

We'll be looking for you.

Sincerely yours,

Alec Jones

Executive Secretary

WALL ST

EXHIBIT No. 17
The Lamp. No. 72. April—May. 1952. p. 3

## We Commend

The editors and staff of THE NATION-AL GUARDIAN, national weekly, for their lepage supplement of April 9, which was devoted exclusively to the deportation hysteria and the fight to defend the democratic rights of foreign born Americans.

## Organizational Activities

The Juditz Defense Committee has issued bectal 4-page folder in English and Yid-Approved to the case of Paul Juditz, of New York, Johns after of the Morang Freshest, who sees depositation after having lived in the

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has issued a 4-page to let on the case of James Lusting, a naturalized citizen of the U.S. since 1928, who is blue tripled with revocation of his citizenship.

theatened with revocation of his citizenship because of his political opinions and affiliations. During April, an Ohio Provisional Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was established in Cleveland with Mr. Elite Zaziriy sections at Acting Secretary.

scening as Acting Secretary.
Immediately following the March 10 decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Harist addes deportation case and the Carlson bail case emergency meetings and conferences were held in New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

Angeles.

A New England Conference for Protection of Foreign Born will be held at 19 High Street, Boston, Mass., on Sunday afternoon. May 25, from 1 00 to 5 00 P. M.

## Portland Trade Union Local Establishes Deportee Defense

Local 8 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in Portland, Oregon, has established a special trade union committee for the defense of John Fougerouse, a native of Tahiti, active member of the Union and a leader for many years among West Coast mattitude workers.

## New York Trade Union Committee Planning Special Summer Program

The New York Trade Union Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is preparing a full program for the summer months. Despite the fact that many trade unionists are away on vacation and large affairs very difficult, the Trade Union Committee is planning to take its program to the union members at camps, resorts and vacation spots. Plans are being considered for holding a week-end Trade Union Conference at one of the summer resorts in Jupe.

## Carl Paivio

Carl Paivio, secretary of the Finnish American Mutual Aid Society, died on April 21 at the age of 58. Mr. Paivio, a resident of the U. S. for 39 years, was arrested in deportation procedures during November 1949 and was held on Ellis Island three times since The ACPEB stated that the manner in which the Immigration Service hounded Carl Paivio, despite the fact that he was seriously ill, contributed to his untimely death. In tribute to the memory of Carl Paivio, the ACPEB pledged intensified efforts in the fight against the deportation hysteria and the Justice Department's hounding of honest and decent non-citizens because of their political opinions

# MIDWEST CONFERENCE TO DEFEND FOREIGN BORN SCHEDULED FOR CHICAGO ON SUNDAY, MAY 18th

A Midwest Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights and for the Defense of Foreign Born will be held at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, on Sunday, May 18. Under auspices of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, this will be the first such conference since the U. S. Supreme Court in three separate rulings sought to nullify all constitutional guarantees accorded our foreign born. The Conference is sponsored by such promient midwest trade union leaders as Sven Anderson: Hilliard Ellis, UAW-ClO Local 453: John Bernard: Kenneth Born: Ernest DeMaio: Grant Oakes, UE-FE; Leon Beverly: Samuel J. Parks: Peter B. Brown, United Packinghouse Workers: Coleman A. Young, National Negro Labor Council. Other sponsors include Dr. Edith Abbot, Rev. J. C. Austin, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Rabbi George Fox, Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst.

Central theme of the Conference will be formulation of a program of action geared to alerting the largest possible sections of the Midwest to dangers inherent to the liberties of all Americans in recent Supreme Court decisions. Primary emphasis will be placed on the case of Martin Young, now in his seventh month of incarceration on Ellis Island denied bail, as well as special problems of immigrants from Mexico.

# SERVICE USES TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS TO HARASS AND PERSECUTE NON-CITIZENS

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, in the course of its deportation hysteria, is intensifying persecution of non-citizens who face deportation for technical violations of the immigration laws. Non-citizens who have supported labor and democratic causes are denied any consideration by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

JOE WEBER, against whom the Board of Immigration Appeals has recently sustained an order of deportation, is charged with "illegal entry." Basis for the charge is that Weber, trade union organizer for many years, while enroute to a National ClO Convention in San Francisco, made a four-hour visit to Mexico. A native of Yugoslavia, Weber has been active in organizing rubber, auto, farm equipment and other workers.

NICHOLAS KALOUDIS, also ordered deported by the Board of Immigration Appeals, is charged with having overstayed his time in this land. General Secretary of the Federation of Greek Muritime Unions, he is now held on Ellis Island, denied bail pending final disposition of his case. A native of Greece, he would face death if deported there for the Greek Government has a charge of "high treason" pending against him for activity on behalf of the Federation.

DIAMOND KIMM, also ordered deported, is a native of Korea. He was a member of the O.S.S. Field Unit for the invasion of Korea in 1945 and today is editor of the "Korean Independence," weekly student newspaper of Los Angeles. Kimm, as Kaloudis, is charged with having overstayed his time in this country. Behind these flimsy charges can be seen the whole pattern of the conscious drive to get rid of any person speaking out against war and for peace.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS are undoubetdly the most victimized by the Immigration Service for minor infractions. Thousands and thousands of Mexicans are rounded up and deported far into the interior of Mexico, with little or no regard as to citizenship status. The Immigration Service recently asked Congress for a special appropriation in order to deport 43,600 Mexicans during May and June.

EXHIBIT NO. 18 The Lamp. No. 73, June-July, 1952, p. 2

## AMERICAN CITIZENS PROTEST DEPORTATIONS

GOLD STAR MOTHER

In a letter to the President, Mrs. Benny Saltzman, of New York, protested the threatened deportation of her husband. Mrs. Saltzman pointed out that two sons, Isidore and Bernard, fought in the Battle of the Bulge during World War Two as members of the U. S. armed forces. Isidore was killed while Bernard received a Purple Heart for injuries sustained in battle. Today their third son, Max, 18 years old, is expecting to be drafted into the armed forces any day. "My husband is a brave loyal father," Mrs. Saltzman says, "who has been tortured by the Justice Department for nearly four years. . . . I ask you to stop this shameful act."

## A SOLDIER IN KOREA

In a letter to "The Detroit Times," written in Korea, Pfc. Joseph Ragni condemned the threatened deportation of his father, Louis. "I am a marine fighting with an infantry battalion in the 1st Marine Division in Korea. I have just been informed that my father, Louis, is to be deported . . . He has been in the United States for more than 25 years and has raised three sons, two of whom have fought in Korea. Surely I can expect better treatment from my country." In an interview with a with a Times reporter, Louis Ragni stated: "If I am deported, what can I tell the people in Italy of the democracy I knew in America?"

## THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

An application for certiorari is being filed in the U. S. Supreme Court appealing the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals sustaining the deporta-tion to Mexico of Refugio Roman Martinez, Chicago trade union leader, father of two children. . . . An appeal has been filed with the Federal Court of Appeals, in San Francisco, from the decision of Federal District Court Judge Lindberg, of Seattle, ordering the deportation to the Philippine Islands of Ernesto Mangaoang, business agent of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, ILWU, Local 37. . . . An application for a writ of habeas corpus on May 8 prevented the immediate deportation to Finland of Carl Latva, of Wendell, New Hampshire.

immediate deportation to Finland of Carl Latva, of Wendell, New Hampshire. Federal District Court Judge Wyzanski, of Boston, released Latva on bail.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS: On April 29, sustained deportation in the case of Paul Cinat, of Clinton Corners, N. Y. Heard appeals (On May 8) in the case of Mrs. Antonia Sentner, of St. Louis: (May 23) Paul Ynditch, N. Y.; Julian Krasowski, Manasquam, N. J.; Peter Kushnir, Chicago; James MacKay, Gary; John Hilly, Milwaukee; Ramou Tancioco, Portland, Ore.; Dr. John Greenberg, San Autonio; Francisco Corona, Fred Firestone, Bessie Geiser, Zdena Hernandez, Raye Rubin, Abraham Roast, Los Angeles; (June 17) Leon Collow, Nilse Obic, James Malls, Clincol Latva, Villey, Oliva, Latva Kulls, Clincol Latva, Valley, Oliva, Collow, Nilse, Oliva, Latva Kulls, Clincol Latva, Valley, Clincol Latva, Callow, Niles, Ohio; James Keller, Chicago: John Stenson, West Lim, Oregon; George Luckman, Ponce Torres, Hazel Wolf, Seattle; Elias Espinoza, Blanch Fradkin, Joseph Modotti, Justo S. Cruz, Esther Sazer, Frank Yoshimoto, Los Angeles;

## MEXICAN-AMERICAN KIDNAPPED AND DEPORTED LEAVING FAMILY OF TEN CITIZENS IN U.S.

On May 15, Jose Estrada, resident of Dallas, Texas, for 45 years, was kidnapped by the Justice Department and thrown across the Mexican border before all legal avenues challenging his deportation case had been exhausted. Estrada is married to an American citizen and the father of 10 children, one of whom received the Purple Heart for injuries sustained in World War II. The kidnapping of Estrada robbed the family of a breadwinner, widowed his wife and orphaned his children. The family learned of the kidnapping only when they arrived to visit him as scheduled When the family protested the kidnapping. they were met with abuse and discourtesy by immigration authorities.

## U. S. SUPREME COURT TO HEAR CASE OF EXCLUDED CHINESE SEAMAN

The United States Supreme Court has granted certiorari in the case of Harry Chew, Chinese-American seaman, husband of an American citizen, who has been denied permission to re-enter the United States, despite the fact he had been cleared to sail American ships by the U. S. Coast Guard. Ordered excluded on his return from abroad as a seaman on an American ship, he has been held on Ellis Island since March 10, 1951, denied bail. Through his attorney, Ira Gollobin, he was informed that the basis of the exclusion is "confidential information" the disclosure of which would be "prejudicial to public interest."

## Organizational Activities

Last month, the ACPFB issued a special leaflet on the case of Martin Young, who has been held on Ellis Island for eight months denied bail, and a protest post-card on his

On May 25, a conference of organization On May 25, a conference of organization held in Boston voted to set up a New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Boston for the defense of non-citizens in Boston and vicinity.

for the dejense of mon-ettizens in doubted and vicinity.

The Michigan Chapter of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans issued an attractive pamphlet on the cases of eight women in Detroit and vicinity who faces deportation and life-time separation from their families.

Hyman Kaplan, of New Haven, Conn, has published a public istatement, "They Want to Take Away My Citizenship," stating the issues in the Justice Department's attempt to revoke his American citizenship.

On June 29, the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its first Conference in San Francisco. Mrs. Grace Partridge, of San Francisco, is now serving as Executive Secretary of the Committee, which is defending William Heikkila. Nat Yanish, and others against the threat of deportation.

Nat Yanish, on of deportation.

The Hungarian American has translated the Atlanta

Nat Yanish, and others against the threat of deportation.

The Hungarian American Defense Committee has translated and published in pampiblet form the ACFFB folder, "The Rights of Foreign Bon American," hy George W. Crockett, Ir., of Detroit.

On June 22, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a highly successful all-day Festival of Nationalities with a varied national group cultural program. Plans are proceeding for the establishment in New York of a Committee for the Defense of Edunia Ramirez, Cuban-born mother of Iron American citizens arrested for deportation in Puerio Rico—the first political deportation in Puerio Rico—the first political deportation for Energia Born has issued a special leafte on the appeal to the President by Pfc. Joseph Ragni, now in Korea, protesting the deportation to Italy of his father, Louis Ragni and a 4-page folder, "After 38 Years in America—They Took His Citizenship Away," concerning the denaturalization case of George Tacheffl.

On May 21, representatives of defense com-

Tacheffl.

On May 21, representatives of defense comMinneabolis, voted to On May 21, representatives of aefense com-mittees meeting in Minneapolis, voted to establish a Provisional Minnesota Committee for Protection of Fereign Born, with Mu-Alma Foley as secretary. The Committee will defend Peter Warhol. Charles Rowolds, and Harry Roast.

## Report From Washington

No. 2, July 5, 1955.

James Glatis, of Boston, the Justice Department's third witness in the case of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, took the stand on Friday, June 24, and was on the stand June 28 and the morning of June 29. The fourth witness, John Lautner, took the stand at 2:00 P. M. on Wednesday, June 29, and was on the stand June 30 and July 1. Cross-examination of Lautner will be resumed on July 6, when he returns to the stand. The hearings are scheduled to continue July 6, 7, and 8, then recess until after Labor Day.

Note.—"Report from Washington" is a public report. For this reason, it will be necessary on occasion for us to make statements without corroboration. We regret that this is necessary as a part of the defense of the ACPFB. All statements made in this REPORT, countering testimony of Justice Department witnesses, will be supported by testimony and evidence, when the ACPFB presents its case before the hearings in Washington, after the Justice Department completes presenting its "case."

\* \* \* \*

One year ago, on July 8, 1954, the New York Times stated in an editorial: "The process of informing is—as Justice Holmes once said of the not unrelated art of wire-tapping—a 'dirty business.' The tattletale of childhood becomes in adult life the gossip, the tipster, the informer, the keyhole peeper, the agent. Paid or unpaid, it is a distasteful occupation, and one that does not become well a free society. It implies accusation without proof, defamation without responsibility. . . . The informer smacks of the police state . . ."

James Glatis testified that he attended the "founding conference" of the New England Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in Boston in April 1950 and that, while he was attending Communist Party meetings during 1950, the members of his CP branch were urged to support the New England Committee. Glatis joined the CP at the suggestion of the FBI and attended CP branch meetings from April 1949 to October 1950. His testimony was intended by the the Justice Department to show Communist Party support of the ACPFB.

The truth is that the New England Committee was not established until May 1952. Glatis manufactured testimony to fit the Justice Department's charges

against the ACPFB.

In his direct testimony, John Lautner identified William Zazuliak as a person he knew to be a member of the Communist Party in Detroit in 1932 and later when he worked for the International Workers Order. It is known, however, that William Zazuliak never worked for the IWO. A John Zazuliak did work for the IWO. Under cross-examination, Lautner stated finally that the person he knew was named Zazuliak and that "Zazuliak" had been a member of the CP. It would appear, therefore, that since Lautner knew a Zazuliak in Detroit in 1932 as a member of the Communist Party, every person in the United States whose name is Zazuliak would therefore be identified by Lautner as a member of the CP.

The Lamp, October-November, 1951, p. 3

## Birthday Party Far Harriet Barran

A birthday Party will be held on November 10 at the Fifth Floor Lounge, 13 Astor Place, honoring Harriet Barron, Adm. Sec'y. of the ACPFB, on her 50th birthday.

## Nazis May Become Citizens

Eighteen members of such organizations as the Hiller Youth Movement were granted citizenship, according to a story carried in the Houston (Texas) Post recently. The examiner told the federal district judge that the 18 were admitted members of that organization, but, he pointed out, this did not bar them from American citizenship under the 1950 Internal Security Act. "None," said he "had ever been a Communist or a member of a Communist front organization, only Nazi and Fascist."

## Yuditch Defense Committee

A committee of representatives of rank and file members of trade unions has been organized for the defense of Paul Yuditch, labor editor of the Morning Freiheit. The Committee held a Conference on November 8 at the Malin Studio in New York. Speakers included Paul Novick, edutor of the Morning Freiheit, Carol King, General Counsel of the ACBPF and Joseph Tillman of DPOWA. Two repsary National Conference Officers of the Conresentatives were elected to the 20th Annivermittee Charles Nemeroff, Chairman and Charles Stein, Secretary.

## Ida Gottesman Committee Holds Art Exhibit

The Ida Gottesman Defense Committee is holding an exhibit of paintings of Mary Brit-non, on Sunday affernoon, December 1, at 77 Fifth Avenue, New York. The artist has contibuted paintings which will be auctioned and proceeds will go to the defense of Ida Gottesman.

#### Boston to Expand Committee Work

Shortly after Thanksgiving, a special meeting will be held in Boston to plan activity around local cases. Delegates will be elected to attend the 20th Anniversary Convention.

## Carl Paivio Birthday Party December 15

The Finnish-American Freedom Committee and the Estonian and Latvian Committees for Protection of Foreign Born will celebrate Carl Paivio's Birthday on Saturday, December 15.

The party will be held at the Estonian Hall at 125th St. and Lexington Ave., New York City Proceeds will go towards Paivio's defense.

George Zallas, Greek-American of Detroit, died last week of multiple sclerosis. Even in his last days he was hounded by the Justice Department and threatened with deportation. In his memory let us intensify the fight against deportation.

# CASE OF HARRY CHEW ARGUED BEFORE US COURT OF APPEALS

Harry Chew, Chinese-American seaman, has been held in Ellis Island since March 29, 1951, separated from his American-citizen wife. Chew who arrived in the U.S. as a seaman in 1941, legalized his status on the basis of his marriage to an American citizen. An April 6, 1951 he filed a petition for American citizenship which is still pending. In November, 1950, he shipped as Chief Steward on the SS Sir John Franklin and was screened by the Coast Guard. On arriving in New York on March 29, 1951, he was held on board the ship and excluded from the United States, on the basis of "confidential information" the disclosure of which "would he prejudicial to the public interest." An application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied and the case was urged in the U.S. Court of Appeals on November 7. No decision has yet been rendered. Carol King and Ira Gollobin represent Mr. Chew.

## PONCE TORRES FOUND NOT GUILTY

Ponce Torres, a member of Local 37, ILWU, was found not guilty by a Federal Grand Jury of allegedly claiming citizenship when applying in 1949 for a job with the Boeing Plane Company, in Seattle. Ponce Torres is one of the members of the Union who has been arrested in deportation proceedings. He was represented by Attorneys John Caughlan and C. T. Hatten, of Seattle.

## CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

230 representatives of organizations participated in the California Conference under the auspices of the California CPFB. The delegates included 62 trade unions, 45 national groups, 15 from Mexican organizations and the balance from general organizations. The resolutions adopted were on (1.) the general attack on foreign born (2.) problems of Mexican Americans and mass deportations of Mexican nationals (3.) trade unions and protection of their foreign-born members and (4.) repeal of the Smith ard McCarran Laws. (4.) Delegates came from the entire West Coast, from Seattle, Washington, to Santa Anna, California. Representatives were elected to participate in the 20th Anniversary National Conference, CPFB.

## MICHIGAN CONFERENCE HELD OCTOBER 27

The Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born held a conference at the Ford Local 600 Auditorium in Dearborn, Michigan. Speakers included Walter Quillico, Educational Director of the Ford Local 600 who welcomed the delegates and discussed the newly-formed Workers Defense Committee of his union.

Other speakers included Reverend Charles Hill, Attorneys Carol King and George Crockett, Harriet Barron, Adm. Secretary of the ACPFB, Ann Shore, of CRC, and Saul Grossman, Secretary of the Michigan Committee. The Conference was chaired by Tom Dombrowski, editor of the Polish-American, GLOS LUDOWY. Plans for developing and extending the work of the Michigan Committee were, formulated at the conference.

These plans were formulated through discussions in two panels dealing with special problems of nationality groups and trade unions.

All nationality groups will be contacted before the American Committee's 20th Anniversary National Conference to be held in Chicago December 8 and 9.

Special meetings will elect delegates to the National Conference as well as redouble efforts to secure support in the Peter Harisiades case.

A trade union advisory committee was set up to work in conjunction with the Michigan Committee to assure that publicity in defense of foreign-born Americans is regularly included with trade union news.

The Lamp, June-August, 1953, No. 78, p. 2

## THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

Continued arrests in deportation proceedings during recent months brought the total non-citizens arrested to date to 290. Three non-citizens, facing deportation, left last month: Frank Corona, of Los Angeles, for Mexico; Mrs. Edunia Ramirez, of Puerto Rico, for Cuba; Mrs. Goldie Davidoff, of New York, for Canada.

Twenty cases were argued on appeal during the past month before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington. The Board sustained deportation orders in the cases of: Jack Stachel, at present in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury serving a 5-year jail sentence under the Smith Act, who claims to be an American citizen on the basis of his father's naturalization; Charles Dovle, native of Scotland, in whose case an appeal has been filed in the Federal District Court in New York; Matt Blaskovich, of Cleveland, facing deportation to Yugoslavia; Reuben Ship, Hollywood screen and radio script writer, facing deportation to England.

Deportation hearings were held during the past month in the cases of: Felix Kusman, Spanish War veteran, in New York: Leonard Costa, who claims to be a native-born American, in Rochester, N. Y.; Alam McNeil, UE organizer, who also claims U. S. birth, in Pittsburgh; and John Fongerouse, longshore leader of Portland, Oregon, who faces deportation to Tahiti. Witnesses for John Fougerouse in his deportation hearing included Rev. Thomas Tobin, vicar-general of the archdiocese of Portland; Stanley Earl, Portland city councilman; and Al Hartung, president of the IWA-CIO.

Arrests in deportation included the following: (New York) Israel Blankenstein, originally ordered deported in 1925, re-arrested only to enable the Justice Department to hold him without bail on Ellis Island; Felix Kusman, Spanish War veteran, native of Estonia, (Detroit) 72-year-old Themistokles Parashiades, weighing 100 pounds, released without bail; on May 20, Daniel Kiltchak, 64, just as he was making final arrangements to leave the country and return to Poland. (San Francisco) James Zivias, 60, native of Greece, on ground of affiliation with the Communist Party. (Los Angeles) Philip Cherner, 50, native of Russia, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis: Pinip Cherner, 50, native of Russia, suffering from pulmonary unfections; Herhert Blache, 71, U. S. resident for 44 years, native of England; Elmer Merges, 40, native of Hungary, member of AFL Operating Engineers Union, Local 63: Max Kramer, 59, member of ILGWU for 24 years; Ruby Madeline Hynes, 49, native of Great Britain; Adolphe Larson, 55, native of Sweden, member of AFL Iron Workers Union, Local 509; Thomas Salazar Estrada. 43, farm worker, father of six American-born children, native of Mexico; Mrs. Alice Tucker, 59, resident of U. S. for 48 years, member of ILGWU, Local 266.

## MANGAOANG VICTORY HOLDS HOPE FOR MOST FILIPINO-AMERICANS

The Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco has ruled that Ernesto Mangaoang, Business Agent of ILWU, Local 37, in Seattle, arrested for deportation is the Philippine Islands on the ground of former membership in the Communist Party, cannot be deported since he never entered the United States as an "alien" but came here as a national.

Prior to 1934, there was no restriction on immigration to the United States by Filipinos. The net effect of the Court's ruling is that any Filipino who entered the United States for permanent residence before May 15, 1934, cannot be deported if he has not traveled to a foreign country since that date.

## SUPREME COURT RULING IN BRIDGES CASE DEFEATS 19-YEAR DEPORTATION ATTEMPT

The victory in the case of Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ended the 19 year attempt by the government to jail and deport him. Bridges was convicted for "fraud" in securing his U. S. citizenship, together with his two witnesses, also leaders of the ILWU. The U.S. Supreme Court decision in establishing a three-year statute of limitations against attempts to frame naturalized citizens is of nation-wide importance. The ILWU should be congratulated on its consistent fight to defend its leaders.

## Defense Activities

Representatives of defense committees in Representatives of defense committees in seven states met in New York over the week-end of June 12th and developed a program of action for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and defense of its victims. The con-ference voted in convene the ACPFB national conference in Chicago on Detember 12 and 13 1953

13, 1953.

The Women's Committee to Free Katharine Hyndman, of Chicago, has issued an attractive folder. Mrs. Hyndman, of Gar, has been held without bail since October 7, 1952, in the Crown Point County Jail, Indiana, and faces deportation to Yugoslavia.

More than 5,000 persons participated in the

Festival of Nationalities on June 7th spon-sored by the Low Angeles Committee for Pro-

sóred by the Loy Angeles Committee for Pro-tection of Foreign Born. Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, was the principal speaker. At special Petition to Congress for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law is being circu-lated among organizations in the state by the New Jersey Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

A special folder on the denaturalization pro-visions of the Walter-McCarran Law has been published in the Polish language by the American Polish Committee for Protection of For-

can Polish Committee for Protection of For-eign Born, of Detroit.

The Washington State Committee for Pro-tection of Foreign Born and the Local 37 ILWU Defense Committee held a Victory Rally celebrating the victory in the cases of Ernic Mangaoang and Harry Bridges nn July 19th in Seattle, Rose Chemin, of Los Angeles, was the principal speaker.

## Immigration Service Terrorizes Chinese-American Community

On May 15, the Immigration and Natural-ton Service carried out a Palmer Raid operation against the Chinese-American community of Marwoulle, California, Marvin E. Lewis, San Francisco actorney, has reported that 30 immigration agents swooped down on the community at about midnight. "They blockaded all the roads in and out of town," Mr. Lewis reports, "and prevented any Chinese—whether he was a citizen or not—from leaving town. Then they herded everybo into two clubs and held them incommunicado, entered homes, and stopped and questioned all Chinese on the streets. The whole thing last about five hours, and out of it three Chinese were booked for illegal entry." On May 15, the Immigration and Natural-

## Cartoonist for Chicago Sun-Times Ordered Deported on Political Charge

On July 8, Jacob Bucck, Politzer prize win-ning cartoonist for the Chicago Sun-Times, was ordered deported from the U. S. on the charge of past membership in the Community Party, Mr. Burck, 48, was born in Poland and came to this country in 1914, He denies ever having been a member of the Commu-nist Party. The deportation order is being appealed. appealed.

## McCarran Law Provision Means Widespread Deportation

The Justice Department is starting to use a Walter-McCarran Law provision that will affect thousands of non-citizens. Under the old law, non-citizens who entered illegally hefore July 1, 1924, did not face deportation. Under Section 241 of the Walter-McCarran Law any non-citizen who entered illegally at any time faces deportation. Thousands of non-citizens, heretofore secure against departation, now suddenly are threatened after living here for 40 and 50 years.

[The Lamp, No. 66, April-May 1951, p. 3]

# POLITICAL DEPORTATION BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Two deportation cases—based on political beliefs and affiliation—are being taken to the U. S. Supreme Court by the ACPFB. A decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in these cases may decide for the first time in the history of the United States whether the Justice Department's attempt to deport long-time residents of this country is in violation of the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution, While the Justice Department ordered Harisiades deported for membership in an organization advocating the overthrow of government by "force and violence," it found at the same time that Harisiades never believed or advocated "force and violence." A decision by the U. S. Supreme Court may determine whether the Justice Department can deport more than 3,400 non-citizens hecause of their affiliations under the McCarran Law.

#### The Harisiades Case

Peter Harisiades was born in Greece in 1903 and has lived in the U. S. since 1916. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born children. He faces deportation because of his membership, from 1925 to 1939, in the Communist Party. A petition for certiorari is to be filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in the Harisiades case during May.

## The Coleman Case

Mrs. Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia, was born in Russia in 1900 and has lived in the U. S. since 1914. She is married to an American citizen and is the mother of three American-born children. She faces deportation for membership in the Communist Party in 1936. On March 16, a three-man Federal court in the District of Columbia denied an application for an injunction seeking to restrain the Justice Department from deporting Mrs. Coleman. An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was filed in the Coleman case during April.

## The Issues

In both the Harisiades and the Coleman cases, it is the position of the defense that the 1918 deportation law, providing for deportation for political opinions, is in violation of the Bill of Rightte since it would deprive non-citizens of freedom of speech and freedom of belief. In addition, it is contended that Harisiades and Coleman face deportation under an ex-post-facto law since the 1940 amendment to the 1918 deportation law (making membership at any time in the past a deportable offense) was passed after both Harisiades and Coleman were no longer members of the organization which the government charges with advocating "force and violence."

The Harisiades and Coleman case may determine vital civil rights issues of the content of the content

The Harisiades and Coleman case may determine vital civil rights issues affecting all Americans. The treatment of non-citizens—their status and rights in this country—has always served as a barometer indicating the health of American democracy. The United States, a country built and made up of minorities, cannot long survive as a democracy if its government persecutes minorities. The foreign born would be affected directly by any adverse decision in the Harisiades and Colman cases. The native born, however, would suffer just as much as a result of any reactionary precedents established in these deportation cases by the U. S. Supreme Court. It is the responsibility, therefore, of all Americans—native as well as foreign born—to voice support for the rights of non-citizens and to work for a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that will firmly establish freedom of speech and freedom of belief for all Americans, non-citizens as well as citizens.

## YOU CAN HELP

These appeals to the United States Supreme Court involve expenditures of tremendous sums of money—for filing fees, printing court records, attorneys, etc. It will take more than \$25,000 for legal and public expenditures. Your cooperation and help are solicited. (1) Send a letter to President Truman calling for an end to the Justice Department's deportation drive. (2) Send a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C., calling for the immediate release on bail of the Terminal Island Four. (3) Send your contribution to help carry these appeals through the Supreme Court. Use this compon. (Your name and address appear on the reverse side.)

☐ I have written to President Truman on the deportation drive.

☐ I have written to Attorney General McGrath concerning the right to bail.

Enclosed find \$..... as my contribution.

#### Fastern Sephard Conference

An Eastern Seaboard Conference on Deportation will be held by the ACPFB on Saturday afternoon, May 19, from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M., at the Teachers Center, 206 West 15 Street, New York City. The Conference will develop a program of action to launch a nationwide campaign on the Harisiades and Coleman deportation cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

## Organizational Activities

The ACPFB issued two folders during the past month: "1798—Thomas Jefferson Fought the First Deportation Drive in the History of the United States" was devoted to the Washington Pilgimage of the American citizen families of deportees; "He Gave His Life. For What2" is devoted to the deportation case of Benjamin Saltzman, whose son died as a member of the armed forces of th U. S during World War II.

The Committee for Defense of Pour of Osegon's Foreign Born, of Portland, issued as special kellet addressed to trade unionists in the Northwest concerning the recent deportation arrests of members of the Alaska Canner, Workers Union, Local 7-c, ILW.

The National Womens Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans held a tea on March 17th in New York City to honor the American critizen families of New York deportees. The NWA also issued two special post-cards, one greeting Mrs. Miriam Stevenson, of the Terminal Island Four, and the other a Mothers Day card addressed to President Truman protesting the deportation drive.

The Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born issued a special folder. Your Door Bell Rings . . . . discussing the McCurran Law midnight raids of October 22, 1950, and the deportation cases of William Heikkila, Ida Roibstein, Ernest Pox. Chris Mensakus, and Nat Yanith.

A meeting to protest the deportation hysteria was held in Chicago on March 5 by the Moses Resnikoff Defense Committee. Mrs Lillian Carlson and Mrs. Mary Hyun, wives of two of the Terminal Island Four, were the principal speakers

The Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in Seattle, elected the following officers for the coming year: Chairman—Mrs. Florence Bean James; Treasurer—Mabel Conrad: Executive Secretary—Dr. H. J. Phillips.

A reception and meeting in honor of Dora Lipshitz, who faces deportation after living in the U.S for more than 45 years, was held in New York on March 21 by the ILGWU Members Committee for Dora Lipshitz.

## EXHIBIT No. 23A

[New York Beacon, issued by New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born]

## WARNING

The Walter-McCarran Law provides that all noncitizens must report their current address to the Justice Department during the month of January.

All that is necessary is to go to the nearest Post Office and pick up an "Alien Report Card." Fill out the card and leave at the designated spot in any Post Office.

If you or a friend has a problem in filling the eard, bring it to the NYCPFB, But remember, the card must be filled in and returned by January 31. Severe penalties are imposed for failure to do so.

## COMING EVENTS

Jan. 15th: Film and talk by Alec Jones on Walter-McCarran Law, 8 p. m., Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave., NYC.

Jan. 16th: Banquet to Honor Hugo Gellert, 3 p. m., Hungarian House, 2141

Southern Blvd., Bronx.

Jan. 17th; Rally to repeal Walter-McCarran Law, 7 p. m., at Yugoslay Hall. 405 West 41st St., NYC.

Jan. 29th: Asian Festival presented by Comm. to Defend Chungsoon and Choon Cha Kwak, 9 p. m., at Yugoslav Hall.

## REPEAL IN '55

Mass rally for Walter-McCarran Repeal, 7 p. m., Monday, January 17, 1955, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Hear Mary Karman, Paul Novick, Charles Collins, Carl Marzani, Ira Gollobin—auspices; N. Y. Committee Protection Foreign Born. Adm. 50 cents (more on page 3).

NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO DEFEND RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN SET FOR MARCH 19

March 19, 1955 has been set as the date for the Second Annual Conference of the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Currently there are more than 89 persons being defended by the NYCPFB and the Conference's main objective will be to develop a campaign to help assure that those facing deportation are allowed to remain in the United States and that denaturalization proceedings against 15 are dropped.

From all indications, there will be new attempts in the 84th Congress to scuttle repeal legislation. Our Conference must be prepared to thwart such a move.

Between now and the March 19th Conference it is urged that all organizations and individuals take steps to see that Congressmen are visited and requested to introduce and support legislation for repeal or revision.

The NYCPFB is initiating a poll of both State legislators and Congressmen to determine their position. The next edition of the Beacon will carry poll results.

## ARE YOU A SUSTAINER?

In view of increased operational costs, the NYCPFB is calling upon all Beacon readers to become monthly sustainers. Your regular contributions of \$1 or more a month can be of great help. (See page four.)

## EXHIBIT No. 23B

## Protests Win Freedom of All Arrested in Political Deportation Proceedings

In the last edition of the Beacon, we reported that Nick and Mary Karman, Clara Oelman and John Billy Zazuliak, had been freed after more than six months in jail, denied bail by the Justice Department.

On November 18, 1954, Frank Ibanez was arrested and denied bail but after a month's detention was freed on \$2,000 bail. On December 2, 1954, Nick Marinos was arrested and freed in \$1,000 bond after one week's detention. Marinos, a native of Greece, has lived in the United States since 1920.

The plight of those denied bail was first exposed in a letter by Pearl Buck, printed in the New York Times 11/16/54. The New York Times followed with editorial comment and the printing of other letters until finally on Jan. 4, 1955, the New York Times reported that no longer were "detainees" being held in jails but rather a dormitory has been constructed on the ninth floor of the Old

Federal Building at 641 Washington Street, New York City.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, district director of Immigration and Naturalization, has stated that the new dormitory quarters are "not cells" and refers to them as "spacious" and "cheerful". In editorial comment 1/5/55, the New York Times declared: "Protests against the jailing of aliens detained by the Immigration Service pending final disposition of their cases seem at last to have taken effect—at least in the New York district.... the incarceration by administrative flat of anyone neither charged nor convicted of crime is deeply repugnant to Americans and should not have been permitted in the first place. Whether the new 'dormitories' for men and women, apparently separating husbands and wives are 'appropriate places' for detainees within the meaning of the law remains to be seen..."

The significance of the campaign in behalf of detainees can be seen in that for the first time since October, 1951 no person arrested in political deportation is

in jail denied bail.

## DEFENSE COMMITTEES

Yugoslav Comm. had a welcome home party for Nick and Mary Karman on Saturday, December 18th.

Greek Comm. is issuing a leaflet and collection list on the Nick Marinos case

for mass distribution.

Ukrainian Comm. had a welcome home affair for John Billy Zazuliak, Friday, December 10th.

Finnish Comm. ran a successful Banquet Saturday, December 10th.

Rose Nelson Comm. is preparing a skit on Supervisory Parole and special material for distribution around International Women's Day.

Sons & Daughters are writing and visiting Congressmen for repeal action. (Keep Us Informed Of Your Activities)

## LITERATURE AVAILABLE

In the Shadow of Liberty, by Abner Green. Single copy 25 cents; 50 for \$10. The Walter-McCarran Law, by Abner Green. Single copy 25 cents; 50 for \$10. Fact Sheets on registration provisions & denaturalization provisions. Single copy free; 100 for \$3.

The Schneiderman Case. Single Copy 10 cents.

The Supreme Court in the Bridges Case. Single Copy 10 cents. Folder on Supervisory Parole. Single Copy free; 100 for \$2. Strange Trial of Stanley Nowak. Single Copy \$1: 10 for \$7.

## EXHIBIT No. 23C

## January 17 Meeting To Kick Off Repeal Campaign

Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Comm. of Immigration and Naturalization, in a report to Att. Gen. Herbert Brownell, stated that "considerable achievements were accomplished even while changing procedures to humanize service. . ."

These so-called achievements were the upswing of deportation and denatural-

ization proceedings initiated in past years.

Gen. Swing seeks to ease the minds of the American people by saying that the only persons being deported or denaturalized are "criminals" and "subversives". However, what Gen. Swing's report failed to mention, as reported in the N. Y. Times, 1/3/55 was that despite the alleged "humanizing" of the Immig. & Nat. Service, thousands of foreign born are still being hounded and harassed. Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole conditions are yet in force. And those whom Gen. Swing labels "subversive" are in reality the leaders and members of the labor movement and those who have been active in the peace and progressive movements of this land.

The January 17th Rally will launch the NYCPFB's 1955 campaign for outright repeal or drastic revision of the Walter-McCarran Law. No matter how "humanized" the I. & N. Service may become at some future date, the first step toward "dehumanizing" is repeal of the Law that breeds inhumanity toward the

foreign born.

While there will be speakers on hand who have firsthand experience with the Law (see page one), the meeting itself will be different than most rallies in that it will be a planning and programming rally. Material will be given each participant so that immediately following the Rally individual and organizational steps can be taken for repeal. So don't miss the January 17th Rally to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, 7:00 p. m. sharp in Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41st Street, NYC. Adm. 50 cents.

## Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer Assails Walter-McCarran Law

In an interview on Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" CBS television show Jan. 4th, Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer assailed the Walter-McCarran Law. Although Dr. Oppenheimer branded the Law as a "wholly fantastic and grotesque way to meet the threat of espionage," he also declared that under the Law's regulations "perhaps not even" Dr. Albert Einstein could have entered this land.

The famous physicist declared we were "rightly ashanied by the contempt that

the Europeans have for us.'

STANLEY NOWAK DEFENSE COMMITTEE ISSUES 96-PAGE BOOK ON DENATURALIZATION

"The Strange Trial of Stanley Nowak" is the official title of a 96-page book on the Nowak denaturalization case. But while the book deals with the life and work of Stanley Nowak, it is the story of the more than 45 persons today facing Walter-McCarran Law revocation of citizenship.

The book tells dramatically how Nowak as state senator, organizer, lecturer and just plain American worked and fought for labor's rights, the rights of the Negro people, peace and democracy. It tells how his efforts in these directions led to his first denaturalization trial back in 1942.

The 1942 indictment was dismissed as an "error in judgment." Yet today "a decided change has occurred" and Stanley Nowak once again fights to preserve

his citizenship.

Written by Konrad Komorowski, the book is a must for all who want to fully understand the meaning of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's threat to denaturalize 10,000 naturalized citizens under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

10,000 naturalized citizens under provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Single copies of the "Strange Trial of Stanley Nowak" are available at \$1 each from the NYCPFB. Special rates of 70 cents for 10 or more copies. Use the enclosed envelope and order your copy today.

## Ехнівіт No. 23D

## 323 Delegates Attend National Conference To Defend Rights of Foreign Born Americans

323 delegates from 16 states and the District of Columbia attended the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans in New York City, on Dec. 11th and 12th, 1954.

Under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the delegates adopted a program of action which is summarized as follows:

Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law: Full support to ACPFB Legislative Con-

ference to be held in Washington, D. C. March 27th.

Fight Against Frame-Ups: Support to reverse 10-year sentence of Knut Heikkinen Finnish editor, for alleged failure to apply for travel documents following order of deportation.

Fight Against Supervisory Parole: Support to the efforts of 14 New York noncitizens to challenge this section of the W-M Law. Now before Supreme

Court.

Fight Deportations to Mexico: Support to end Justice Department's mass

terrorization and deportation of Mexicans.

Defend the ACPFB: Full support to defense of American Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born against Justice Department effort to illegalize the organization.

Full Conference Proceedings will be mailed to Beacon readers on request.

CHALLENGE OF SUPERVISORY PAROLE MOVES ON TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

The challenge of Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole conditions has moved a step nearer to the U. S. Supreme Court. Justice Felix Frankfurter has set Jan. 15 as the date for attorneys to submit brief in behalf of 14 New York non-citizens making the challenge.

Involved in these cases is that the Justice Department cannot deport the noncitizens since they are stateless and has applied unconstitutional restrictions upon them. (See folder: The Walter-McCarran Law—Strait-Jacket for Amer-

ican Liberties.)

The N. Y. C. P. F. B. urges that all Beacon readers make immediate contributions so that we may continue this challenge.

FEDERAL JUDGE KNOX UPHOLDS CONSOLIDATION OF SIX DENATURALIZATION CASES

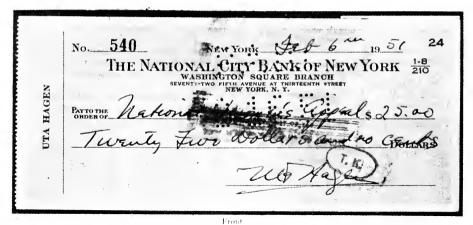
Federal Judge Knox has upheld the consolidation of the cases of V. J. Jerome, Paul Novick, James Lustig, Louis Braverman, Isidore Begun, and Louis Weinstock for the purpose of testing the character of the Communist Party. In an earlier ruling, it had been decided in the cases of 10 citizens that one could not hold the character of the Communist Party to be the same in 1924 as it was in 1945. In the earlier action, Danny Boano, S. Almazoff Pearl, Constantin Radzie and Isaac Ronch had been included. No trial date has been set as yet following the ruling by Judge Knox, who left it up to the trial judge to consolidate the other issues.

## SUSTAINING FUND

Due to increased activity, the New York Committee has been forced to seek larger quarters. We will be moving to the 2nd floor of 23 West 26th St. about Feb. 1. Larger quarters mean higher rent and we are asking Beacon readers to join our Sustaining Fund. Use the little yellow card to indicate that you will contribute \$1.00 or more each month to help defray the cost of our larger quarters. Also, after the first of February, we'll have an open house and invite you to an informal office-warming.

To all Beacon readers: If you are not on the New York Committee's mailing list and would like to receive our material, fill in the Coupon below and use the postage free envelope. We will see that you receive our material.

## Ехнівіт №. 24



FEDERAL KISENE BANK OF NEW YORK

THROUGH WENDOMSEMENTS

THROUGH WEND

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, New York 10, N. Y., June 26, 1952.

LILLIAN DORAN,

526 West 3d Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR LILLIAN: Your answering my letter was quite all right, as my resorting to the mail since there is no way of being certain that the information would get to you in the near future otherwise.

The information sent to you is all that can be made available by mail. At the same time, there isn't much more except for the manner in which it came to us. However, that information would not reveal a great deal since it actually has nothing direct to do with the stool pigeon.

I suggest that you check back, if at all possible, to see whether the stool pigeon who testified at the Smith Act trial was at the meetings named. If he was, then that was the one who reported. If he wasn't then there is another

stool pigeon operating who has not testified.

I have not hesitated writing about this because I loathe stool pigeons and will do everything possible to expose them when they operate in any organization with which I have contact. I suspect the Justice Department knows and, if they intercept this correspondence, it will be no surprise to them.

Best regards.

Yours.

[S] Abner
Abner Green,
Executive Secretary.

## EXHIBIT NO. 26

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, New York 10, N. Y., January 22, 1951.

ROSE ROSENBERG.

112 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, California.

DEAR ROSE: Carol King has read to me your letter requesting some assistance in regard to the cases of the four non-citizens before the U. S. Court of Appeals.

I feel that you should consider seriously the position you are attempting to advance in an attempt to rebutt the government's contention that non-citizens who are members of the Communist Party can be held without bail.

The position which you seem to be taking might be regarded as one which says that past members of the Communist Party can not be held without bail but that present members can be. It should be obvious that this would be an extremely dangerous position. The issue of membership in the Communist Party is a false one, in so far as the question of a non-citizens right to bail is concerned. The government has still shown no grounds for holding the four without bail, and the question as to their membership in the Communist Party is a false issue which the government is now attempting to inject into the cases, since that is the only charge against the four.

If the government sustains this position, then all they would have to do is bring all non-citizens into court and establish the basis for holding them without bail just the same as they are trying to do in the cases on Terminal Island.

With best wishes and regards,

Sincerely yours,

ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary.



# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . Murroy Hill 4-3457

December 1, 1955

Honorery Chairman Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH Co-Cheirmen
Rev. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES
GEORGE B. MURPHY

Executive Secretary

Administrative Secret

#### Sponsors (Pertial List)

Rev. Paul J. Allured Rev. Pasquale Alterio Dr. Victor Arnautoff Rev. William T. Baird Mrs. Anita Block Prof. G. Murray Brand Raind

The Block
The Great Street

The Str Dear Rose:

Could you please send us a biography of Bishop Mitchell, which I amagine you must have.

I discussed with Joe Forer preparations for our defense this week (the Justice Department rested its "case" on Tuesday) and it is important, from the way Joe puts it, to have Mitchell down for live testimony rather than by deposition.

Mitchell can tastify about the work and activities of the LA Committee since he is an officer. He could discuss your program, conference, meeting, banquet,

If Mitchell is to testify in person, we would want to have copies of all communications sent out over his signature, proceedings of conferences he attended, a resume of meetings at which he spoke. (We would want five copies of each piece.)

One other special thing Mitchell could do - he can be asked how come he is Honorary Chairman of an organization of which the Director is Rose Chernin. (They put in a copy of your conviction from the Court record as evidence on Tuesday.) I am certain that Mitchell would make the kind of speech at that point that would be necessary in the record.

These are points in addition to my previous letter.

See you Detroit. Best regards.

Yours,

Almer Green Executive Secretary

## EXHIBIT No. 28A

# REVIEW of the YEAR 1950

## AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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## Right to Bail

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## Deportation Hearings

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by two or this Supremy Court decision, the by the Control of the raised by Congress were to be provided these non-citizens. However, in September 1956. Congress exempted the Justice Department to the need to hold deportation bearings in

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## Naturalization

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## The McCarran Law

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## EXHIBIT No. 28B

case of William Schneiderman and to depute naturalized Americans of their democratic and constitutional rights as citizens

#### Immigration

As a result of the immigration provisions of the McCarran Law, the Justice Department can deny entry into the United States to any immigrant without stiting its reasons or showing proper cause. As a result of the mai which the Justice D-partment ticars result of the manner in which the Justice D-partment ticars immi-grants it is clear that any person who ever participated in any democratic ann tascist, or progressive cause in his homeland will be bar-red from the United States, while tiscosts and reactionaries will be given haverable considera-tion by the Justice Department.

#### Organization

During 1950, local commentees for protection During 1959, folar communes on processor of foreign born were organized on an independent basis in Ios Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Committees in Chicago and and New York Committees in Cheago and Scattle continued to carry on their activities as in previous years. In addition, more than forty committees organize to help in the fight against the deportation livsteria continued function on a communers, national group, trade union or individual basis

## Publications

During 1980, the ACPPB published seen issues of THE LAMP sent releases and special memoranda to the press, columnsys and radio communitatives, supplied attorneys with legal bulletins, memoranda and court decisions, essee La special. Fight Deportation Tapel buton, and jublished and distributed the following material

A Protestant Minister Speaks A special message from Rev John W Dair, Fr. concerning the Justice Department's deportaturn drive

The Case of the Two MacKays," a folder concerning the deportation cases of Hannish

## Naturalization Aid Service

During 1950, the Naturalization Aid Service of the ACPIB interviewed and assisted in person and by mail 5,976 individuals concerning their nattoulization transgration, citizenship. dependent in problems. The Service aided 10% non-citizens till out an Elile applicaconsequences into out and the applica-te, its an entirenship matters and 125 erecyclesome form of naturalization extracts assisted 95 individuals in menance postedines to chief their numerate it status of which 30 casis ago, brought to a condition didred were Konalit to a confilience in fittped monoritynes who applied for sus to conset deportation, 51 being grantel osses maon. The Netwee also assisted in \$1 technical deportation cases, 49 to each are being adjusted so that the to ear the vent to applications for The argorne two 25 applicars are for a cosmon to correct after deportation and the second artifact that we are second. The second are the argument of the second are the argument of the second are the argument of the argument of the argument of the argument are the argument of the argument of the argument are th we conclude the apparation of advantaged care to all add in apparation of advantaged appearing plantage and proposition of a grant property of the concept o MacKay, of Portland, and James F. MacKay,

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opmong No Concentration Camps in America," a folder concenting the Justice Department's attempt to hold 48 non-citizens without bail under the provisions of the 1950 McCarran

"The Case of Dr. Krishna Chandra and Andrew Diovryshyn, a folder concerning the Justice Department's arrenger to deport non-crizens which because of their membership in a traternal insurance organization, the International Workers Order.

The Deportation Drive vs The Bell of the Deportation Drive vs. The Bill of Rights, by Abner Green, a pamphlet analyz-ing the affect of the McCarpin Law provisions on the rights of foreign born. Americans and the fustice Department's deportation drive

Deadly Parallel, 1920-1951, or leafler com-Duality Mataliel, 1920 1951, so learner com-paring the treatment of non-astizens by the Justice Department during the 1920 Palmer Raids and the citizent deportation hystoria.

## Protests

During April, thousands of signatures were gathered to a petition to the Posident condemning the Justice Department's deportation drive and calling on the President to transfer the Immeration and Naturalization Service the immigration and Naturalization Service out of the lustice Department and establish it as an independent agency of government. On May 21, eventy three editors of foreign language incorpagers (sound a joint public

language newspapers issued a joint public statement declaring that 'a new danger to the treedom of the press has arisen in the ariest for deportation, because of their political tor deportation, because of their political been associated with the foreign language press in the United States.

in the United States.

On June 1, 97 clergymen in 28 states issued an Open Tetter to the American People, stating in part. We urge all Americans of good will to participate in whatever way they can in the fight to end the deportation hysteria and to uphold the democratic traditions of the United States and the liberties of the American people

on June 10, more than 150 pr Americans signed an Open Letter to President Truman calling for an end to the Justice Deparament's efforts to facilitate the denaturaliza partieurs ethors to teatrair on com-ion of American cottens. Signers included De Stimetellow Birr. Dr. Alection Black, Robin Stanker Base, Perd. I. Frink Dobine, Dought Canfield Fisher, Bishop Walfer Mirch-off, Pert. Harvy A. Overstrett, Bishop Flward Commission of the Paramond P 1. Parsons, Cesat Searchinger, Prof. Pitrain A Sockin Prof. Oswald Viblen, Hon. James Walte

On November 15, 60 prominent Americans of November 15, 60 prominent American pool-sting the finitive Department's action in holding non-criterius without bail as lan in betten ble use of the McGarran Law to conduct a legal and political attack on the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the tits and professions, in a telegrant to the Attorney General, protested the imprisonment of Mrs Miriam Stevenson on Terminal Island in Cathornas Supers included Prot Edith Abbett, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Bishop On November 15, 69 prominent Americans

#### The McCarron Law

On September 22, 1950, Congress passed the McCarran Law, which in-cluded many dangerous amendments of the immigration and particularation laws The Justice Department immediately attempted to put the deportation pro visions of the McCarran Law into effect by tiving to hold 48 non-catizens without bail, holding biased and untain star-chamber deportation hearings, send ing fetters to costain non-citizens warn-ing them that failure to "deport themselves might mean a ten year tail sentence, ordering non-citizens to agree to submit to psychiatric examination, report regularly in person and give in port regularly in person and give in formation as to associations and activities. The non-citizen became the first victim of the McCarran Law and was used in an attempt to impose police-state procedures on the American people Public protest and court action, however, Public protest and court action, however, defeated the Justice Department's attempt to hold non-crizions without bail and defeated the Justice Department's first attempt to use non-crizions to legitimize the McCarran Law All of the other police-state procedures pro-vided by the McCarian Law will also vised by the McCarian Law will also be fought as the Justice Department attempts to impose them on the American people in violation of our democratic traditions and the Constitution of the Finited States

M. L. Deborah, Uta Hagen, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith

On December 11, eighteen men and women On December 11, eighteen men and women called on the Justice Department to carned the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Rose Nelson Lightcap, vice-president of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Featernal Order

On December 25, sixty-three clergymen in On December 25, sixty-three clergymen in 25 states sent a Christmas Appeal to the President protesting the threatened deportation of 3,400 foreign boin Americans "as a violation of American liberties and justice"

## Victories

The decision of the L. S. Supreme Court on February 20 in the Hong Yang Sung case holding that deportation hearings must be fair and unbiased and held in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure

The Jestson of the E. 5 Court of America The decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York on April 19 reversing the con-viction and one-year sentence given Charles A. Doyle for allegedly making false and mis-Doyle for allegedly making false and mis-leading statements' when re-entering the coun-try from Canada in 1948 without permission after his permission to re-enter had been cancelled by the Justice Department while he was in Canada on union business

The decision of 14 Federal District Court index details in 14 Peneral November ordering the iclease of 42 non-citizens held without haif on the ground that the Attorney General's

dental of bart was an abuse of discretion.

The decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago on December 11 reversing the conin mage on December 1 reversing the con-sistent and one year sentence given Joseph R. Weber for allegedij, falsely chaining Ametican orizenship during the war when he stated in an application for a job that he was born in

#### EXHIBIT No. 28C

#### PROGRAM AND WORK FOR 1951

During 1951, the American Committee for Proceeding Horn will carry forward the many phases of work to which it has been desorted since it was organized in 1952. The ACPFB will right to extend the cast rights a the American people by detending the deriocation and constitutional rights of the foreign both. Special attention will be revised to the points outlined below, based on the program adopted by the National Conference to Detend the Bill of Rights, which met in New York City on December 2 and 3, 1850.

#### Datana

Extend full legal and other assistance needed to me non crizzin or naturalized citizen who recentes a section of the depositation or naturaltization programs or the McCarran Law or who encounters any other difficulties as a result of the sudespread artack on the demonants and constructional regime of toregin-born described.

In addition to providing local leterose, the ACPB will seek in exery way possible to other party, support to the detense of the elementary of the detense of the elementary of the elementary of the press Americans of their definitions of the rights can be detected only by an alternative modest purpose to primor This becomes could invessely other elementary of the element

#### Deportation

- Desclop a nationwide campaign against the factice Department's deportation drive words threatens more than 5,400 non-officials with detection separation from their families and friends in this contra-
- 2. Repeal the deportation provisions of the 1-15% McCarran Law
- Event all possible aid and assistance review non-citizen he<sup>3</sup> (2) is deportation because of political epitions, attenuation, association in faller autorities.
- Repeal all provisions in the lepotation laws providing to, trailing remain of monorizers because of political opinions attituations of associate to.
- 5 Guarantee that my non-outren who has fixed in the United States for they years of their need not from high that high that in under any inconstances by establishmen a tweetest statute of limitation in the liporation has

#### Right to Bail

Detect the Justice Deposition its attempt to only more than even might be built by freshing each attempt to be experienced without built.

#### County Jails

In the first Dept. Institute of the first form o

#### Deportation Hearings

End the until and biased star chamber proceedings accorded non-ortizens taking deportation by the Justice Department. Non-ortizens are entitled to unbiased deportation hearings, where their right to remain in the United Stars with their troubles and triends will review a fair and complete consideration.

#### Naturalization

- 1. Repeal the restrictive naturalization provisions of the 1959 McCarran Law, which bar thousands of non-citizens from becoming American crizens because of their democratic beliefs, activities, r membership in progressive social, traternal, cultural and labor organizations.
- 2. Repeal all provisions in the naturalization laws that demy crizenship to applicants solely because of race, country of birth, it opinions

#### Citizenship

Detect the attempt to create "wound class outerwhile status for naturalized. American status his assistant in every way possible the 1,700 naturalized catizens who are diseased with resource of their criteriship claff then beportation because of their political optimons.

#### Immigration

- 1. Repeal the congretion provisions of the 1959. McCaran Low
- Repeal of provisions in the immigration rows with his terminal indust permutal minigrans solely because of their race country 4 mgm ps for a primone or activities.

#### Legislation

- I Support all others to repeat the 1955 Met man Law with special attention to its on agree of festitation and national man processor.
- to Consogned in the lifect of low locally to in Congress that it seminates against to inture is and instructive l'American existing and the conformal control by the large of the local field.

#### "Fight Deportation" Month

The National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights designated the month of March 1971 as Fight Deportation Month Sycial activatives are being of garried throughout the country during this month for special protect action against the hypertation bissetter. The protess will cultimate with a nation-wide debastion corposed of the American stricen furnities of monotitiens which will size Weslung in on March 27 and 28 to see the Possibini, the Art russ General Conference and Conference and others and others and individuals are urge? I operation never was possible to also fight the Deportation of the March 27 and 198 to the Possibini of the March 28 and 198 to perature of every was possible to nake Fight Deportation. Month in effective protest against the hastic Department's attempt to destroy thousands of American families and American boints by depriving non-sitizens of their efforcation in the one-triumoid rights.

#### Naturalization Aid Service

Community possible free that the conassistance is in nearzers and mentalize of, zero in present and be mail or matters of native fraction of deperturism, surrouship in negration, and decrimination

#### In Addition . . .

The ACPLB will publish special counter? Softene and proposes on course of morning and married victoring the freeze bear, will be use words presentate if the extract being in formation and other more of the granulations and other more of the admitted will supply studies to generate and meetings with farming special morning the attentions with country will control meeting attain, and other morning at a swell or man half size of the country will control meeting attain, and other morning at a swell or man half size of the country will control meeting at the proposed for the country will be a swell or man half size of the country will be a size of the country wil

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 25 West 18th Street, New York 10 N. Y.

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as a contribution to help make possible of a sink to be a to-

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41400

Cab Zono Steel

#### EXHIBIT No. 28D

## The work of the ACPFB is made possible by public voluntary contributions. During the coming tear, the ACPFB will face increased demands for services is the Justice Department seas to implement the various department seas to implement the ACPFB medical season of the following the department of the following department of the residence of the following department of the following departm The work of the ACPEB is made

coolings precedings.

This attacks on the rights of the few attacks on the rights of the Archan trentles must be mer with increased activity, enlarged organizatonal responsibilities, and greater legal expenditures. We have to you and to responsibilities we have no you and to your organization to the financial sup-port urgently no fed to help carry on total wilk affectively and help preserve th. liberties of the American people

#### American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

NAMES OF COLUMN 25 West 26th Start New York 16, N. Y.

Midwise

151 S. Dearbern St., Room 317 Chicago 5, Illinois

Northwist . 500 M. fold Life Building South a Washington

SOCIOTAS CAMPORNIA West Thirl St. Record 311 Anadis 15, Cold rota

And Court Botton

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M. 10000 Arms

#### Sponsors Condition

D. Park, Very S. R. C. William F. C. C. C. William F. William F. William F. C. William F. the Post of the Po

a Karana 11 11

AMERICAN	COMMITTEE	FOR	PROTECTION	OF	FOREIGN	BORN
Statement of Income and Dichursements						

January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950.

		\$ 547.90
OPERATING INCOME	,	
Contributions. Individuals	\$ 6,883,65	
Organizations	23,282.83	
Deportee Defense	13,858.88	
Annual Conference and Dinner	9,656.05	
1949 Conference:	+# [59] (H)	
Legislation	225.80	
Literature	807.58	
Total Operating Income	. \$	54,873.79
NON OPERATING INCOME		
Loans and Exchanges Refunds	\$ 2,813.37 3.50	
Total Non Operating Income	\$	2,816 87
Total Income		\$57,690.60
TOTAL TUNDS AVAILABLE		\$58,238.56
OPERATING DISBURSIMENTS		
Wages	\$14,265,00	
Deportee Detense	22,389 15	
Annual Conference and Dinner	4,251.70	
1949 Conference Tour Expense .	37.80	

Bink Charges 65 10 Total Operating Expenses \$51,621,64

2,675.85

72165

39 41

10.63

618 15

50 49

085.64

1.520.00

NON OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and Supplies

Rent

Payroll Taxes

Legislation

Telephone and Telegraph

Postage and Mailing Expense . . . . .

Organization Expense (Fares, Phones, etc.)

Naturalization Aid Service

Tours and Evilances \$ 5,513.37 Refunds and Differences in Adjustments 54.00

> Total Non-Operating Disbursements 5,567,36 TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$57.189.00

> CASH BALANCL, December 31, 1950. In Bank. 974 56 "5 00 1,049.56 In Petry Cash

OUTSTANDING HABILITIES - December 31, 1950 Tixes \$508 no and Loans Payable \$1846.78 \$ 2,441.80 Les Loans Receivable 2 337.17 104.63

Expense Bills and Accounts Pavable \$ 3,075 78 TOTAL LIABILITIES ... . . . . \$ 4,080.41

Accounts audited by Morris A. Greenbaum, C.P.A., 207 Lourth Avenue, New York 3

EXHIBIT No. 29A

#### Activities Organized for Repeal Month

Special activities in all communities and by many organizations are being planned for March 1935 as a part of the nationwide observance of Reped Walter McCarran Law Month Actions already organized include.

#### Conferences and Delegations

Statewale enterness and temporary organized during March in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Scattle National group delegations to Washington, D. C., are being planned his Ukrainians, Russians, Finns, Poles, Hungarians, Irthuanians, and Czechoslovaks.

#### National Pilgrimage and Conference

A National Pilerimage and Conference of the Families of Walter McCarran Law Victims will be held at Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Mirch 24th and 25th. The Pilerimage will swift government officials to protest the deportation and denaturalization drive and will see Congressmen to urge repeal of the Walter McCarran Law.

#### Notional Petition

Notional Position

A national position to the Congress of the Linted States usging repeal of the Walter. M Carean Law and proposing a Spount projector as the basis for a new immigration and natioalization policy, is being circulated by the ACFER. The positions will be delivered to Congress on March 25th by the National Polygringe of Families of Walter M-Carean Law Victors.

#### National Tour

A national four as a part of the observance of Repeal Walter McCarran Law Month will be conducted by Abner Green, executive Secretary ACPFR. The our schedule is Feb. 21. Gustanf Feb. 20. Detrot Feb. 26. Chi sages, Feb. 27.28. Minneapolis, March 1-2. Perland March 5-7. Seattle, March 8-11—Son Transisso, March 12.16. Los Angeles, March 12. Suit Lake Cirv. March 18.—Kansas Cirv. March 19.—Suit Lake Cirv. March 18.—Kansas Cirv. March 20. 22.—Chicago. March 23.25.—Washington, D. C.

#### National Conference of Attorneys To Be Held in New York City

A national conference of attenners active in the defense of non-cruzens and naturalized cruzens will be held by the ACPB in New York City on February 21. The attorners will consider all aspects of the United Department's implementation of the Walter McCarran Law and the development of legial procedures to defend the democratic rights of foreign born Americans.

#### As Wa Go to Press

The U.S. Supreme Court, by an R to I. decision, on February 9 held that the twivers imprisonment of Harri Chew on Ellis Island Is the Busice Department is illigal and unconstitutional. Chew, married to an American citizen, left the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscen, left the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscen, left the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscen, left the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscen, left the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscen, left when it is not better than the scame of the U.S. as a scaman on an American viscel When he returned, he was barred from the country "on confedential information" and taken on Filic Is to Ellis Island. The ACPFB defended of their Bellet's U.S. Supreme Court. Facilities and Blanch Freedman served of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. Facilities and Blanch Freedman served as counced for Chew. Carl. S. Stern, of New York served on the appeals. The importance of the decision in the Chew case in the taken to defend the rights of the Earner bown will be discussed in the next issue of THE LAMP.



#### REPEAL WALTER-McCARRAN LAW MONTH TO RE ORSERVED DURING MARCH 1953

Special activities are being organized in all parts of the country during the month of March 1953 to contribute to the growing demand for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. (Plans already in progress are reported in Column I.) All organizations and individuals are urged to participate in this repeal campaign by organizing meetings, letter campaigns to Congressmen and helping in every way that they can in these efforts.

#### PLAN LAUNCHED TO STRENGTHEN CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

In order to meet the growing need for guidance in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and protect the rights of foreign born Americans, the AUFB has launched a campaign for Subscribers to its literature. Subscribers will not be members of the ACPFB but will be entitled for \$2.00 yearly to receive THE LAMP which will be changed in form and content, and other materials issued by the ACPFB. The primary function of the materials issued will be to arm Subscribers with all developments on the repeal front and give ideas and suggestions for limited activity on specific issues.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STEPS UP DENATURALIZATION DRIVE

As two Detroit residents, Nicholas Chomiak and George Charnowala, were stripped of their citizenship in Federal District Court, the Justice Department served warning it is prepared to carry out its threat to take away the citizenship of more than 1,500 naturalized citizens on political grounds. In past weeks, there has been an upsurge of the initiation of denaturalization proceedings including those against: John Steuben, Chicago, editor of "March of Labor"; James J. Matles, New York, organizational director of UE; Stanley Nowak, Detroit, former Michigan State Senator: Isidore Begun, New York, acquitted Smith Act defendant; Victor J. Jerome and Louis Weinstock, New York, convicted Smith Act defendants; Constantine Radzie, New York, building trade worker: Joe L. Mankin, Pittsburgh, trade unionist and national group leader. In all actions the government charges that the citizen had, prior to naturalization, participated in Communist activity.

#### THREE NON-CITIZENS STILL HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Katherine Hyndman, Sam Milgrom and Harry Yaris are still being held without bail. Yaris has been on Ellis Island since October 24; Mrs. Hyndman has been in the County Jail at Grown Point, Indiana since October 7; and Sam Milgrom, seriously ill, is at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, under "protective custody," hounded and harassed by immigration agents. Sixty-four prominent Americans have indicated "grave concern" with the treatment accorded Sam Milgrom. Legal action is pending in the cases of Mrs. Hyndman and Harry Yaris.

EXHIBIT No. 29B

#### FIRST TEST OF DEPORTATION PROVISIONS OF NEW LAW HEARD BY U.S. SUPREME COURT

The first test of the constitutionality of the Walter-McCarran Law deportation provisions was heard by the U. S. Sopreme Court on February 4 in the case of William Heikkila, Finnish-American of San Francisco. Attorneys Joseph Forer, of Washington, D. C., and Lloyd McMurray, of San Francisco, represented Heikkila in the argument. Heikkila, who was brought to the U. S. when he was two months old -4? years ago—was ordered deported on the ground that he was a member of the Communist Party during the 1930's. Attorneys for Heikkila challenged the constitutionality of the deportation provisions on the ground that they were a hill of attainder and in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution, as well as on other grounds. The decision in the Heikkila case will affect thousands of non-citizens who have similarly lived here most of their lives and now face life-time separation from their families and friends.

#### Deportation for Affiliation

An appeal to the Federal District Court in Boston on January 10 prevented the immediate deportation to Italy of Giacomo Quattrone, 63-year-old father of eight grown children. Quattrone, who has lived in the U. S. for 46 years, was ordered deported on the ground that he made financial contributions to the Communist Party and attended public meetings held by the organization. The Justice Department contends that, even though Quattrone was never a member of the Communist Party, he was affiliated with the Communist Party and is therefore subject to deportation. It is expected that the Quattrone case may have to be fought to the U. S. Supreme Court.

#### Other Developments

The Board of Immigration Appeals, the highest administrative body in the Justice Department, sustained deportation on political grounds of Leon Callow, of Niles, Ohio, steelworker, father of nine American-born children; Anna Taffler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of two sons, one of whom is a veteran of World War H; and of Peter Warhol, of Minneapolis, lumberworker, father of four children, and a veteran of World War II with two years' war-time service. . . . Non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings during the past month include James Makis, of New York, member of the executive hoard of Local 70, Greek Fur Workers Union; George Witkovich, native of Yugoslavia, member of the staff of a Slovene newspaper in Chicago, arrested in Pittsborgh while on a visit to his family over the Christmas holiday; Mrs. Celia Greenberg Fox, in Los Angeles, mother of two daughters, a leader of the Emma Lazarus Federation in Southern California.

#### FIVE THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION WHERE THEY FACE PHYSICAL PERSECUTION

Eulalia Figueiredo, for 32 years a resident of the U. S., is being held on Ellis Island, although ill, facing deportation to Portugal, where recent reports indicate the mildest opposers to the Salazar regime are imprisoned in concentration camps. Frank Borich and Katherine Hyndman both are threatened with deportation to Yugoslavia, from which reports leave no doubt as to their fate in Tito's prisons. Manuel Diaz, an active fighter against fascism, is being held on Ellis Island, facing deportation to Franco Spain, where punishment awaits him for having deserted from Franco and joined the Lovalists during the Givil War in Spain. Leon Callow, of Nilea, Ohio, father of nine American born children, has had his deportation upheld by the Board of Immigration Appeals and the immigration authorities are rushing his deportation to Greece, where he is certain to face physical persecution and possible death. Legal proceedings challenging their deportation are pending in the Figueiredo and Diaz cases.

#### PLAN ANNUAL AWARD TO HONOR CAROL KING

Plans to present an Annual Carol King Award were announced by the APPR on January 22, the first anniversary of the death of the prominent woman attorney who devoted her life to the light for the constitutional rights of foreign-born Americans. The Award will be presented during December to that person who contributed most in the course of the year to the defense of the liberties of non-citizens and naturalised citisens.

#### New Pamphlet

A 36-page pamphlet containing 111 excepts from statements on the Walter-Mc-Carran Law made at public hearings by the President's Commission on Immiriation and Naturalization during October 1982 has been published by the ACFEB A copy of this new pamphlet can be obtained by sending 25c, in stamps or coin, to the ACFEB

#### Organizational Activities

The Midwest Committee by Protection of Foreign B in held a public meeting on the Walter McCarran Law on January St in Chicago, speakers included Dean Helen R. Wrightn Rev. William T. Barrd, William Jackson, and Pearl M. Hart. The MCPEB is sponsoring a Midwest Conference on March 21 and 22

The Northern California Committee for Pentertion of Evergin Born in San Fennisco responsible for the defense of William Heek kila in swaing a monthly bulletin and circulating a special petits in for sepeal of the Walter-McCircin Levil

The Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Burn has scheduled a state wide Conference to be held in Cleveland on March 15 The OCPEB has initiated a protest campaign against the threatened deportation of Leon Callow to Greece.

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Bern held a highly successful Southern Colleventa Conference on February ?
Participants included Daniel Marihall, prominent attorney and Cabolic layman Rus Nixon, of the UE Cleophus Brown of the Los Angeles News Labor Council Gilbert Canales of IEEE Loss of Council Conales of the UE Loss of Rus Nixon.

The Washington State Committee int Protection of Foreign Born is planning a state-wide contenence in Seatt in March 1 The WSCPFB is defending Ernesto Mangaoang, sar vetera and Elipinon-American trade union leader threatened with departation, whose appeal is pending before the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The current issue of "March of Lahor" carries a special 12-page supplement. "The Story of the 18 Vera Plot," exposing the attempt to frame Harry Bridges and deport him from the U.S. because of his tight for better working conditions and higher wages for longshoremen and wavehousemen.

A Conference for Repeal of the Walter-Mc Carran Act held in Philadelphia on February 8 was attended by representatives of more than 30 organizations and voted in set up a Conformation Committee to work for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and defend viztims of the law Participants included Dr William H Pearlman, Flindo Masino, Harriet Barron, and Harry Leviland

The Finnish-American Freedom Committee has usued an 8-page tolder in the Finnish language explaining the proxisions of the Walter-McCurran law and seging its repeal

The Committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom is conducting a nationwide protest campaign against the Justice Department's denial of bail to Sam Milgrom despite his historialization Milgrom, executive secretary of the International Workers Order, was held without bail on Ellis Island though senously ill at the time When finally transferred to Mr. Sinai Hospital, in New York City, he is still denied bail and is subjected to constant harassment by immigration officers.

#### EXHIBIT No. 29C

#### REPEAL WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

The overwhelming majority of the American people have expressed their opposition to the racist, repressive, discriminatory and police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, as a part of the American people, supports and aids in every way possible the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. However, until this law is repealed, hundreds of Americans and their families will be victimized and terrorized by its provisions. The American Committee is the only agency that fights for repeal of the law and at the same time defends those who are threatened with dportation or revocation of their American citizenship as a result of the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

#### PROGRAM AND WORK FOR 1953

During 1955, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will carry forward the many phases of work to which it has devoted testif since 1932. Special attention will be devoted to the points outlined below, based on the program adopted by the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held in Detroit, Michigan, on December 13 and 14, 1952.

#### **Objectives**

- I Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be per mitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.
- 2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years, or more, should not be threatened with Jeportarion for any reason whatsoever.
- A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and, then, only if denaturalization proceedings are started within tive years of the granting of naturalization.
- 4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, colon, creed or political belief, with full utilization of quotas established on the basis of the country's social, economic and cultural requirements.
- 5 At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of belief, speech, and association.
- 6 The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be transferred out of the Justice Department and be established as an independent agency of the government.

#### Defense

Extend full legal and other assistance to any non-citizen or naturalized citizen who becomes

a victim of the deportation or denariralization provisions of the Walter McCarran Law, or who encounters any other difficulties as a result of the widespread attack on the democratical contributional rights of foreign-born Americans. As an essential part of defense, the ACFPB will seek to rally public support since, in our view, attempts to deprise Americans of their democratic rights can be defeated only by an alert and aroused public opinion.

#### Deportation

Develop a nationwide campaign against the Justice Department's deportation drive, which threatens more than 3.40° non otteress with banishment and life-time separation from their American families and trends. At the same time, extend all possible aid and assistance to every non-citizen held for deportation because of justical opinions, athliation, association, or fabor activities.

#### Right to Bail

Defeat the Justice Department's attempt to undermine the American right to bail by lighting each attempt to deny bail to a non-citizen arrested in deportation proceedings.

#### **Departation Hearings**

Find the untair and biased star chamber proceedings accorded non-citizens facing deportation by the Justice Department

#### Citizenship

Defeat the attempt to create "second class" sittenship status 1 r manufated. Amerisan sittens his defending in every way possible the 1,700 naturalized citizens who are threatened with invocation of their citizenship (and then deportation) because of their political opinions or activities.

#### Legislation

Support all efforts to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

Campaign for the enactment of any legislation in Congress that facilitates the naturalization of non-citizens and for the defeat of legislation that seeks to create hysteria against foreign born. Americans

#### Naturalization Aid Service

Continue to provide day-to-day advice and assistance to non-cutzens and naturalized our axists in person and by mail in matters of naturalization, deportation, cutzenship, immigation and discrimination. Defect the fusite Department's efforts to prevent the naturalization of non-cutzens because of their association with progressive social and fraternal organizations.

#### Organization

Develop special programs for the defense of the rights of Mexican Americans and West Indian Americans. Incourage the organization of defense committees in all communities and areas.

IERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN-West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
☐ Please keep me informed of efforts to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.
☐ I would like to subscribe for the literature and other material issued by the Committee. Please send me additional information.
Enclosed find \$ as a special contribution to help make possible your work during 1953.
Name
Address
City, Zone, State

The ACPFB is currently defend-

ing more than 25 naturalized American cilizens threatened with revo-

cation of their citizenship and more with deportation and life-time separation from their American citizen families. In addition the ACPFB is 275 non-citizens

families. In addition the ACPB is-sues educational material, litera-ture, provides special material for the press, and carriers on a multi-tude of activities to inform the American people concerning the re-lationable of the energia strack on

the rights of the foreign born to the preservation of the Bill of Rights and the liberties of all

Americans.

The work of the ACPFB is made possible by public voluntars contributions. Funds are needed urgently to help develop the nationwide fight for the repeat of the Walter-McGarran Law and to possible adequate assistance and defense for the victims of this un-American law, 4s the attack on the rights of the foreign born is inten-

rights of the foreign born is inten-sified, the need for financial support increases daily. We depend upon you for your cooperation and as-sistance. Use the special coupon provided with this Report to send

your financial contribution today to help defeat the attack on the rights of non-citizens and natural-ized citizens and strengthen thereby the liberties of all Americans.

Americans.

#### EXHIBIT No. 29D

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Statement of Income and Dishursements January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952

CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1952

\$ 1,661.76

#### OPERATING INCOME

Contributions: Individuals	11,953.76
Organizations	14,151.55
Deportee Defense	7,081.40
Conferences, Meetings, and Affairs	12,826.71
Literature	1,220,48

Total Operating Income ..... 47,233.60

TOTAL FLNDS AVAILABLE

. . . . \$48,895,36

#### OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS

Wages	18,715.00
Deportee Defense	8,286 65
Conferences, Meetings and Affairs	3,810.37
Printing .	5,035,15
Postage	2,896.60
Stationery and Supplies	1,900 59
Telephone and Telegrams	917.77
Rent	750,00
Organizational Expense	1,034.34
Naturalization Aid Service	376.82
Payroll Taxes	748 84
Literature	68.42
Accounting Service	150,00
Bank Charges	64.47

Total Operating Disbursements \$44,755.02

#### American Committee for Protection of Fore.gn Born 23 West 26th Street

New York 10, N. Y.

Mew York 10, N. York
Claveland 5(0) Eutild Avanue, 800m 7
Obroot 120 Charavon Building
Chicage 4(1) 5 Dasbono Streat 800m 325
Minneapolis 100 East Hennepin Avanue
Saethie 13 East Building, 800m 322
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San Francisco 226 M. Alliter Streat 800m 211
Honorary Charman 81, 8ev Arthur W. Moulton
Co-Chariman George F. Murthy Jr.
Prof. Louise Petitione Smith
Esecutive Secretary Harrial 8arron
Administrative Secretary Harrial 8arron
Naturalisation Aid Disector Dorothy Strange
Treasurer Charles Musil

Spansor.

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#### NON-OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS

Loans Repaid and Exchanges	 2,306,32
Payroll Taxes, differences	 23.12

Total Non-Operating Disbursements . . 2,329.44

..... \$47,084,46 TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1952 . . . . . . . \$ 1,810.90

#### OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES, December 31, 1952

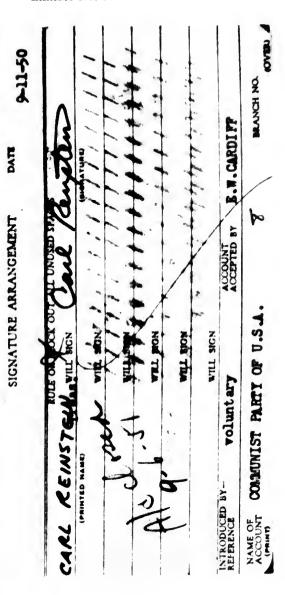
Loans and Exchanges	2,498.90
Taxes Payable	675.61
Accounts Pavable	6,300.00

\$ 9,474.51

Ехнівіт No. 30

# BANK ACCOUNT AGREEMENT AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATORE(S) OF COMMIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

tor", agree(s) to the terms and conditions which appear on the reverse sid In consideration of the opening and maintenance of this account by Mi Company, hereinafter called "the Company", the undersigned, hereinaft



Ехнівіт No. 31

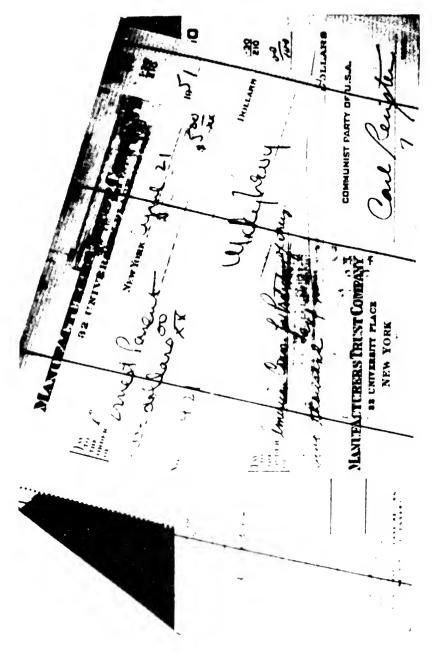


EXHIBIT No. 32 A

#### CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (Autor)

of the grant .

205 EAST 42HD ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. . MDRRAY RILL 4.8848

OR. HARRY F. WARD Benerary Chairman GEORGE MARSHALL Chairman of the Beard RAYMOND C. INCERSOLL Trassurar

JOSEPH CADDEN
EMBOUTIVE DIRECTORWILLIAM LAWRENCE
EXECUTIVE Secretary

SAMUEL ROSENWEIN Counsol

GEORGE F. ADDES
MARY MOLEDO BETRENE
DASHIELL HAMMETT
REV CHARLES A. WILE
STANLEY HOWAK
PAUL ROBESON
VINCENT SHEAN
VICE CRAFFING

May 7th 19 43

Dear Congressman:

We are enclosing herewith our analysis of the Mundt Bill (H. R. 5052) for your attention.

You will also find enclosed a copy of an CPM IFITLE TO CLIMBOOD signed by more than 100 prominent citizens expressing their views on this bill.

e urge you very strongly to not only vote equirst but to speak a winst N.A. 5852 when it rouches the floor of the house.

The defeat of this hill is imperative for the preservation of our constitutional guarantees and our democratic horitanes.

Very sinceroly,

Serge Marshall Chairman of the

airman of Eoard

GN'F Encs. Torwa 16-47

#### Ехнівіт №. 32В

#### OTAL LETTER TO DENGRESS -

The House Committee on "In-American Activities has proposed legislation to "control subversive activities".

This bill is a fraud. It is an unconstitutional attempt to silence all individuals and groups who would promote social welfare, economic progress or political lemporacy.

Le call on you to speak and to vote against this bill because it would impose a system of thought control as oppressive as the "azi system in Germany. Providing for "registration" of certain groups and barring members of these organizations from Jovernment employment and from chiaining passports, it would neb American citizens of the right of free assembly and association, parameted by our Constitution. At the same time, it would prevent, by intimidation, the exercise of free stands by these individuals.

Perhers of unions could, by this measure, be prevented from using their most effective means to improve wage and working conditions. Strikes would become gunishable "conspiracies".

Giving the Attorney General power to designate "communist front" or anizations, this proposal of the Un-American Committee places in the Eards of the Administration the power to destroy any, and all, pulitical errorition. This is a final step to a police state.

We handlot preach democracy and at the same time practice fascism. Elections will become idle restures if such legislation is passed. All of a would be derrived on the elementary right to cambaign for and vote for pacidates of our own choosing.

#### Ехнівіт №. 32С

Therefore, we call upon you, Mr. Congressman, to defeat this bill and any similar ones presented by this Committee.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Harry F. Ward, Honorary Chairman and George Marshall, Chairman of the Board

#### Joined by:

Louis Adamic, Mathan Ausubel, Maomi Baker, Marc Blitzstein, Rev. Edward J.
Bonsall, Jr., Frof. Lyman R. Bradley, Joseph Brainin, Prof. Dorothy Browster,
Prof. Edwin Barry Burgum, Rev. Arthur B. Carlson, Honorable Eurene F. Connolly,
Rev. Elbert M. Conovar, Abraham Cronbaoh, Q. M. Daugherty, Dean John Marren
Day, Clin Downes, Arnaud d'Usseal, Trof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Howard Let,
Dr. Clark Foreman, Frof. E. Franklin Frazier, william O. Gorman,
William Groprer, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Frederick Hamilton, Minna Harkayy,
William Harrison, Donald Hemerson, Rev. Chas. A. Hill, Chas. H. Mouston,
Alfred Jewett C. E. Johnson, Farol Janeway, Ibert E. Kalm, Francis Fisher
Annol Jacob B. Kaplan, Sidney Kaufman, Stetson Kennedy, Rockwell Kent, John
Howard Lawson, William Draper Lewis, Kalman Marmor, Dr. W. H. Januaring,
Rev. Harold P. Marley, Sev. John Howard Lelish, Samuel D. Jenin, William
Michelson, Arthur Miller, Judge Stanley Moffatt, Layer Brodnock, Hax Ferlow,
Dr. Chas. A. Fetioni, J. L. Pierce, Ed Reinhardt, Libby Holman Reynolds,
Cuntis Rithes, Sarl Robinson, Harold J. Rome, Walter Rosenblum, Annette T.
Rubinstein, Rev. Framcis Hartin Ruland, Rev. Faul M. Schroeder, George
Seibel, Joseph P. Selly, Maurice Suger, Alcott L. Tyler, John B. Thompson,
Flo Schoenbaum, Dr. Lailo Skinner, John Stoan, Judge Edward P. Totten,
John J. Stanley, Theodore Ward, Colston E. Warne, Gene Weltfish,
Sol Wilson, Leon Woffsy and Dr. Joseph Wortis.

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Issued by the Civil Rights Congress 205 D. 42nd Street New York 17. N. Y.

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Ехнівіт №. 33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

# VOUCHER UNITED STATES OF THE

O Aoner breen	DR. Appropriation	
Addres 310 3. 42th Street	je.	
New York, New York	ork	
I CERTIFF that the above bill is correct and j	I CERTIFF that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.	
• DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE (Bill must be completely filled in before certification by payer, and there must not be any ensure or size also whister:)	Payee Clan Eger,	Trees
	ABA	

, on the Tressurer of the \*Where a vousher is cartified by a corporation or company, the name of the person writing the corporate or company name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. Example: "Chiesgo Rdison Company, per John Smith," Secretary or Freshum, or mamber of firm, as the cess may be. Chairman, Ornenities on House Admindstration. ALLOWED (Date) Paid by check No. United States at Washington, D. C., in favor of payee named above. Clerk, United States House of Representations APPROVED (Date) 医骨髓病 医医肾白 医生态管理 医原生性 医医腹样的 医眼 医医腹膜 医医腹膜 医

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

(T116)

EXHIBIT No. 34



#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3457

Carriery.

1002

Honcrary Chairmen
Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON
Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH
Co-Chairmen

Rev. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES GEORGE B. MURPHY

Executive Secretary
ABNER GREEN
Administrative Secretary
HARRIET BARRON

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Dr. Daroth, Breaster
Dr. Alice Hill Burne
Rev. Kaymod Callin
Rev. Kaymod Callin
Rev. Rev. Rev. Combell
Dr. Alice Hill Burne
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Maccas B. Christian
Dr. William Mells
Dr. William Maccas
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Ехнівіт №. 35А

# A Union Leader FRAMED... the story of Charles A. Doyle

The workers hit the bricks. The strike was on! Thousands of workers struck to win better working conditions at the huge Mellon controlled Carborundum plant in Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1948.

All workers know that, during a strike, you need every union organizer you've got. You need every union officer and you need them bad.

The bosses know this too—and so does the Justice Department.

If there was any doubt in the great Niagara frontier that such is the case, that doubt has been cleared up. The case of Charles A. Doyle proves it.

And now, with the Walter-McCarran law in effect what happened to Charles Doyle could happen to any good union man of foreign birth. The Walter-McCarran law makes "legal" what the bosses with the help of the Justice Department tried to do to Doyle illegally.

But, turn the page and read the story. The story of a frame-up against a foreign-born union leader.



EXHIBIT No. 35B

### IT HAPPENED TO CHARLES DOYLE... it could happen to any trade unionist

Charles A. Doyle was International Vice-President of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union, C.I.O., in January 1948 when over five thousand workers at the Carborundum plant went out on strike.

Prior to the strike Doyle was heading the negotiating committee of the union in bargaining with the Carborundum management who were adamant in their refusal to grant any concessions to the workers.

The strike was approved at a meeting of the International Union's Executive Board on January 9th at Windsor, Ontario, just across the Canadian border.

Used to company tricks, Doyle knew the employers might try to get him if he crossed the border, try to keep him away to avoid a strike and if there was one, to be better able to break it, and impose company will upon the workers.

Doyle crossed the border to his union meeting in possession of a Border Crossing Card issued to him by the United States Immigration Service which promised reentry on his return from the union meeting.

But the Immigration Service pulled the same trick on Doyle in 1948 that the Attorney General pulled on Charlie Chaplin in 1952. As soon as Doyle crossed the border into Canada, an alert was sent out to all border stations to prevent him from returning to the United States.

When Doyle sought to return on January 12, 1948, the eve of the scheduled strike, he was informed by the Immigration officials that he was not eligible for reentry to the United States. He found that the "pass card" he carried was worthless.

What was the deal behind the scenes?

Charles Doyle was born in Scotland, Irish by descent. Today he is 48 years old and has lived in the United States for over 30 years.

Like millions of others, he came to the United States in his youth, sweated for low wages in the mines and mills and factories. It was tough to make ends meet and so he joined the union. He found out that it was only through unions that the workers could get a better wage, safety devices and a little bit of job security.

He turned to organizing unions and was a leader in the big organizing drives in steel and auto, drives that developed Niagara Falls, N. Y. from a company union town into the biggest District of the C.I.O. Chemical Workers Union.

That was enough to turn the bosses against him. But when he became key man in negotiating workers' contracts with the employers they really went after him.

That is why on January 12, 1948, Charles Doyle couldn't get back into the United States despite the fact that he had a re-entry permit in his pocket—issued by the United States Government.

For six weeks, Doyle was refused a hearing regarding his re-entry and finally, concerned about his family and his duties, he re-crossed the bridge "without permission."

#### EXHIBIT No. 35C

Needless to say the strike had been broken.

That was round one. The bosses and Justice Department had won. But they were still out to get Charles Doyle. A maze of legal red tape, in and out of jails, on and off Ellis Island, harassment and persecution was to be Charles Doyle's companion right up to the present date.

In fact, it was only after Doyle, along with four other men illegally held on Ellis Island, staged a hunger strike that the Justice Department released him back in March, 1948.

Doyle was a symbol. He was to be a warning to all trade union men and women who

happened to be foreign born, that, if they organized, fought for better conditions, this would be their fate.

The Justice Department initiated deportation proceedings against him and is now trying to send him back to Scotland.

The charge—a typical Walter-McCarran Law charge—is that he was, at one time a member of the Communist Party. Despite the fact he no longer maintains his post in the Union and has left the industry, he's still to be persecuted—a lesson to all!

The charge is the whitewash. Charles Doyle faces deportation because he was a union man—and a good one!

#### The Walter-McCarran Law Paves the Way

When the Walter-McCarran Law went into effect last December, the bosses were gleeful. They figured that now they could intimidate the foreign born workers. If they fought back the boss could call on the Justice Department to help do the same thing to their "troublesome" workers as happened to Charles Doyle.

Sure, the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law are so broad and sweeping that any worker the boss doesn't like can wind up in some proceeding or another if he or she is foreign born.

But, it doesn't have to be. The Justice Department has tried for years to throw Charles Doyle out of the country and hasn't succeeded as yet.

But it is to the degree that you join in fighting for his right to remain here with his family and fellow workers that any foreign born American worker can assure that he won't be next.

Boris Shishkin in speaking on behalf of the AFL against the Walter-McCarran Law declared: ". . . in many respects it falls shamefully short of the essential requirements of sound public policy."

The late Philip Murray setting forth the CIO's position declared in part, ". . . reverse this trend of the past two years and establish a new policy on immigration and naturalization which will be consistent with twentieth century conditions and ideals."

Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law is no idle slogan. Trade union leaders the country over have spoken out against it and hundreds of union bodies have passed resolution condemning it.

Your support today can help repeal it tomorrow. Fight for Charles Doyle to remain here where he belongs. Demand repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

# YOU CAN HELP

Write the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Ask him to use

a quantity of this folder for distribution among your friends and organizations. his power to stop the deportation of Charles Doyle. Order સં

Folders may be had at 100 for \$4.00. Special rates for quantities of 500.

a contribution to help defray the expense of defending Charles Doyle. Use the collection list below to aid your collections. 3. Make

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTRIBUTION
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Please return this collection list, together with all contributions to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street - New York 10, N. Y. EXHIBIT No. 36A

AUGUST 1953

march of Labor

SPECIAL ISSUE

REPEAL THE McCARRAN-WALTER ACT!

# 40 Million Americans Threatened

#### A LAW AGAINST THE PEOPLE

In its report on the McCarran-Walter law on January 1, 1953, the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization concluded thus:

"The immigration and nationality law embodies policies and principles that are unwise and injurious to the nation. It rests upon an attitude of hostility and distrust against all aliens. It applies discriminations against human beings on account of national origin, race, creed and color. It ignores the needs of the United States in domestic affairs and foreign policies. It contains unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals. It is badly drafted, confusing and in some respects unworkable. It should be reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."



Former President Harry S. Truman vetoed the Mc-Carran - Walter bill on June 25, 1952, in a sharply worded message to the House of Representatives. Here are

a few pertinent excerpts from the message, which was disregarded by Democrats and Republicans who enacted the bill over Truman's veto:

#### Racist Provisions

"The bill would continue, practically without change, the national origins quota system, which was enacted into law in 1924, and put into effect in 1929. The greatest vice of the present quota system, however, is that it discriminates, deliberately and intentionally, against many of the peoples of the world. The purpose behind it was to cut down and virtually eliminate immigration to this country from southern and eastern Europe. . .

"People from such countries as Greece, Spain, or Latvia were virtually deprived of any opportunity to come here at all, simply because Greeks or Spaniards or Latvians had not come here before 1920 in any substantial numbers.

The idea behind this discriminatory policy was, to put it baldly, that Americans with English or Irish names were better people and better citizens than Americans with Italian or Greek or Polish names. It was thought that people of west European origins made better citizens than Rumanians or Yugoslave or Ukrainians or Balts or Austrians.

"Such a concept is utterly unworthy of our traditions and our ideals. It violates the great political doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal.' It denies the humanitarian creed inscribed beneath the Statue of Liberty proclaiming to all nations:

#### 'Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.'

"It repudiates our basic religious concepts, our belief in the brother-hood of man, and in the words of Saint Paul that 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free. . .for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

"... The only consequential change

in the 1924 quota system which the bill would make is to extend a small quota to each of the countries of Asia. But most of the beneficial effects of this gesture are offset by other provisions of the bill. "The countries of Asia are told in one breath that they shall have quotas for their nationals, and in

in one breath that they shall have quotas for their nationals, and in the next, that the nationals of other countries, if their ancestry is as much as 50 percent Asian, shall be charged to those quotas. . .

#### Threat to Liberty

"I am asked to approve the enactment of highly objectionable provisions now contained in the Internal Security Act of 1950 (also authored by Senator McCarran—Ed.)... Some of these provisions would empower the Attorney General to deport any alien who has engaged or has had a purpose to engage in activities 'prejudicial to the public interest' or 'subversive to the national security.'

"No standards or definitions are provided to guide discretion in the exercise of powers so sweeping. To punish undefined 'activities' departs from traditional American insistence EVHIRIT NO. 36C

on established standards of guilt. To punish undefined 'purpose' is thought control

"These provisions are worse than the infamous Alien act of 1798, passed in a time of national fear and distrust of foreigners, which gave the President power to deport any alien deemed 'dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States' Alien residents were thoroughly frightened and citizens much disturbed by that threat to liberty.

"Such powers are inconsistent with our democratic ideals. Conferring powers like that upon the Attorney General is unfair to him as well as to our alien residents. Once fully informed of such vast discretionary powers vested in the Attorney General, Americans now would be just as alarmed as Americans were in 1798 over less drastic powers vested in the President.

"Heretofore, for the most part, deportation and exclusion have rest-ed upon findings of facts made upon evidence, Under this bill, they would rest in many instances upon the opinion or 'satisfaction' of immigration or consular employes. The change from objective findings to subjective feelings in not compatible with our system of instice, ."

#### Advice to Foreignborn

If any person purporting to be an agent of the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, FBI or other government agency starts asking you questions about yourself or others, you have a right to refuse to talk or let him into your home. If you get a letter or form from such agencies, consult a lawyer.

If you are a naturalized citizen, the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service has no authority over you If you are not a citizen and are arrested, you have a right to

phone or see your lawyer at once. If you need help, consult your union or organizations such as the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, which provides legal defense, or the American Civil Liberties Union or Legal Aid Society, which sometimes handle deportation cases.

#### Liberal Editor

Confronting Senator McCarthy, Cadric Belfrage, British-born editor of the liberal National Guardian, refused to aid him in his attack on freedom of the press in the United States, McCarthy's aim, according to Belfrage, is "to crush labor and have a supine nation in the fascist yoke." Exactly one day after he



refused to aid McCarthy, Belfrage—who has been in the U.S. 15 years—was arrested and rushed to Ellis Island for deport ation. National protests at the spreading attack on press freedom secured Belfrage's release on bail.

#### CIO Organizer

Joe Weber was a pioneer CIO organizer in the big drives of the 30s in the Chicago area. He became a subregional director of the CIO Steel Workers Organization of the Farm Equipment Workers, A union man since he was 13, Weber had also organized coal miners.



auto and rubber workers. In the U.S. for 40 years, he was ordered deported to Yugoslavia in 1951 on an "illegal entry" technicality—for recitering the U.S. after crossing into Mexico for a tew hours while enroute to the 1939 CIO convention in California.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

#### American-Born

Leonard Costa, president of a CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers local in Rochester, N.Y., is held "deportable" though an American born citizen. As a boy, seeking a job in a mine, Costa gave his age as 16 instead of 12. This, immigration authorities calculate, would have him born in Sicily—though Costa



insists he was born in Yatesboro, Pa., soon after his parents arrived in the U.S. The case of Allan McNeil, UE representative in Pittsburgh, is similar. Though born in Minnesota, McNeil is being threatened with deportation to Scotland.

#### EXHIBIT No. 37

Org./Citizens Emergency Defense Conf.

#### CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE

401 Broadway . Room 604 . New York 13, N. Y. . COrtlandt 7.4936

EXECUTION COMMITTEE

Charmon
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Fice Charmon
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Executive Secretary

SAM KANTER

WALDO SALT

REV REGINALD H. BASS
DK. EDWARD K. BARNAY
THEODORI. BAYER

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DAN GILLINGER

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CLYDE K MILLIK
WILLIAM HE PATTERS'N
ALBERT PLIZATE
EOSE WE SELL

TOURS WEINSTONN

REV HAROLD'S WILLIAMSON SAM WINN Dear Friend:

A few days ago we cent jou an appeal for funds to carry the care of the 13 New York Smith Act defendants to the nigher courts.

New address - 150 Nassau St. Room 605, N.Y.C.38

We are sure that you will enjoy reading the enclosed, and that when you have done so you will feel more stron-ly than ever that the defence of these men end women merit your support.

This pamphlet is a collection of statements which were made by the defendants just before sentencing. Each statement is different and especially indicative of their personality, beckground and coaracter - with all of the dignity and sincerity which has so often impressed us.

We do hope that the printing of this pamphlet will serve to unite more and more people against the injustice of the Smith Act and the grave danger of fear and thought control to our country. The pamphlet can be purchased at 35 cents each or 3 for \$1.00 from our office.

I trust you will cooperate in promoting a wide distribution of this pamphlet and that you will respond generously to our financial appeal.

Sincerely yours,

cours . " Liney

Encl.

Clifford T. McAvoy Cheirman EXHIBIT No. 38A

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Ball MENNETH R. B. CV CODACC RE REV AFTHUR W MOULTON Prof LOUISE PETT:BONE SMITH Executive Secretary ABNER GREEN

dministrative Secret Campaign and Educational Director ALEC JONES

#### Sponsors (Partial Lat)

Walter Allmander

Walter Allmander

Rev Paul J A'lland

Control of Amazone

March 16 Batch

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#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FCTION OF FORFIED 23 WEST 26th STREET

July 20, 1956

President Dwight D. Eisenhower Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President.

We wish to bring to your special attention the serious problem that faces a lerge number of non-citizens in the United States as a result of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952.

Non-citizens who have been ordered deported but who cannot be deported because no country will accent them are faced with having to live the rest of their lives here under Orders of Supervision. Nost of these non-citizens are over 65 years of age. Some of them have lived here for 50 years or more. They know no country other than the United States, where they have agent most of their lives.

Under Orders of Supervision, these non-citizens must report in person to the Justice Department on the average of once a month; give infermation under oath as to their associations and activities; disassociate from any person or organization or group that might be regarded as "wab-versive" by the Attorney General. In addition, non-citizens are desied the right to travel and must not leave the city in which they reside. Failure to comply with any of these conditions is a criminal offense pum ishable by one year in jail.

These conditions creets untold hardships and ere clearly degrading for the non-citizen. They have nothing to do with the deportation procass but are superimposed apparently on an order of deportation for parposes of harassment and intimidation. They violate democratic standards INTERNAL SECURITY I and our American traditions.

We call upon you to use your office, as President of the United the States, to secure elimination by Congress of these Supervisory Parole conditions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

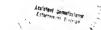
Respectfully your NATURALIZATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Rev. Gross W. Alexander Walter Allmendings 22 JUL 26 1956 A

Walter Allawaingest
Rev. Paul J. Allawed
Rev. Pasquale Alteric
Rev. William T. Beird
Dr. Irwin R. Beildersenach Secontry Da

Mrs. Anita Block

Subvers. Activ. Sec. MUHATION AND



TWENTY-THREE TARS OF SERVICE TO THE AMERICAN PROPERENCE

#### EXHIBIT No. 38B

Prof. G. Murry Branch Dr. A. M. Butle: Rev. Raymond Calkins Dr. A. J. Carlon Rev. Frank D. Cambell Rev. J. R. Chie Rev. Mark A. Charlertan Dr. Abraham Combieca Prof. Ethraum Conor Dr. William Wells Denton Dr. Katherine Dadd Dr. Robert H. Ellis Fyke Farmer, Lsq. Prof. Ernst Feis. Prof. Guida Ferranda Rev. Kenneth Lipley Forbes Hon. Clemens J. Prance Prof. R yal W. France Huge Gellert Max Taberman Louis Goldblatt Rebbi Marcus I. Goldman Prof. Albert L. Guerard Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach Dean Armo J. Hanck Dr. Alice Hamilton Dashiell Hammott Prof. Louise W. Hunley Hush Hardyman Rev. Sidney L. Harris

William Harrison

Rev. Chester E. Hodgson

Prof. Pearson Hunt Rev. John haul Jones Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr. Dr. John A. Kingsbury Frof. Charles P. Larrove Dr. Faul H. Lavietea Fr.f. C. F. Hittell Frof. Oliver S. Loud Albert Maltz Prof. Theodor Mauch Prof. Harvey K. McArthur Hon. Stanley Moffatt Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton George B. Murphy, Jr. Scott Neering Rev. Clarence T. R. Welson Dr. Fhillip B. Oliver Rev. George L. Paine Rev. Clarence Parker harl Robinson Prof. Theodor Rosebury Alexander Saxton Prof. Philip L. Schenk Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith F. W. Stover Judge Edward P. Totten Dr. Harry F. Ward Prof. Leroy Waterman Prof. F. W. Weymouth Henry Willcox Rev. Albert J. Wilson Rev. Loyd F. Worley

#### EXHIBIT No. 39A

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Form 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.

Excerpts from Organizational Report by

Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary Chicago Conference of Deportee Defense Committees June 9 and 10, 1951

The agenda for the Conference will take up every aspect that we could think of in the organizational realm, and other aspects that you may think of, to carry on this 'campuign. In this report I shall deal with forms of defense organization and their role in the community. Others will consider their local problems. We are here to gain from the collective experience, to apply the best suggestions to our work in the best cannor possible in our own committees, and to attempt to endicate errors. How can we mobilize the greatest number of American people in the fight against deportation, because the fight against deportation is a fight for American civil rights and liberties? This should be the theme on which we proceed with the Caderence.

Just five years ago, in May 1946, the Justice Department began its offensive against the foreign born. Five years ago Peter Herisiadeswas arrested in deportation proceedings. The war was over. A new period had begun. No longer was there the need to mebilize mangever, regardless of national origin or political opinion. The date for a third world war but correspond - when all voices for teach as the type 1 and 1 and 1. ...

The national groups have made the greatest contribution to the fight against deportations. They relifed to the defense of their members, set up defense committees, miredfunds, joined the picket lines and the delegations. Unfortunately however, only that segment in the rational groups who are most politically conscious have been aroused. We have not yet begin to stir all sections of the national groups. We have a tendency to stay within the reas in which we get the most sympathy. Only in rare instances, have real efforts been made to involve other sections of the national groups, who are also being intimidated and hemasses and who, if properly approached in most instances would respond. In the main the national group defense countities have limited themselves to raising funds. This is a shortcoming and one of the problems which should be discussed very theroughly in this conference. . . .

We know that the American people as a whole can be made aware of the deportion hysteric and its dangers and that they will respond. Fully a third of the American people are second and third generation and are cognizent of the national origin of their forebears. "We are all descendants of immigrants," the late Franklin I. Rossevelt stated. The influence of the national groups in this country is evident everywhere. The fact that our national sponsorship includes Americans of all welfs of life who are willing to sponsor our fight against deportation and sign our open Letters indicates that we can arouse the American people, whose responsibility this really is, to join in the defence of foreign born Americans. How this can and must be done is another problem which must receive our attention at this Conference. Only by mobilitying native Americans to the great responsibility which frees them in defending the rights of the foreign born will we really succeed in our fight to protect the right of the foreign born.

That is the act important took of the defense enginizations, whether in a neighborhood, or a locality, whether around an individual or any other form of defence any minimization, established the rational group defense committees. This can be done an evidenced by the Portland Committee and in some instances by the Midwest Committee.

#### Ехнівіт №. 39В

Organizational Report - 2

There is another group in this country today, on what the attack by the war morgoring forces is even greater than on the ferrightim. That group is the Negro people. The Negro people can become the greatest allies in defense of the ferrigh born. The history of enclavement of the Negro people, of lynchings, of separation of families, the suffering and the serrow which they have experienced, give them a deeper understanding of what deportation means than any other minority. The recting here tonight to hence Fordinand Smith indicates clearly that the Negro cope are a ready ally in this fight. Our delegation of women to Weshington on Mry 17th, which was composed of eight Negro and seven white women is another example of the spirit of the Negro people. They are ready and willing to fight against the break -up of American homes and families, and for democracy and equality for all. In spite of FBI terror Negroes composed the largest part of the group that attended the hearings in Cary for Katherine Hyndman. We could enumerate many other instances where Negro-white unity was achieved in the fight for the rights of the foreign born. But a greater conscious and consistent effort must be made for this unity and this is another proposal for discussion at this Conference.

We have still to involve the trade unions, even progressive trade unions, in the fight against deportations. Even in progressive unions, where leaders of the unions are facing deportation, we have not been able to establish defense Committee There are areas where only recently interest and ecoperation have been stimulated such as the Ford Local in Detroit, where a delegate was sent to Washingtonto participate in the women's delegation; or in St. Louis where UE District 8 has set up a defense committee for Toni Sentner; or in Seattle where Local 7C ILWU, has a defense committee for its nine leaders and members arrested for deportation; but we still lack real cooperation in the sense of stable defense committees operating all the time rather than just for the immediate emergencies. The labor movement must be come involved in the fight against depart tiens if we are to succeed in defeating this attempt by the Justice Devertment to undermine the trade unions. It is our responsibility, and we have not fully made it so, to bring to the trade union movement the understanding that deportation is a weapon to destroy the trade unions It was not just because Ferdinand Smith, former national secretary of the NMU, and Charles Doyle, former international vice president of the CIO Chemical Workers. are foreign born, that they were arrested. The aim was to remove them from them from the trade union movement, to isolate them and to destroy the unions involved. It is obvious that because Local 7C has wen too many gains for the Alaska Cennery workers that nine leaders and members of the union have been arrested for deportation. A conference of this type must discuss ways and means of firmly establishir. defense committees within the trade unions, not only where there are cases of deportation, but in every trade union, because in every trade union there are foreign born mombers who are vulnerable and easy targets of the Justice Department to destroy the trade unions and isolate the progressive members.

There are important industrial areas where there are no defense committees whatever. This is something that must be corrected. All serts of problems are created, as well as retarding the general defense of the foreign born....

While we urge the fermation of defense committees regardless of whether or not they establish contact with the American Committee, it is nevertheless a feet that all defense committees will work better if complete organizational ties will be established end mainteined. Unity in the fight against deportation can be accomplished only in cooperation. The ACTFB has worked to protect the foreign born for almost 20 years. As a result of its work, certain instalurble experiences can assist local and national group defense organizations. The collective experience of all the defense groups are evailable through the American Committee and it is lost if complete cooperation is not maintained. This does not proclume independent activities which will receive our full support. Financial, as well as organizational cooperation should be established. As defense committees in various localities are set up certain financial contacts of the national organization revert

#### EXHIBIT No. 39C

Organizational Report - 3

their support to the local committees, which is correct. But on the other hand is cuts off the assistance which we have received for many years. This must be have in mind by the local committees. If the committee are working properly and a ng out to new groups which the rational office could never contact, the problem of charing the firancial responsibility of maintaing the national office and support the firancial responsibility of maintaing the national office and support and office do not sit by and wait for your support. We shall always, as we have in the past, continue our national campaigns reaching into areas where there are accommittees and to people who are set in their support of the American Committee. The a staff of six people, who are ready to service the local committees, to send to terial to the attorneys, and keep committees informed of all developments. We are sure that you will home that we have given every possible service and copperation at every time. We shall continue to do so. In addition, we have attempted to maintain the morals of the deportees throughout the country, informing them of every aspect of the fight against deportation in every part of the country.

These are only a few of the organizational aspects which we propose for discussion throughout this Conference. I am sure that many other areas and many other ideas will be presented here by the various defense committees. In the fight against deportation and the general attack against the foreign born no stone must be left unturned. Reactionary forces are using the foreign born and the Negro people as the scapegests in their drive toward war and fascism. We, who have learned the lessons of German fascism, have a serious responsibility. We must shout the charm in the manner of modern Paul R vores, to awaken the American people to the perils. The task is not easy. We are but a few. The iron cuctain of silence is everywhere. But we must do it and do it now because the time is short. The hour is late. It we fail to organize the American people in the defense of the foreign born - in the fight against deportation - we shall fell to fulfill our responsibilities as Americans. In this fight for the rights of Americans - citizens and non-citizens - we will become - we are becoming - many. Your efforts are increasing our numbers. This is our guarantee of safeguarding our democracy.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 40

[Dally Worker, New York, Tuesday, October 23, 1951, p. 5]

#### Meeting To Aid Foreign Born

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Defense of the rights of the foreign born will be the theme of a meeting to be held in Cleveland on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 p. m.

Principal speakers will be Harriet Barron, national administrative secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; and Ann Fagan Ginger, Cleveland attorney. Mrs. Barron is stopping in Cleveland on her way to the midwest conference of her organization.

The hysteria against foreign-born American and his reduction to secondclass citizenship by the McCarran and Smith laws and repeal of these uncon-

stitutional laws will be chief topics of discussion.

The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave. It is sponsored jointly by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the Citizens Committee.

#### Ехнівіт №. 41

#### **Summary Proceedings**

Conference held October 27, 1951, at Ford Local 600 Auditorium, under auspices of Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Detroit Chapter, National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

(Present were 76 delegates from various fraternal, civic, labor, and church

organizations and 37 visitors and observers.)

The Conference was opened by Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, who then introduced the Chairman of the Conference, Tom Dombrowski, editor of Glos Ludowy (People's

Voice), leading Polish-American weekly.

Walter Quillico, Educational Director of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, brought greetings from the Executive Board and General Council of his Local and reported on the program of the newly organized Workers Defense Committee of the Local. He told the delegates that "The UAW-CIO was built by the foreign born and it will defend its members against government persecution." He further declared that Local 600 would protect the constitutional rights of all workers within the Local and would help the workers seek and get legal aid, bond, etc. The Workers Defense Committee would also work with the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on immigration and deportation problems.

Anne Shore, Organizational Director of the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan,

brought greetings and pledge of support from her organization.

George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Detroit attorney, reviewed the history of the fight for bail and pointed to the victory won locally when the Federal Courts agreed to accept bail money from the Civil Rights Bail Fund when the Immigration Dept. tried to cancel bail. He called for a struggle by all to

defend the rights of the American people.

Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, linked the fight of the foreign born with the struggle of the Negro people for equal rights. Illustrating the need for constant struggle for our rights to achieve victory, he told the following anecdote: Two frogs fell into a pail of milk. After struggling for a while to get out, one frog gave up and drowned. The other frog continued to struggle until he churned the milk into butter and then climbed out of the pail.

Carol King, outstanding authority on the rights of the foreign born, reviewed the provisions of the unconstitutional McCarran Act. Pointing out the dangers not only to the foreign born but to all Americans, she stressed the necessity

of repealing this law.

Anna Ganley, facing deportation because of her progressive activities and beliefs, spoke movingly about the human side of deportation and what it means

to the families involved. She also reported on the activities of the National

Women's Appeal and urged all women to join the local chapter.

Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, reported on the national cases which are now being heard by the United States Supreme Court, such as the Harisiades case and the Terminal Island Four bail case. The Harisiades case may be the test which will decide whether noncitizens can be deported for past membership in the Communist Party. The Terminal Island case, together with the John Zydok case, will decide whether the Attorney General can hold noncitizens without bail. She urged full support of these cases and for the 20th Anniversary Conference of the Committee to be held in Chicago December 8 and 9.

#### EXHIBIT No. 42

#### **Summary Proceedings**

National Conference of Deportee Defense Committees, June 9 and 10, 1951, Chicago, Illinois

Participants: Abner Green, Harriet Barron (New York); Rose Chernin (Los Angeles); George M. Wastila (Superior, Wis.); Alma Foley (Minneapolis); Saul Grossman, Stanley Nowak (Detroit); William Sentner (St. Louis); Andrew Adaslm and Albert Des Rosiers (Hammond, Ind.); Katherine Hyndman and James MacKay (Gary, Ind.); M. Michael Essin (Milwaukee); Alec Jones, Lillian Goodman, James Lovett, Morris Backall, Leon Markevitch, Moses Resnikoff, Dorothy and Joe Weber, Bernice Franklin, M. Strulewitz, Stella Terlowsky, Steve Tsermegas, Anna Shapiro, Nellie De Schaaf, Joseph Staskus, Ben Aluses, Frank Millman, Perez Mandel, A. H. Payne, Vincent Andrulis, Gustave Pikal, Lester Davis, Joseph Bochardy, Rev. Bishop Toliver, Pearl M. Hart (Chicago).

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1951

Morning Session

Rose Chernin served as Chairman.

Lillian Goodman greeted the Conference participants on behalf of the Midwest

Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

William Sentner, representing the Tonie Sentner Defense Committee of the UE District 8, discussed methods of approaching trade unions to win their support for the fight against the deportation drive.

Harriet Barron, administrative secretary of the ACPFB, presented a report.

(Excerpts attached.)

The Conference elected a committee to call on the Hamilton Hotel because of its action in not providing accommodations for Ferdinand Smith, despite a reservation having been made for him. (Statement attached.)

#### Afternoon Session

Alec Jones served as Chairman.

The following reported on activities of their deportee defense committees; Rose Chernin (Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born); Saul Grossman (Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born); Lilian Goodman (Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born); Alma Foley (Minneapolis Joint Committee against Deportation); William Sentner (Tonie Sentner Defense Committee of UE District 8); Perez Mandel (Resnikoff Defense Committee); Stanley Nowak (American Polish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born); Steve Tsermegas (Committee for Protection of Greek-Americans); George M. Wastila (Finnish American Freedom Committee); Vincent Andrulis (Lithuanian American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born); Gustav Pikal (Czecho-Slovak Committee for Protection of Foreign Born).

Reports were received in writing from the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Seattle; Hungarian American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, New York; Harisiades-Taffler Neighborhood Defense Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; American Yugoslav Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Pittsburgh; Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born,

San Francisco.

Harriet Barron reported on the activity of National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

Abner Green delivered a Committee report on "Attorneys and Defense Committees"

#### Evening Session

A Salute to Ferdinand C. Smith and other deportation victims of the McCarran Law was held at the Packinghouse Workers Hall under the cosponsorship of the Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. More than 500 people participated in the Salute. Ernest De Maio, president of UE District Council 11, served as Chairman. Speakers included Lester Davis, executive secretary of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress; Abner Green: Sam Parks, chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council; Joe Weber; and Ferdinand C. Smith. Greetings were read from William Hood, secretary of the UAW-CIO, Ford Local 600, Detroit; Maurice Travis, national secretary, International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Denver; Hugh Bryson, president, Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, San Francisco: Sam Burt, president, Furriers Joint Board of New York.

#### SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1951

#### Morning Session

Stanley Nowak served as Chairman.

Abner Green delivered a report on campaigns and activities. (Copy attached.) Following reports were delivered: The Fight for Bail, by Rose Chernin; The Deportation Drive, Harriet Barron; McCarran Law Repeal, Alec Jones: Revocation of Citizenship, Saul Grossman; Section 23-c of McCarran Law (Indictments for "Failure to Depart"), Lillian Goodman; Immigration (on the case of Harry Chew), Abner Green: Mexican Americans, by Rose Chernin; West Indian Americans, Ferdinand C. Smith; Filipino-Americans, a written report by Dr. H. J. Phillips.

Katherine Hyndman reported the significance of Negro-White Unity in the

Fight Against Deportation.

Mrs. Bernice Franklin, whose husband, Irwin Franklin, has started to serve a 1½-year sentence for allegedly falsely claiming American citizenship, addressed the Conference and expressed her appreciation, as well as her husband's appreciation, for the Committee's fight on behalf of Irwin Franklin.

#### Afternoon Session

Pearl M. Hart served as Chairman.

Alec Jones reported for the Committee on Campaigns and Activities. The principal proposals of the Committee were: (1) Designation of October 21–28, 1951, as "Statue of Liberty" Week; (2) A special appeal to the June 30th Peace Congress to be held in Chicago; (3) Special appeals for support in the fight against deportation to be addressed to the Negro people, to Trade Unions, and to the Jewish people; (4) Publication of a pamphlet on the contributions of the foreign born to the establishment and development of the organized labor movement in the United States; (5) Publication by the ACPFB of a weekly column in the foreign language press. The Committee supported also the proposals that had been made in the course of the Conference for the sending of special messages to Peter Harisiades, Dora Coleman, the Terminal Island Four, Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, Harry Chew, Irwin Franklin, Frank Spector.

Abner Green made concluding remarks and the conference adjourned at 4:00 P. M.

#### SPECIAL REPORT ON THE POLICY OF THE HAMILTON HOTEL IN DISCRIMINATING AGAINST FERDINAND C. SMITH

Prior to June 8th, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had called the Hamilton Hotel and made a reservation for Ferdinand C. Smith for June 8 and 9. On June 7, Lillian Goodman, executive secretary of the Midwest Committee called the Hamilton Hotel and explained that Mr. Smith had been delayed and requested that his reservation be changed to June 9th. She was assured that the reservation would be changed. (Abner Green was present when the telephone call was made.)

•On the morning of June 9th, when Ferdinand Smith presented himself at the Hamilton Hotel, he was told that there was no reservation for him and that no room in the hotel was available for that evening. When this was reported to the Conference of Deportee Defense Committees, a delegation of 10 was appointed to see the manager of the Hotel.

The delegation called on the manager of the Hamilton Hotel during the Conference's lunch recess. The delegation made clear that it regarded the Hotel's failure to provide accommodations for Ferdinand C. Smith as discrimination because he is a Negro. The manager stated that the Hotel has a policy of not discriminating and that the change in Mr. Smith's reservation from June 8 to 9 had not been entered by the clerk who had talked to Mrs. Goodman. The manager stated that he would be glad to give Mr. Smith a room but that the Hotel was filled.

When Abner Green offered to give up his room so that Mr. Smith could register, the manager stated that Mr. Green had indicated that he was leaving the Hotel on Saturday, June 9. Mr. Green did not indicate any date of departure when he registered at the hotel on June 6th. The manager, however, produced the registration card with the clerk's notation of a June 9 departure. Mr. Green maintains that the June 9 was not entered on the card until after Mr. Smith's arrival at the hotel and until after he had offered to give up his room.

At this point, Harriet Barron offered to give up her room so that Mr. Smith could register for Room 1303. The manager had no alternative since Mrs. Barron had stated, when registering, that she was not leaving until June 10. The man-

ager registered Mr. Smith for Room 1303.

When Mr. Smith appeared at the desk to request his key that evening, he was accompanied by a delegation of seven people. The room clerk stated that there was no Room 1303 in the Hotel. Mrs. Barron said that she had stayed in Room 1303 the previous evening and then pointed out the box clearly marked "1303." At this point, the room clerk said that there was no registration for Ferdinand Smith and he therefore could not let him have the room. The delegation protested this obvious discrimination and condemned the clerk's action. Since it was midnight, the manager was not available. Mrs. Rose Chernin checked out of the hotel immediately stating she would not stay in any hotel that discriminated against people because they are Negroes.

The following day the Conference, on receiving a report, voted to condemn the action of the Hamilton Hotel, to send a special protest, to authorize the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to organize a special delegation to call on the manager the following day, and to notify all organizations and individuals in Chicago of the fact that the Hamilton Hotel pursues a policy of discrimination against Negroes. Special action has been taken already by the Midwest Committee and all possible steps are being pursued to expose this

discriminatory policy.

EXHIBIT No. 43



#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3457

January 8, 1955

Sponsors (Pertial List)

Honorary Chairman

Executive Secretary
ABNER GREEN
Administrative Secret
HARRIET BARRON
Treesurer
CHARLES MUSIL

Co-Chairmen

Rr. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

Rev. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES GEORGE B. MURPHY

(Partial List)

Rev. Paul J., Allured

Rev. William T. Barid

Hon. Elmer A. Benson

Mrs. Anits Block

Dr. Anits Block

Dr. Borothy Brewster

Prol. Emily C. Brown

Dr. Alice Mill Byman

Rev. Mark A. Chambeal

Rev. Frank D. Campbell

Dr. A. J. Cafforn

Rev. Mark A. Chambeal

Dr. A. J. Cafforn

Rev. Mark A. Chambeal

Dr. A. J. Cafforn

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Dr. A. J. Cafforn

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Dr.

Mr. J. N. Smith Oddfellows Hall Assn. 1849 9th Street N.W Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

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In accordance with our arrangements of January 7th, we are enclosing herewith a check for \$10.00 representing deposit for the main floor hall to be available to us for a meeting on Sunday, March 27th, from 12 Noon until 10:00 P.M.

It is understood that the full rental is \$65.50, the balance of \$59.50 to be paid on March 27th.

We wish to thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Harriet Barron Administrative Secretary

#### EXHIBIT NO 44

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, New York 10, N. Y., March 31, 1954.

Dear Evelyn: I am rearranging my schedule so that I can be in Pittsburgh on the 18th. I assume that you would want me to come in on the 17th so that we can have a day to discuss things before the meeting.

Let me know. Regards.

Sincerely.

HARRIET.

#### EXHIBIT No. 45

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, New York 10, N. Y., April 13, 1954.

DEAR EVELYN: Steve was here yesterday and he seemed to be of the impression that a date had been set for a meeting. Please let me know what the date is since I will have to organize my schedule accordingly.

We also discussed somewhat some of the problems of the Committee. As I advised you previously, I do not want to come in only for a meeting, but want to have some time when I can sit down with you, and a few others, to help in any way we can.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

HARRIET.

#### EXHIBIT No. 46

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, New York 10, N. Y., June 22, 1954.

DEAR EVELYN: Do you know whether a witness named Frank Lowell has been used in your area, or whether anyone knows anything about him. He is being used in a West Virginia case (Charleston) and they would like any information you have. Let me know as soon as possible.

It was nice to have seen you. Hope you found everything under control when you got back.

Best regards. Sincerely.

HARRIET.

EXHIBIT NO. 474

### Conference For Legislation An The National Anterest

342 MADISON AVE. SUITE 1500 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 25, 1956

Dear Reverend Harrington:

The four of us who have signed this letter would like you to join us in setting up a Watchdog Committee for Legislation in the National Interest. These times increasingly demand that determined citizens must keep Congress under constant pressure lest it continue its performance of the immediate and recent past. We believe that the time has come again when the Congress of the United States ought to stop acting like the board of directors of some super holding company of big business and start to fulfill its function as representative of the interests of all the people.

The hysteria of the past few years, with its accompanying fearful abdication by too many Americans of their most basic and minimum rights and privileges, the invasion of civil liberties by legislative committees, and the "give-away" program have destroyed the natural relationship which ought to exist between Congress and the recople.

Today, too many Americans accept as normal the fact that members of Congress are the private brokers of big business rather than the servants of all the people. We tend to forget how quickly legislators responded in the past to the pressures of a determined citizenry.

When Congress ignominiously surrendered its own power to make war, it in fact turned over our very lives to the Admin-Istration which, through its Secretary of State, admits that three times America was brought to the "brink of war". It is our belief that there lies latent and smouldering in the rublic breast large resentments against a Congress which has been so accommodating to the least whims of big business while ignoring the best interests of the people.

We think the time is at hand when Americans will once again respond to demands in their own public interest instead of agreeing to the shoring-up out of the public treasury of every rag, tag, and bobtailed friend of the State Department.

(cont'd next page)

#### EXHIBIT No. 47B

-2- ,

We believe a <u>Watchdor Committee</u> should keep a sharp eye on men in Congress who are willing blindly to yote away our lives in this hydrogen bomb world. We think it is about time some rood old American eloquence and tough-talking indignation wore brought to bear on the theory that "what's good for General Moters is good for the country."

Until we, the Fublic, speak up, they will continue to give away our treasure, our forests, our oil, our rights, our liberties, our earnings, and gamble with our peace and security.

For a genuine peace policy, a "Point Four" program for the South, expanded aid for health, education and welfare, and for a return to the Bill of Rights, it is high time that the American people get into the maddle of rublic responsibility.

We are therefore initiating a Conference to be held on Saturday, March 31st. at Manhattan Center, to give voice to those who share our indignation and who will carry it forward into the arena of action. If you agree with us, won't you become a sponsor of the Conference by signing the enclosed card and returning it to us within a week?

Sincerely,

Migus Cameron

Frof. Ephrain Cross

Dr. W.E.P. DuBois

Rose Russell

EXHIBIT No. 48

#### PRESS RELEASE

FOR WEDNESDAY MARCH 28

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

SUITE 1500 - 342 MADISON AVE NEW YORK 17 N Y
LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE TO SPUR CONFERENCIAL ACTION

CHAIRMAN Angus Comeron

SECRETARY Albert L Collams

SPONSORS

Rev Lee H. Ball Carleton Reals William B Cherevas Prof Shepord B Clough Prof Ephraim Crass Dr W E B DuBais Arnaud d Usseau Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild Stanley Faulkner Rev Kenneth Ripley Forbes Ira Gallohin Dr Ralph H Gundlach Dashieli Hammett Milton H. Friedman Dr. Joseph B. Furst Peter K. Hawley Robert W Justice Rockwell Kent Dr David B Kimmelman Al Kuchler Flarence H Luscomb Clifford T McAvay John T. McManus Eve Merriam Dr Philip Marrison Walter A. O'Brien Harvey O'Connor Cyril Philip Victor Rabinowitz Antan Refregier Lill on E. Reiner Bertha C Reynolds Dr Bernard Ress Rev Pablo Padriquez Prof Theador Rosebury Rose V Passell Dr Pau Silden Simon Federman Dr. Frank F. Slover Anthony Toney Rev. Wayne White Henry W Frox Dr. Hyman Willinger Benjamin # Zemian

The feiling of congress to uet on the most pressing issues faming to country today, undersoons the importance of the Conference for Legarition in the Satisfied Interact to be held on Naturally, April 7th, at Marketon Center, New York lity," declared about Comparer, chaired of the conference agreement occurred. "The New York linus of Yorks 20 reports that "Compare the departs that the marketon to depart the decision of the conference of the Conference as a layer for nowing Congress into action."

Legislation affacting divil rights, social security, health, education, labor, and divil liberties are the crief urresolved problems before Corpress. These issues will be discussed in four papels at the conference, and a promon of legislative action monopole.

and control occurred arreverse that Tr. Care Nathar, noted and control, will be it to inconside in the panel on "Jurvival or Intiruser" later hibin, gitter of Luacher Years, will speak into percel on "Public Dervice vs. Suffer Flunder"; and Victor Patirow. o. noted civil incortics attorney, will report on The Joverein Intizer. "Angus Cameron will report on "The state of the lation" at the Central Mossion. The same sension will hear a program of topical sorts by Earl Mobilson, wither speakers will be appounded shortly.

Registration onlis to the Conference may be secured from Albert L. Colloms, Jeoretary, 342 Madison Ave. New York 17.

#### Ехнівіт №. 49

#### PRESS RELEASE

FUR TUBUDAY, AFRIL 3

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

SUITE 1500 -- 342 MADISON AVE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 50A

#### Conference for Legislation in the National Interest

April 7, 1956

Welcome.

Please go to your panels at once so that they can start on time.

This is a legislative conference. All proposals for adoption must relate to what Congress can do about them in the form of legislation. No other proposals

or resolutions will be entertained.

The reporter in your panel is an expert in his field. Please give him your closest attention. There will be 1½ hours of discussion at each panel, a half hour of which is allotted to general discussion. The balance of the time is to be used for discussion of specific bills, or proposals for bills which you will find described in the material enclosed. Decisions to support or reject these bills will be made by vote at the panel. While each panel can recommend approval of as many bills as desired, it is suggested that only one or two bills be specifically recommended for sustained campaigns.

In addition, the Organizing Committee of the Conference recommends:

- ${\bf 1.}$  A Continuation Committee to implement the decisions of this Conference.
- 2. The issuance of a call for the establishment of Committees of Correspondence in every Congressional district of the nation.
- 3. The nomination by each panel, for approval by the general session, of six to ten people as members of the Continuation Committee.

A detailed organizational plan will be presented at the general session.

At the conclusion of the panels, you will have one hour for lunch. Please return promptly so that we can start the general session on time.

This envelope contains:

1. Program of the Conference

2. Technique for effective writing to Congressmen

3. List of key Congressional committees.

- 4. Key assignments of N. Y. City Congressmen and U. S. Senators.
- 5. Bills pending before Congress and proposals for legislation, classified by panels.

This material is of immediate and continuous value to you, your club, your union, your community organization. Keep it for reference.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50B

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

Manhattan Center, Saturday, April 7, 1956

#### PROGRAM

Registration: 9:30 to 10:30.

Panels: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Integration or Segregation: Breaking the Dixiecrat Hold on Congress; Chairman: Eugene Gordon; Speaker: Jennings Perry.

Discussion.

Recommendations.

THE SOVEREIGN CITIZEN: Congress and the Bill of Rights; Chairman: Clifford T. McAvoy; Speaker: Victor Rabinowitz.

Discussion.

Recommendations.

The People's Treasure (Our natural and human resources): Public Service vs. Public Plunder; Chairman: Wm. B. Cherevas; Speakers: John T. McManus, Isador Rubin.

Discussion.

Recommendations.

SURVIVAL OR EXTINCTION: Congress and the "Brink of War"; Chairman: Peter K. Hawley: Speaker: Dr. Otto Nathan.

Discussion.

Recommendations.

GENERAL SESSION, 2-5 P. M.; Chairman: Prof. Ephraim Cross; Keynote Speaker: Angus Cameron.

Interlude of Topical Songs: Earl Robinson.

Organizational Recommendations: Albert L. Colloms.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50C

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

PANEL: "SURVIVAL OR EXTINCTION"

While the shaping of foreign policy is primarily the responsibility of the President, nevertheless Congress can legislate in many areas—the military budget, conscription, foreign trade, immigration—which can have a powerful effect on foreign policy.

Pressure on Congress in these areas is an important part of the fight for peace.

#### Bills Pending

S. 3116, H. R. 9696: To provide for the promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. Introduced by Sen. Humphrey and others; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Introduced in the House by Rep. Macdonald and others; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Recommendation to the panel: To approve.

H. R. 10082: Provides \$4,800,000,000 in foreign aid, mostly military. Introduced by Rep. Richards: referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

President Eisenhower recently stated that One Dollar's worth of economic aid is worth \$5, of military aid. This bill scarcely reflects that viewpoint.

Recommendation to the panel: To oppose, and to ask Congress that all foreign aid should be in the form of economic assistance and technical assistance, without political or economic strings.

#### For Reveal

The Battle Act: In 1951, Congress passed the "Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951" restricting the trade of the U. S. and cooperating foreign nations with "any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the U. S., including USSR, and the countries under its domination." This Act, never in the national interest, has now become a stumbling-block to the easing of international tension through trade. It was passed at the height of the Korean War hysteria, and has no place in the post-Geneva world.

#### Proposed Legislation

The Annual Convocation of the Oregon Council of Churches held recently in Portland, adopted a resolution on nuclear weapons, here reproduced. We propose that the sense of this resolution be adopted by the Congress of the U.S. as a Joint Resolution addressed to the President.

"Whereas: We view with alarm the competition among nations for superiority in the development of mass-destruction weapons, and

Whereas: Nuclear weapons of astronomical strength are being stockpiled and occasionally exploded for test purposes, and

Whereas: We have learned of the deadly effects of radioactive fallout and of the danger of radioactive contamination of the earth's atmosphere, and

Whereas: The great powers agreed at the Summit Conference in Geneva that no nation can achieve its purposes by engaging in nuclear warfare, and

Whereas: The peace of the world rests precariously on a "balance of mutual terror", with nations possessing the destructive power to annihilate much of our civilization.

"Be It Therefore Resolved: That the Congress of the U. S. memorialize the President to make intensified efforts to reach international agreement on the control of nuclear weapons."

Recommendation to the panel: Write Congressmen to introduce this resolution.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50D

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

PANEL: "THE SOVEREIGN CITIZEN"

Bills Pending

Labor:

S. 3187: To repeal Section 9H of the National Labor Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Law) relating to non-Communist affidavits. Introduced by Senator McNamara; referred to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 6543: To amend section 14b of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements. Introduced by Representative Holtzman; referred to Committee on Labor.

Note: This bill would void the so-called State "Right to Work" laws.

Recommendation to the panel on both of the above: To approve.

#### Legislation Needed

Immigration and Naturalization (see attached sheet):

1. Repeal of the Smith Act. (See folder enclosed.)

2. Repeal of the Immunity Law. The Supreme Court validation of the Immunity Law was a blow at one of the basic protections of the Bill of Rights, the Fifth Amendment. The Immunity Law opens the door to attack upon all other guaranties of the Constitution. Its repeal must be a primary objective of everyone concerned with civil liberties.

Recommendation to the panel: Write your Congressman urging him to intro-

duce a repealer.

- 3. Repeal of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. This Act provides for the registration of all organizations found to be "subversive" by a Board, and for the registration of all its members. The penalties are such that it in effect illegalizes political opposition. Under this Act, the Communist Party has been designated as subversive. It is now appealing the case before the Supreme Court.
- A score of other organizations have also been so designated and are now in the midst of legal battles.

Recommendation to the panel: Write your Congressman expressing your

strong opposition.

4. Repeal of the Communist Control Act of 1954: This Act penalizes organizations and members of organizations deemed to be "Communist dominated or influenced." This law is so worded that it can easily be applied to labor unions.

Recommendation to the panel: Same as above.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50E

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST—BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

PANEL: "THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE"

#### Housing

S. 3158: To amend certain laws relating to the provision of housing and elimination of slums; to establish a National Mortgage Corp. to assist in the provision of housing for families of moderate income, and for other purposes. Introduced by Sen. Lehman and others; referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, Chairman, Sen. Fulbright.

The salient feature of this bill is that it provides for 200,000 dwelling units per year, as contrasted to 35,000 units proposed by the Administration. It also provides for setting aside 10 percent of housing units built, for elderly families.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

S. 3159: Provides for the establishment in the executive branch of the Gov't. of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. Introduced by Sen. Lehman and others; referred to the Committee on Gov't Operations, Sen. McClellan, Chmn. Recommendation to panel: To approve.

#### Education

H. R. 7535: Authorizing Federal assistance to the States and localities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms. Introduced by Rep. Kelley of Pa.: referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The salient feature of this bill is the appropriation of \$400,000,000 per year for the next four years for State Aid to education, as compared to less than

\$200,000,000, per year in the Administration bill.

Recommendation to panel: To approve, with proviso as proposed by Cong.

Powell, that an antisegregation rider be attached.

H. R. 8859: To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency five-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in the field of public health, and for other purposes. Introduced by Rep. Thompson: referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chairman, Rep. Priest.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

H. R. 9658: To provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education. Introduced by Rep. Perkins, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, Chairman, Rep. Barden.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

#### Flood Control

H. R. 8169: To authorize construction of flood protection measures, particularly in areas where severe damage has recently occurred. Introduced by Rep. Thompson: referred to Committee on Public Works, Chrm'n, Rep. Buckley.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

H. R. 8663: To amend the War Risk Insurance Act so as to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the forces of nature. Introduced by Rep. Celler; referred to Committee on Interstate Commerce, Ch'mn, Rep. Priest.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

S. 2857: To provide for Federal procurement of materials and supplies in major disaster areas. Introduced by Sen. Bush and others; referred to Committee on Banking, Chairman, Sen. Fulbright. Recommendation to panel: To approve.

S. 2859: To provide rent-free accommodations in certain Federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters. Introduced by Sen. Bush and others; referred to the Committee on Banking, chairman, Sen. Fulbright.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

#### Miscellaneous

H. R. 7973 and S. 3419: To provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes. Introduced by Rep. Thomson, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, chairman, Rep. Barden. Introduced in Senate by Sen. Lehman, referred to Committee on Education and Labor, chairman, Sen. Hill.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

#### Ехнівіт №. 50Г

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST—BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

PANEL: "THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE"

#### Social Security:

H. R. 7981: To amend the Social Security Act to provide a direct Federal pension of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens ten years or over, to be prorated according to the cost of living as on January 3, 1953. Introduced by Rep. Van Zandt referred to Committee on Ways and Means, chairman, Rep. Cooper.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

H. R. 7985: To amend the Railroad Retirement Act so as to provide a 20% increase in widows' annuities. Introduced by Rep. Van Zandt; referred to Committee on Interstate Commerce.

H. R. 9746: To reduce retirement age under Title II of the Social Security Act from 65 to 60 for men and 65 to 55 for women. Introduced by Rep. Dingell.

H. R. 8582: To provide coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, for individuals performing agricultural labor under share-farming arrangements and (in some cases) for the owners and tenants of the land on which such labor is performed. Introduced by Rep. Dorn.

H R 6979: To amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years.

Introduced by Rep. Holtzman.

H. R. 8468: To amend Section 203 of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits, and to liberalize the provisions under which such earnings are charged for purposes of such deductions. Introduced by Rep. Hayworth.

H. R. 8627: To amend Title II of the Social Security Act to provide that benefit checks and certain related materials sent through the mails shall not bear any markings which would reveal the nature of the recipient's entitlement or disentitlement to benefits under such title. Introduced by Rep. Flood.

H. R. 9661: To amend Title I of the Social Security Act to increase the amounts payable thereunder by the Federal Gov't to states having approved plans for old-age assistance. Introduced by Rep. Roosevelt.

H. R. 7225: To amend Title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, to extend coverage. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Recommendation to panel on all the above: To approve. All referred to Ways

and Means

H R 7894: To amend Title II of the Social Security Act to prevent the payment of any benefit thereunder to individuals who have been convicted of espionage or subversive activities. Introduced by Rep. Fino of the Bronx and Rep. Dorn of Brooklyn.

Recommendation to panel: To oppose. Let Reps. Fino and Dorn hear from

vou!

#### EXHIBIT NO. 50G

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST—BILLS IN CONGRESS

#### PANEL: "THE PUBLIC TREASURE"

Labor

H. R. 8946: To establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. Introduced by Rep. Holtzman (Queens, N. Y.) and others. Referred to Ways & Means Comm. Recommendation to panel: To approve.

H. R. 5277: Provides for \$1.25 an hour minimum wage. Introduced by Rep.

Holtzman: referred to Committee on Education & Labor.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

H. R. 7903: To amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Introduced by Rep. (Mrs.) Green; referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 8830: To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, to credit for retirement purposes the accumulated and accrued annual leave and unused sick leave of persons separated from the service with entitlement to immediate or deferred annuity. Introduced by Rep. Cretella; referred to Committee on

Post Office and Civil Service, Chairman, Rep. Murray.

H. R. 9837: To prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination. Introduced by Rep. (Mrs.) Bolton; referred to Committee on Education & Labor.

Recommendation to panel on the above bills: To approve.

H. R. 9001: To increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent, and \$1,800 for a dependent child until said child reaches the age of 21 while attending any business school, college, or university. Introduced by Rep. Byrd. Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

Recommendation to panel: To approve.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50H

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

April 7, 1956, Manhattan Center

PANEL: "THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE—PUBLIC SERVICE VS. PUBLIC PLUNDER"

#### Aariculture

The Meaning of Parity.—In 1933, Congress gave recognition to the parity concept by declaring that it was the policy of Congress: "to reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period." For 17 years, up to 1950, the parity price of a commodity such as wheat, corn, etc., was computed simply by multiplying the average price received for the commodity in a fixed base period by the largest index of prices paid. The base period did not change. For about one-third of the commodities, the base period used was the 60 months between August 1909 and July 1914. For the remaining two-thirds, a post-World War I base period (1919–20, or portion thereof) was used. In more recent years, Congress has tinkered with methods in computing the "parity" price of farm commodities, and a variety of terms have been coined—"new," "old," "Transitional" parity. (Anyone interested in a definition of these might write the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D. C., and ask for Information Bulletin No. 135.)

Eisenhower promised to continue Federal price supports at 90 percent of Parity—so farmers understood. But shortly after his election, farmers began to hear about "flexible" supports. By "flexible" parity, the Administration means that instead of guaranteeing the farmers a price not less than 90 percent of parity, the level of support could be varied at the discretion of the Sec'y of Agriculture or on the basis of some arbitrary formula. The farmers have widely denounced this "flexible" maneuver. They point out, what is obviously true, that "parity" is a changing thing, that 90 percent of parity varies according to the prices paid and received by farmers, and that "flexible parity is actually a double-flex.

100 percent Parity is now a fighting slogan over many parts of the country. By it, farmers mean that they want 100 percent parity price support for all farm products grown by small and family-size farms. This demand is endorsed by the

Facts on Farmers.—Half of the farm families of the nation had a total money income of less than \$1,752 in 1954, as compared to an average income of \$4,173 for all families. (U. S. Dept, Commerce.)

In 1955, per capita income of the farm population from all sources was \$860 as

compared with a nonfarm average of \$1,922. (U. S. Dept. Agric.)

"Corporation stockholders received more money from dividends in the second half of 1955 than all of the farmers in the country received from farming." (Rep. Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, 3/22/56.)

Farm income for the year 1955 fell off more than one billion dollars from 1954. For the same period, corporate profits for 1,714 firms rose by 30.6 percent.

#### Bills Pending

H. R. 12: Of the hundreds of bills on agriculture introduced in both Houses, the major one is H. R. 12, which is now in joint conference committee of both houses. While this bill is not as bad as the one originally proposed by the Administration, it falls short of what the farmers want.

Recommendation: Write your Congressman in support of the inclusion of a

100-percent parity provision in this bill.

S. 3092: A bill to provide for the distribution of surplus food commodities to persons in the U. S. who are eligible for it, by the use of a Food Stamp Plan. (Introduced by Sen. Kefauver; reported to the Committee on Agriculture.)

Recommendation to Panel: To approve.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50-I

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

PANEL "INTEGRATION OR SEGREGATION"

The most important issue now facing the American people is Civil Rights. The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 desegregating the schools has brought into sharp focus the glaring discrimination against the Negro people. The right to vote, personal safety, equality of opportunity in jobs, as well as the right to education, are questions that must be squarely answered. Not since Reconstruction have the Negro people been so firmly united in the resolve to achieve freedom. The overwhelming majority of Americans, regardless of color or creed, are in sympathy with these demands. *United action* can break the Dixiecrat resistance and win first-class citizenship for the Negro people.

#### Pending Bills

Hundreds of bills have been introduced in Congress embodying one or another aspect of the Civil Rights program. Two of these bills have been reported out of a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and are now before the full Committee of the House. They are: H. R. 627, an Omnibus Civil Rights Bill, and H. R. 259, an anti-lynching bill—both introduced by Congressman Emanuel Celler and others

H. R. 627: 1. Establishes a Commission on Civil Rights under the Executive branch of the Government; 2. Provides for a Special Assistant Attorney General to be in charge of a Civil Rights Division of the Dept. of Justice; 3. Establishes a Joint Committee on Civil Rights of seven members of the Senate and seven of the House with the responsibility of continuous study of matters relating to civil rights, and of holding hearings; 4. Establishes penalties for intimidating or injuring any person in the exercise of his Constitutional rights; 5. Provides for civil suit to recover damages; 6. Includes among Federal rights: (a) The right to be immune from exactions of fine or deprivation of property without due process of law; (b) The right to be immune from punishment for alleged criminal offense except after a fair trial; (c) The right to be immune from physical violence applied to exact testimony or compel confession; (d) The right to be free of illegal restraint of person; (e) The right to protection of person and property without discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin; (f) The right to vote as protected by Federal law; 7. Spells out the rights of political participation and provides for penalties for those interfering with that right; 8. Prohibits discrimination and segregation in interstate transportation.

Cong. Roosevelt of California and Brownson of Indiana are circulating a Discharge Petition on this bill. 218 signatures of Congressmen are needed to bring the bill out for a vote before the House. The N. Y. Times pointedly said on March 22: "Observers agreed that it would be politically difficult for many members to withhold their signatures in this election year."

Recommendation to the panel: Get After Your Congressman Now to Sign the Discharge Petition!

H. R. 259: 1. Outlaws any attempt to commit violence upon any person because of his race, color, religion, or national origin; 2. Any person who wilfully instigates, incites, organizes, aids, abets, or commits a lynching by any means shall be subject to fine and imprisonment of not less than \$1,000 and one year, and not more than \$10,000 and ten years; 3. Any peace officer who shall have neglected, refused, or wilfully failed to make diligent effort to prevent a lynching or to protect anybody under his custody shall be subject to \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Recommendation to the panel: Write to Cong. Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, for public hearings on this bill, and to report it out favorably for a vote on the floor of the House.

#### Proposed Legislation

Powell Amendment: Rep. Powell proposes to amend the Kelly Bill on Federal Aid to Education when it comes up for a vote in the House, to provide that no Federal funds shall be given to States or areas which do not comply with the Supreme Court decision on desegregation. He has on several occasions said that if President Eisenhower would issue a declaration embodying this proposal,

he would not press for an amendment. The President has repeatedly failed to do this.

Recommendation to the panel: Write to Congressman urging public support for this amendment.

Ехнівіт №. 50Л

CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

PANEL: "INTEGRATION OR SEGREGATION"

Excerpts from Speech by Sen. Lehman on Eastland in the U.S. Senate Mar. 2, 1956

Mr. President, I cannot vote for the pending resolution naming the senior Senator from Mississippi to the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. I

must ask that my vote be recorded in the negative.

The act of electing the Senator from Mississippi chairman of the Judiciary Committee is an act of the Senate, under the rules, making him an agent of the Senate in carrying out the duties of Chairman of the Committee. That committee handles and disposes of more than half the legislation that is submitted to the Senate. That committee handles most legislation dealing with civil rights and civil liberties.

Rule 24 of the rules of the Senate plainly calls upon the Senate to elect its committee chairmen. The act of approving the designation of a particular person as chairman of a particular committee is an act of deliberation and is a conscious

act of affirmation.

There is a tradition of seniority. I am informed that it has been breached in the past on a number of occasions without destroying the tradition. In the case of the Senator from Mississippi, in relation to the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, I believe that his particular prejudices, views, and activities—to which he may be freely entitled as a private individual and as an American citizen—completely disqualify him from presiding as chairman of the Judiciary Committee

I certainly will not cast my vote, regardless of any tradition of the Senate, in favor of such a designation.

The Senator from Mississippi has said on the floor of the Senate: "We will protect and maintain white supremacy throughout eternity."

He has said on the floor of the Senate: "The Negro race is an inferior race."

He has said on the floor of the Senate: "Let me say frankly that in my judgment the CIO and PAC are Communist organizations."

He has said on the thoor of the Senate: "New York, for all practical purposes, is a Communist State."

He has said on the floor of the Senate that the Supreme Court has become "indoctrinated and brain-washed by left-wing pressure groups."

But the Senator from Mississippi has not confined himself to speeches on the floor of the Senate and to press statements. He has joined in establishing organizations, and is a leader of those organizations, whose purpose is to nullify provisions of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

He has joined in urging Southern States to declare themselves in defiance of the Supreme Court decision, according to the N. Y. Times, Dec. 14, 1955.

He has associated himself in a leadership role with the so-called White Citizens Councils whose purpose is to organize defiance to the Constitution of the U. S., as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and which have engaged in activities which I consider to be wholly un-American and dangerous to American democracy.

I believe that Senator Eastland is a symbol of racism in America.

I believe that Senator Eastland is a symbol of defiance to the Constitution of the U. S. as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

I believe that Senator Eastland is precluded by philosophy, conviction and activities from presiding over the Senate Judiciary Committee as chairman in an impartial way, and from discharging the agency of the Senate in that regard.

I shall therefore vote against the pending resolution.

PANEL: "INTEGRATION OR SEGREGATION"

Remarks of Sen. Lehman on Pres. Eisenhower's Attitude to the Civil Rights Crisis and the Southern "Manifesto" in the U. S. Senate, Mar. 16, 1956

Only yesterday President Eisenhower spoke of moderation in this matter of civil rights. He warned against what he called extremists. Mr. President, I am

for moderation. We are all for moderation. But what does moderation in this instance mean. And who does he identify as the extremists?

Does he picture himself as a mediator between two contending factions, the rights and merits of whose respective positions he is unable to assess? In this situation, is he a neutralist?

Mr. President, I am frankly not a neutralist here. I am a partisan, a participating partisan. I identify myself with anybody and everybody who is suffering from discrimination. While they are suffering and are being denied their basic rights, I am not without pain, and I do not feel my rights to be secure. The extremists are those who deny the rule of law and defy the sanctity of law. I cannot stand above the battle, like Pres. Eisenhower, and say with fine impartiality that both sides must show restraint.

Those who go about obeying the law in an orderly and practical manner are the moderates. Those who defy and resist the law are law violators, and are not to be judged in the same scale with those who suffer from the indignities

of the violators of the law.

What are the facts? The fact is that two years ago, the Supreme Court by unanimous vote, decided that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional and specifically repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment. This week there was read into the Congressional Record a Manifesto signed by 19 members of the Senate and 77 members of the House on this subject. That action, that Manifesto by these of our colleagues cannot go unchallenged. Oh, I know that the Manifesto calls for the use of all "lawful" means to overturn the decision of the Supreme Court. But these words are in support of action in some States to defy the law and to prevent its enforcement. That is not lawful action.

What is the substance of the situation? The substance is that a vast number of people in the Southern states were and are being denied the equal protection of the laws, and were being set apart and treated as pariahs in our society in access to public facilities supported by general taxes. Who can possibly justify the continuation, for one needless moment, of this intolerable discrimination, of

this oppression?

Do I hear it said, as it has been said, that this is not discrimination or oppression? Who says that? It is not the Negro who says that. It is those who practise discrimination and oppression who deny its nature. I scarcely think that they are competent witnesses.

What do our fellow Americans of darker skin say? Today they are crying out that it is discrimination, and it is oppression, and they can bear it no longer. They are the ones who feel pain and indignity, and they are the ones to say

what it feels like and what its nature is.

And their cry for equal justice—and no more than that—for the enforcement of the law—and no more than that—is echoed throughout the land by white and black, by the heart and conscience of America which knows no distinctions of race, creed, or color. I am convinced that the deep devotion of all our people, including those in the South, to the ways of democracy will prevail in the end.

It should be encouraging to all of us how much compliance there has already been with the Supreme Court decision. Of the 17 states and the Dist, of Columbia in which segregation was practiced in the public schools on the date of the decision in May 1954, five states and the Dist, of Columbia are already well along in the integration process; more than one-fourth of all. Seven states are either divided internally as to what to do, or just engaged in watchful waiting, permitting, in some few cases, some school districts to go ahead and integrate. Five states are at this time actively resisting the Supeme Court decision—less than a fourth of the original total number. So in a sense, we can see how the battle is going. It is only a small minority of the states which seek actively to defy the Constitution.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50K

#### "Dear Congressman"

When you write your Representative, show him that you understand that he must act in the public interest. He wants to know what you think because it is his best gauge of public opinion. A well-considered letter is your most effective weapon for good government.

#### HOW A DILL BECOMES A LAW

1 It is introduced in either or both houses and assigned to the appropriate committee

2. Public hearings are held by the committee. Let the committee hear from VOIL

3. Executive sessions of the committee may "kill" or "bottle up" the bill (fail to report it): report it with or without amendments; draft a new bill and report that.

4. If reported, debate may be held followed by a vote of the full house.

your legislator hear from you.

5. If passed by both houses but with major differences, a "conference committee" must reconcile the bills which must then be repassed by both houses.

6. When finally passed by both houses it is sent to the President who may sign

or veto it. Let your Executive hear from you.

7. It may be passed over a veto by a two-thirds vote in each of the two houses of the Congress.

#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Each bill introduced is referred to the appropriate committee. Final passage depends upon who introduced the bill, what groups favor it and how vigorough they support it.

The majority party of a house controls the majority and chairmanship of each committee. A legislative body seldom rejects the findings of its committees. A legislator's vote in committee is more important than his vote in the full legislative body.

If a committee fails to issue a report, the bill can only be brought to the floor by a discharge petition. In the House of Representatives, 218 signatures of

Congressmen are needed to discharge the bill from the committee.

#### HOW TO ADDRESS PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Address:

The President, The White House, Washington, D. C.

Senator John Doe, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Hon, John Doe, House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. Salutation: My dear Mr. President, Dear Senator Doe, Dear Mr. Doe, or Dear Congressman.

#### SOME DO'S AND DON'TS

- 1. Avoid postcards-letters show more thought and interest.
- Write—do not wire unless time requires it.
   Write legibly—or use a typewriter.
   Limit your letter to one subject.

- 5. Give reasons for opinion. Don't scold, issue orders, threaten with your vote.
  - 6. Be objective. Write on the basis of information, not rumor.
  - 7. Use letters to praise actions and bills as well as to condemn.
  - 8. Be original. Write your own letter.

Note.—For more information about your legislators, send for "They Represent You," issued by the League of Women Voters, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

#### EXHIBIT No. 50L

#### Conference for Legislation in the National Interest

#### Saturday, April 7, Manhattan Center

#### HOUSE ASSIGNMENTS OF NEW YORK CITY CONGRESSMEN

#### C. D. and Congressmen

4-H. J. Latham: Rules Committee.

5-A. H. Bosch: Education and Labor Committee.

6-L. Holtzman: Armed Services Committee and Government Operations Committee.

7-J. J. Delaney: Rules Committee.

8-V. L. Anfuso: Agriculture Committee.

9-E. J. Keogh: Ways and Means Committee.

10-E. F. Kelly: Foreign Affairs Comm.: Subcomm. on State Dept. Org. & Fgn

11-E. Celler: Judiciary Comm., Chairman: Subcomm. on Anti-trust: Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality.

12-F. E. Dorn: Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

13-A. J. Multer: Banking & Currency Comm. Select Committee to conduct study & investigation of the problems of small business.

14—J. J. Rooney: Approp. Comm.; Subcomm.'s on Commerce, Foreign Operations, and State-Justice-Judiciary. Democratic caucus, Chairman.

15-J. H. Ray: Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

16-A. C. Powell: Education and Labor Committee & Interior and Insular Aff. Comm.; Subcommittees on: Irrigation and Reclamation. Territories and Insular Affairs, Mines and Mining,

17-F. R. Coudert: Approp. Comm.; Subcomm's on General Gov't Matters;

State-Justice-Judiciary.

18-J. G. Donovan: Foreign Aff. Comm.: Subcomm's on Nat'l Security and

Europe.

19—A. G. Klein: District of Columbia Committee: Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Insurance & Banking, Chairman: Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee; Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance. Chairman.

20-I. D. Davidson: Judiciary Committee, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

21—H. Zelenko: Education and Labor Committee, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

22-J. C. Healev:

23-I. Dollinger: Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

24-C. A. Buckley: Public Works Committee, Chairman.

25—P. A. Fino: Veterans' Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Compensation.

#### Ехнівіт №. 50М

#### CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

#### Saturday, April 7, Manhattan Center

#### KEY STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SENATE, 84TH CONGRESS

Committee of Agriculture: Chairman, Allen J. Ellender, La.; Johnston, S. C.;

Holland, Fla.; Eastland, Miss.; Clements, Ky.; Anderson, N. Mex.; Humphrey, Minn.; Scott, N. C.; Aiken, Vt.; Young, N. Dak.; Thye, Minn.; Hickenlooper, Iowa; Mundt, S. Dak.; Williams, Del.; Schoeppel, Kans.

Committee on Appropriations: Chairman, Carl Hayden, Ariz.; Russell, Ga.; Chavez, N. Mex.; Ellender, La.; Hill, Ala.; McClellan, Ark.; Robertson, Va.; Magnuson, Wash.; Holland, Fla.; Stennis, Miss.; Clements, Ky.; Johnson, Tex.; Pridges, N. H.; Soltonetall, Mags.; Volume, N. Doke, Knowled, Galife, Three. Bridges, N. H.: Saltonstall, Mass.; Young, N. Dak.; Knowland, Calif.; Thye, Minn.; McCarthy, Wis.: Mundt, S. Dak.; Smith, Maine; Dworshak, Idaho; Dirksen, Ill.; Potter, Mich.

Committee on Finance: Chairman, Harry F. Byrd, Va.; George, Ga.: Kerr, Okla.; Frear, Del.; Long, La.; Smathers, Fla.; Barkley, Ky.; Anderson, N. Mex.; Millikin, Colo.; Martin, Pa.; Williams, Del.; Flanders, Vt.; Malone, Nev.;

Carlson, Kans.; Bennett, Utah.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Chairman, Walter F. George, Ga.; Green, R. I.; Fulbright, Ark.; Sparkman, Ala.; Humphrey, Minn.; Mansfield, Mont.; Barkley, Ky.; Wiley, Wis.; Smith, N. J.; Hickenlooper, Iowa; Langer, N. Dak.; Knowland, Calif.; Aiken, Vt.; Capehart, Ind.; Morse, Oreg.

Committee on the Judiciary: Chairman, James O. Eastland, Miss.; Kefauver, Tenn.; Johnston, S. C.; Hennings, Mo.; McClellan, Ark.; Daniel, Tex.; O'Mahoney, Wyo.; Neely, W. Va.; Wiley, Wis.; Langer, N. Dak.; Jenner, Ind.; Watkins, Utah; Dirksen, Ill.; Welker, Idaho; Butler, Md.
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Chairman, Lister Hill, Ala.; Murray,

Mont.; Neely, W. Va.; Douglas, Ill.; Lehman, N. Y.; Kennedy, Mass.; McNamara, Mich.; Smith, N. J.; Ives, N. Y.; Purtell, Conn.; Goldwater, Ariz.; Bender, Ohio; Allott, Colo.

Committee on Rules: Chairman, Theodore V. Green, R. I.; Hayden, Ariz.; Hennings, Mo.; Gore, Tenn.; Mansfield, Mont.; Jenner, Ind.; Barrett, Wyo.; McCarthy, Wis.; Curtis, Nebr.

#### COMPLETE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS OF SENATORS IVES AND LEILMAN

#### Irving M. Ives:

Banking and Currency
Subcommittee on Banking
Subcommittee on Securities
Subcommittee on Housing
Subcommittee on Small Business
Labor and Public Welfare
Subcommittee on Education
Special Subcommittee To Investigate Employee Funds

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

#### Herbert H. Lehman:

Banking and Currency
Subcommittee on Securities, Chairman
Subcommittee on International Finance
Subcommittee on Housing
Subcommittee on Small Business
Labor and Public Welfare
Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, Chairman
Subcommittee on Health
Subcommittee on Railroad Retirement
Special Subcommittee To Investigate Unemployment

#### EXHIBIT No. 50N

#### Conference for Legislation in the National Interest

Saturday, April 7, Manhattan Center, N. Y.

#### KEY STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE, 84TH CONGRESS

Agriculture: Chairman, Harold D. Cooley, N. C.; Poage, Tex.; Grant, Ala.; Gathings, Ark.; McMillan, S. C.; Abernethy, Miss.; Albert, Okla.; Abbitt, W. Va.; Polk, Ohio; Thompson, Tex.; Jones, Mo.; Watts, Ky.; Hagen, Cal.; Johnson, Wis.; Anfuso, N. Y.; Bass, Tenn.; Knutson, Minn.; Jennings, Va.; Mathews, Fla.; Hope, Kan.; Andresen, Minn.; Hill, Colo.; Hoeven, Iowa; Simpson, Ill.; Dague, Pa.; Harvey, Ind.; Lovre, S. D.; Belcher, Okla.; McIntire, Me.; Williams, N. Y.; King, Pa.; Harrison, Neb.; Laird, Wis.; Dixon, Utah.; Farrington, Hawaii; Bartlett, Alaska; Fernós-Isern, Puerto Rico.

Appropriations: Chairman, Clarence Cannon, Mo.; Mahon, Tex.; Sheppard, Cal.; Gary, Va.; Thomas, Tex.; Kirwan, Ohio; Norell, Ark.; Whitten, Miss.; Andrews, Ala.; Rooney, N. Y.; Fogarty, R. I.; Sikes, Fla.; Fernandez, N. M.; Preston, Ga.; Passman, La.; Rabaut, Mich.; Yates, Ill.; Marshall, Minn.; Riley, S. C.; Sieminski, N. J.; Evins, Tex.; Lanham, Ga.; Deane, N. C.; Shelley, Cal.; Boland, Mass.; Magnuson, Wash.; Natcher, Ky.; Flood, Pa.; Denton, Ind.; Murray, Ill.; Taber, N. Y.; Wigglesworth, Mass.; Jensen, Iowa; Andersen, Minn.; Horan, Wash.; Canfield, N. J.; Fenton, Pa.; Phillips, Cal.; Davis, Wis.; Scrivner, Kan.; Coudert, N. Y.; Clevenger, Ohio; Wilson, Ind. James, Pa.; Ford, Mich.; Miller, Md.; Vursell, Ill.; Hand, N. J.; Ostertag, N. Y.; Bow, Ohio.

Education & Labor: Chairman, Graham Barden: Kelley, Pa.; Powell, N. Y.; Bailey, W. Va.; Perkins, Ky.; Wier, Minn.; Elliott, Ala.: Landrum, Ga.; Metcalf, Mont.; Bowler, Ill.; Chudoff, Pa.; Green, Ore.; Roosevelt, Cal.; Zelenko, N. Y.; McDowell, Del:; Thompson, N. J.; Udall, Ariz.; McConnell, Pa.; Gwinn, N. Y.; Smith, Kan.; Kearns, Pa.; Velde, Ill.; Hoffman, Mich.; Bosch, N. Y.; Holt, Cal.; Rhodes, Ariz.; Wainwright, N. Y.; Freylinghuysen, N. J.; Coon, Ore.; Fjare, Mont.

Foreign Affairs: Chairman, James P. Richards; Gordon, Ill.; Morgan, Pa.; Carnahan, Mo.; Chatham, N. C.; Zablocki, Wis.; Burleson, Tex.; Hays, Ark.; Kelly, N. Y.; Dodd, Conn.; Hays, Ohio; Donovan, N. Y.; Jarman, Okla.; Byrd, W. Va.; Selden, Ala.; Pilcher, Ga.; Williams, N. J.; Chiperfield, Ill.; Vorys, Ohio; Bolton, Ohio; Smith, Wis.; Merrow, N. H.; Judd, Minn.; Fulton, Pa.; Jackson, Cal.; LeCompte, Iowa; Radwan, N. Y.; Morano, Conn.; Church, Ill.; Adair, Ind.; Prouty, Vermont; Bentley, Mich.

Judiciary: Chairman, Emanuel Celler, N. Y.; Walter, Pa.; Lane, Mass.; Feighan, Ohio; Chelf, Ky.; Willis, La.; Frazier, Tenn.; Rodino, N. J.; Jones. N. C.; Forrester, Ga.; Rogers, Colo.; Donohue, Mass. Brooks, Tex.; Tuck, Va.; Ashmore, S. C.; Quigley, Pa.; Boyle, Ill.; Reed, Ill.; Keating, N. Y.; McCulloch, Ohio; Thompson, Mich.; Hillings, Cal.; Crumpacker, Ind.; Miller, N. Y.; Taylor, N. Y.; Burdick, N. D.; Curtis, Mass.; Robsion, Ky.; Hyde, Md.; Poff, Va.; Scott, Pa.: Irwin D. Davidson, N. Y.

Rules: Chairman, Howard W. Smith, Va.; Colmer, Miss.; Madden, Ind.; Delaney, N. Y.; Trimble, Ark.; Thornberry, Tex.; Bolling, Mo.; O'Neill, Mass.;

Allen, Ill.; Brown, Ohio; Ellsworth, Ore.; Latham, N. Y.

Ways and Means: Chairman, Jere Cooper, Tenn.; Mills, Ark.: Gregory, Ky.; Forand, R. I.; Eberharter, Pa.; King, Cal.; O'Brien, Ill.; Boggs, La.; Keogh, N. Y.; Harrison, Va.; Karsten, Mo.; Herlong, Fla. McCarthy, Minn.; Ikard, Tex.; Reed, N. Y.; Jenkins, Ohio; Simpson, Pa.; Kean, N. J.; Mason, Ill.; Holmes, Wash.; Byrnes, Wis.; Sadlak, Conn.; Baker, Tenn.; Curtis, Mo.

#### EXHIBIT No. 51.

#### Conference for Legislation in the National Interest

Saturday, Apr. 7, Manhattan Center

PANEL. "THE SOVEREIGN CITIZEN"

Memo on the Walter-McCarran Act

Public Law 414, commonly referred to as the Walter-McCarran Act, became the law of the land on June 27, 1952.

On the eve of enactment, the French liner "Liberte" docked in New York harbor and the crew was not permitted ashore since they had refused to answer questions about their political associations and affiliations. The French Chamber of Deputies was considering a retaliatory resolution of denunciation, till mounting pressure forced a relaxation of questions.

The storm of national and international criticism of the Law since its enactment has consistently swelled. An idea of the national organizations opposed

to the Law can be gleaned from the attached folder.

During the Presidential election campaign in 1952, both Eisenhower and Stevenson made a big issue of the Law and pledged to work for its drastic revi-After inauguration, President Eisenhower did submit a 10-point program which Congress ignored, and on Feb. 8, 1956, in a message to Congress he made a major pronouncement purporting to ease the Law. (N. Y. Times, 2-9-56). He dealt with immigration at great length and made many proposals: basing quotas on 1950 census; easing fingerprinting requirements; preferential status to certain individuals; unused quotas of one year carried to the next, etc. But seriously lacking was any revision of the deportation, denaturalization and registration provisions of the Law. In short, the only proposal as far as the 14 million foreign born in this land are concerned, was to limit the judicial review of those who fell victim to the Law.

In effect, what the President proposed was to further curb the rights of the foreign-born at a time when those rights need to be safeguarded and extended.

Today, more than fifty bills are pending in the House and Senate Judiciary Committees for revision or repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. The late Sen. Kilgore called public hearings on the Law last November—the first since its enactment—but with the ascension of Sen. Eastland to Chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee, hopes of Senate action during this session were severely set back. The picture in the House is similar, in that Rep. Walter, co-sponsor of the Law, is Chairman of the Immigration and Naturalization sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee.

The most positive act in the House to force a bill to the floor was the circulation of a Discharge Petition by Rep. Anfuso (D. Brooklyn) to bring his bill H. R. 501 out of Walter's hands and to the floor for a vote. Signatures to the Petition have been slow in coming, but at last reports, the number had increased. Rep. Anfuso's bill is similar to the Lehman-Celler bill which died

in the 81st Congress.

Action.—The most positive approach at the moment would be a legislative campaign urging all Congressmen to sign Rep. Anfuso's Discharge Petition to bring H. R. 501 to the floor for a vote.

Signed

EXHIBIT No. 52A

Will you sign the petition below and return it to the E.C.L.C.?

# PETITION: TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As long as the Smith Act remains a law in the United States our citizens will not be free as they once were to speak their beliefs and to associate freely. We call upon you to return our government to the American principle of respect for the individual and his freedom of speech and association. We urge you to repeal the Smith Act.

Date Addr	ess
City	ZoneState
tributing the above peti	berties Committee is dis- tion and this pamphlet as al program. If you would stribution we will welcome
The Emergency Civ 421 Seventh Avenu	il Liberties Committee e, New York 1, N. Y.
Harvey O'Connor Chairman	Elinor Ferry Kirstein Secretary
Corliss Lamont Vice Chairman	Clark Foreman. Director
Andrew Weinberger Treasurer	Leonard B. Boudin General Counsel
of the FCLC	s contribution to the work  additional copies of the Smith Act.  \$\text{7}  \text{for 100 copies}\$
\$1 for 12 copies \$4 for 50 copies	\$25 for 500 copies \$40 for 1,000 copies
Name	
Address	***************************************

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# THE



ORIGIN——
USE———
POISON——

First Printing March 28, 1956.

#### EXHIBIT No. 52B

It was the job of the informers to "prove" that the words of the defendants—which did not advocate "force and violence"—actually meant something other than what they said.

Chief among the informers was ex-Communist Louis Budenz, who produced the concept of "the Aesopian Language of V. I. Lenin." Thus the informers charged that the words of the defendants were "Aesopian language" and had hidden sinister meanings. In short, the defendants were prosecuted not for what they said, but for what someone said they really meant. This truly fabulous line of argument reads like a page from the topsy-turvy world of "Alice in Wooderland," not the proceedings of a court of law in the United States.

Judge Harold R. Medina instructed the jury that it could find the Communists guilty not because what they taught but because of their purpose in teaching it, that is, the "intent" to overthrow the Government. Later, reviewing Medina's theory, Supreme Court Justice Douglas termed this a dangerous doctrine. He said it means that "the crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn out on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

There are many pitfalls in the use of informers' testimony. First, the informers themselves appear to be unreliable. Their testimony is often self-contradictory. The affair of Harvey Matusow, who confessed to a whole series of lies, shows the danger of accepting the word of the FBI's paid informers.

Matusow, speaking of his part as a witness in the second Smith Act trial against Communist leaders, later revealed:

"Part of my task as a witness was to conrince the jury that when they said one thing they meant another. One might say, surely the Government's case was stronger than that. But it wasn't. It depended also upon outside forces, such as McCarthy and the Cold War atmosphere."

Again, Matusow confessed:

"I went on to twist (Communist leader Pettis) Perry's remarks about building a stronger newspaper, a stronger Communist Party, into remarks of violence. Perry actually had spoken about ending discrimination against the Negro people, he himself being a Negro I turned this into a sinister plot of the Communists. . . ."

Second, the prosecution made little or no attempt to prove that the defendants understood or interpreted the Marxist books as advocating "force and violence." Many of the books were written under tyrannical conditions, such as those of Czarist Russia. As the Supreme Court noted earlier, in 1943, when it reversed the denaturalization of Communist official William Schneiderman:

"Political writings are often over-exaggerated polemics bearing the imprint of the period and place in which written."

Third, because the number of books introduced as evidence was so great, it would take months to read them, years to understand them. It may be safely inferred that the jurors decided on the nature of Communist theory not by full study of the books themselves, but either on prejudice or on the biased testimony of paid informers.

The decision of the jury was not suprising in the circumstances. Prospective jurors had been asked such intimidating questions as "What or ganizations have you belonged to?" and "Has any of these organizations ever made any 'expressions' of advocacy or of friendliness to Communism in general?"

At least one juror was virulently anti-Communist and openly explained during the course of the trial: "These God-damn Communists! If anyone ever mentions Marxism-Leninism to me, I'll knock his block off." This was the atmosphere in which a verdict of guilty was handed down.

## WHAT WAS THE SUPREME COURT'S VERDICT ON THE SMITH ACT?

In 1951 the Supreme Court upheld the Constitutional validity of the Smith Act by a vote of six-to-two. However, the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black were in strong protest, and in the country at large a sharp and questioning protest was voiced.

The New York Times called the decision "one of the most momentous in the recent history of the tribunal." it continued:

"The Court has given the Department of Justice a long-avaited green light to go after suspected groups and individuals.... This undoing of the Communist Party has been achieved only by a violent upheaval in our judicial concepts. The disenfranchisement of a political party is not an easy price for Americans to pay for any sort of security." (June 10, 1951)

Justice Black in his dissent declared:

"I want to emphasize what the crime involved in

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# EXHIBIT No. 53 [Daily Worker, March 19, 1956]

#### Legislative Conference Called by 46 Notables

A Conference for Legislation in the National Interest will be held in Manhattan Center, April 7, it was announced yesterday by the sponsoring committee of 46 distinguished citizens.

The conference will focus attention on the failure of Congress to act in the interest of the people.

"Too many Americans," the committee declared, "accept as normal the fact that members of Congress are the private brokers of big business rather than the servants of all the people. We tend to forget how quickly legislators responded in the past to the pressures of a determined citizenry."

Chairman of the sponsoring committee is Angus Cameron, publisher. The

secretary is Albert L. Colloms, attorney.

In addition to a program of action on specific proposals, the conference is expected to set up a Watchdog Committee for Legislation in the National Interest.

A partial list of sponsors follows:
Rev. Lee H. Ball; Carleton Beals, author; Prof. Shepard B. Clough; Prof. Ephraim Cross; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Arnaud D'Usseau, playwright; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Simon Federman, businessman; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes; Milton H. Friedman, attorney; Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, psychotherapist; Dr. Joseph B. Furst, psychiatrist; Dashiell Hammett, author; Peter K. Hawley, State Chairman, ALP; Robert W. Justice, chairman, Harlem Affairs Committee; Rockwell Kent; Al Kuchler, Northeastern Farmers Union; Florence H. Luscomb; Clifford T. McAvoy; John T. McManus, National Guardian; Eve Merriam, poet; Prof. Philip Morrison, physicist; Harvey O'Connor, writer; Cyril Philip, businessman; Victor Rabinowitz, attorney; Anton Refregier, artist; Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker; Dr. Bernard F. Riess, psychotherapist; Rev. Pablo Rodriguez; Prof. Theodor Rosebury; Rose V. Russell, Teachers Union; Dr. Frank J. Slater, physician; Rev. Wayne White; Henry Willcox, engineer; Dr. Hyman Willinger, psychiatrist; and Benjamin M. Zelman, attorney.

# EXHIBIT No. 54 [Daily Worker, April 6, 1956]

#### Wisconsin Lesson

From an overall viewpoint, the Wisconsin primary results would seem to show that President Eisenhower's reelection is not as snugly in the bag as the moguls of public opinion would have us believe.

The farm crisis is having profound anti-Republican effects in the midwest belt, and this can be decisive in a national election. But, as far as we can judge from this distance, it looks as if there was a shift among the Negro people and

workers in Eisenhower's direction.

If so, the reasons are not hard to find. In Congress, the Southern Democratic bloc is riding high and is shaping its party's actions, or lack of them, on civil rights. Except for a scattering of valiant voices among Northern Democratic liberals, the dominant tendency in that party is one of appearement of the racists in the name of "party unity."

President Eisenhower and his administration bear the major responsibility for failure to enforce the desegregation law and to press for a civil rights program in Congress. But the capitulation of the Democratic national leadership to its Southern racist bloc tends to shield Eisenhower from the political consequences of his inaction

The Wisconsin primary results should make it clear to the Democratic politicians of the North that they face a substantial loss of their base among workers and Negro people if they persist in playing footsie with the racists on this his-

toric issue.

Sen. Estes Kefauver seems to be one of the few Democratic politicians aware of this, and he has talked in forthright fashion. But neither he nor any other Democratic standard-bearer will be able to overcome the weight of Democratic paralysis on civil rights legislation in Congress.

The inability or unwillingness of the liberal, pro-labor Congressional Democratic elements to battle aggressively as regards other major social measures—housing, schools, elimination of provisions for state "right-to-work" laws in Taft-Hartley, social security expansion—also tends to strengthen Eisenhower's political position among workers.

Above all, Eisenhower's popularity still rests mainly on the issue of peace. Here, too, the Democratic leadership in Congress has been startlingly ready to

provide material for posters showing him holding the dove.

Congress goes back into session next week, after an Easter recess. Should a spirited struggle be waged for civil rights, disarmament, economic aid to undeveloped lands as against military aid, housing, health, social security expansion, and labor's rights, Eisenhower's true role as front man for reactionary finance capital will be the more clearly exposed and concessions wrested for the people.

But this can happen only if the people are in motion. In this connection, the conference tomorrow for Legislation in the National Interest at Manhattan Cen-

ter is significant. It should be well attended.

EXHIBIT No. 55A



#### EXHIBIT No. 55B

### Program

REGISTRATION: Continuous from 6:00 p.m., Friday, August 30th through 12 noon Sunday, September 1st.

Afternoon 2:30 p.m. Business Session, Election of Committees Saturday, August 31st

Evening 8:00 p.m. MASS MEETING

8:30 a.m. Invocation and Religious Service Morning Sunday, September 1st

9:30 a.m. Dictatorship or Democracy

How war affects life, liberty and the pursuit

of happiness in America

Afternoon 2:30 p.m. How to Keep America Out of War A discussion of our foreign policy

8:00 p.m. Discussion and Adaption of Committee Reports Evening

Manday, September 2nd Marning 9:00 a.m. State and Regional Delegation Meetings

Afternoon 2:30 p.m. Mobilizing America for Peace

#### Sponsors (Initial Listing)

REV. GEORGE A. ACKERLY.
Woshington D C
OSCAR AMERINGER.

American Guardian Oklahoma

REV. WILLIAM C. ANDERSON,

. . .

Bremen Indiana
REV. J. CARLTON BABBS.
Heynoldshurg Ohio
PROF. ROLAND M. BAINTON.
Yale Divinity School
Latini, Journal of Religious Education
DR. FRANK E. BAKER.
Freedom, Milwaukee State Teacher's College

President, Milwaukee
LEWIS ALLEN BERNE,
President, Federation
and Technicians n of Architects Engineere Chemists

and Technicians
PROF, FRANZ BOAS,
Chairman American Committee for Democracy and
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National Industrial Assembly, Y.W.C.A.

JULIUS EMSPAK.

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(Assume. Detroit Civil Rights Federation

REV. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

HOWARD LEE.

Secretary Southern Conference for Human Frience Weltere

KENNETH LESLIE.

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REV, EUGENE W. LYMAN,

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Fort Wayee. ledicace
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LEDWIN ARBEITCO Youth Coogress

MRS. ALBERT MILLER President. Associated Farm Women of AutoMRS. LUCY SPRAGUE MITCHELL.
President Co Operative School for Teachers

President Co Operative School for Teachers
I. CARRELL MORRIS.
Fresident, Chins ian Youth Council of North America
GEORGE MURPHY, IR..
National Association for the Advancement of Colored

GEORGE NELSON.

MRS. EUNICE PETERSON.

HARRIET PICKENS.

National Business and Professional Women's Council
Y W C A

DR. D. W. PRALL.
(Assumen Philosophy Department Harvard University (hourses Philosoper) - (hourses Philosoper) - (hourses Philosoper) Workers Union of America Marian Transport Workers Union of America Marian M

Provident Transport Workers Union of PROF. WALTER RAUTENSTRAUCH. Columbia University

CHARLES SCHWIESO, IR.,
Victory Rocky Mountain Region Student Christian
Movement

REV. BURTON SHEPPARD.

REV WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD.

Jonath. Activities. Church League for Industrial

EDWARD E. STRONG.

Southern Negro Youth Congress REV. JOHN B. THOMPSON.

IIM TULLY.

EDA LOU WALTON.

MORRIS WATSON.
American Newspaper Guild
COL. CHARLES ERSKINE SCOTT WOOD

DR MAX YERGAN
I hairman, National Neglo Congress

These individuals signed in perely personal capacities. Their ergonizations are listed for identification only,

#### EXHIBIT No. 56

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, October 9, 1940]

#### A, S, U, Calls Rally To Protest to Butler

#### MARCANTONIO TO SPEAK: MEETINGS SET ON 110 OTHER CAMPUSES

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (N. Y., ALP) will address an academic freedom rally of Columbia University students tomorrow noon on the University's South Field, it was announced by the Columbia chapter of the American Student Union, sponsors of the rally.

The open-air meeting has been called as a protest against President Nicholas Murray Butler's recent warning that dissension with the university's official

policy on the European war would not be allowed on the campus.

The rally will be the first of its kind since Columbia classes began the semester and has been timed to coincide with nationwide peace demonstrations sponsored

on 110 other campuses by the American Student Union.

Nine other New York City campuses will be involved in the Thursday noon actions, called as part of the national student "Walkout on War." Trade union officers and local liberals addressing the meetings along with local campus figures are: Rep. Marcantonio and Louis Burnham, Youth chairman, National Negro Congress (CCNY Uptown Day): Arthur Osman, president, Local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Employes (CCNY Uptown Evening); Morris Watson, international vice president, American Newspaper Guild (CCNY Downtown Day): Thomas Jones, chairman, New York Youth Congress (CCNY Downtown Evening); George Murphy, publicity director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Hunter College); Rev. James Robinson, Youth director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Brooklyn Evening); Rabbi Moses Miller, chairman, Jewish People's Committee, and Jessica Scott, director, Ashland Place YWCA (Brooklyn Day); Abbet Simon, legislative representative, American Youth Congress (Queens College).

More than 100,000 students are expected to participate in all parts of the

nation, Student Union officers declared.

#### EXHIBIT No. 57

[Daily Worker, New York, Monday, September 16, 1940]

#### Negro Leaders Protest Attacks Against Communist Candidates

A group of distinguished Negroes, including Paul Robeson, Richard Wright, Arthur Huff Fauset, Aaron Douglas, warned today of the danger confronting the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States in the increasing attacks against racial, political, religious and other minority groups, and protested against interference with the right of a minority Party, the Communist Party, to a place on the ballot.

Defending the electoral rights of the Communist Party, they pointed out,

does not commit them to support the Communist Party or its candidates.

"We deem it an ill omen for the entire American people that attacks are increasing against racial, political, religious and other minority groups," the statement read in part.

"We know that when any minority is deprived of its democratic rights, it is particularly a threat to the largest single minority group in the country, the

twelve million Negro Americans.

The leading Negroes in various fields of endeavor point out that their people especially have been victims of a terror, depriving them of their political rights under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, and that, in the South today, four million out of the nine million Negroes are disfranchised, through poll tax, "white primary" and various other restrictions.

"In these days of war and heightened reaction, we are wholeheartedly concerned in defending our democratic institutions and in keeping our country at peace. For this reason we are profoundly disturbed over the war hysteria which

is jeopardizing constitutional liberties.

"These attacks against the ballot rights of the Communist Party—the largest minority Party—are all the more alarming because the Communist Party is legal under Federal laws, as well as under the laws of the respective States. It represents a point of view, as do other political parties, which the American people are entitled to hear and decide for themselves," the statement goes on to sav

Since the Communist Party is the only Party with a Negro as a national candidate, it also threatens directly the Negro people and their right to hold

a public office, they add.

"We cannot help believing that interference with the lawful election rights of the Communist Party," the statement reads, "would be utilized by those who would like to prevent all Negroes from holding office, irrespective of party affiliations "

The statement calls upon all Americans "to speak out for free constitutional elections in accordance with the democratic traditions of our country," and states that "in urging the lawful rights of the Communist Party to the ballot, we are raising our voice for the liberation of all Americans regardless of their political inclinations."

The statement was signed by:

Paul Robeson, internationally famous Negro actor-singer, New York.

Arthur Huff Fauset, distinguished educator and historian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aaron Douglas, noted artist and mural painter, New York.

Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and president of National Negro Congress, New York.

Richard Wright, novelist and author of best-seller "Native Son." New York.

Doxey Wilkerson, educator, New York. Hope R. Stevens, New York attorney and West Indian leader.

John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, Washington. D. C.

George B. Murphy, Jr., Director of Publicity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York. Marc Moreland, Ph.D., Journalist, New York.

Dr. Richard M. Carey, Physician, New York. Dr. Ferdinand Forbes, New York.

Dr. Arnold Donawa, prominent community leader, New York.

Joseph L. Pierce, Special Representative, North Carolina Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Attorney John S. R. Bourne, Chairman, Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston, Mass.

William Harrison, Executive Secretary, Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston, Mass. Dr. J. J. Jones, Physician, New York.

(The persons who sign this statement do so in their individual capacities. The names of their organizations are given solely for the purpose of identification).

#### EXHIBIT No. 58A

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 5, 1941]

#### Text of Statement in Defense of Communist Party

Following is the full statement of 450 leading figures in America urging the President and Congress to uphold the Constitutional rights of the Communist Party of the United States:

\*To the President and Congress of the United States:

"We bring to your attention amatter of vital significance to the future of our nation. It is the attitude of our government toward the Communist Party.

"In the recent election the Communist Party was ruled off the ballot, either by executive decision or court action, in fifteen states, In several of these states many persons have been indicted for exercising their legal right to sign a nominating petition. In some cases this action was preceded by intimidating publication of the names of petition signers and by terroristic pressure of organized groups. In West Virginia the Communist candidate for governor was sentenced to from six to fifteen years imprisonment on the charge of misrepresentation in securing petition signatures, the one specific count in the indictment being that he had said the Communists wanted to put a Negro in the White House. On similar but less fantastic grounds. indictments against wholesale Communists have been returned in Pennsylvania.

#### ORLAHOMA CASES

"In Oklahoma two young men have been sentenced to ten years in prison and to \$5,000 fine under a state law which forbids advocacy of the violent overthrow of the government, one without proof of anything except membership in the Communist Party, the other without proof of anything except possession of Communist literature. California has passed a law forbidding the organization

the use of that word. Congress has passed and the President has signed a law which deprives Communists of the right to work on WPA. A law now pending in Congress would deprive Communists of the right to work in defense industries.

"Such undemocratic legislation has been encouraged by recent statements from government officials in Washington. The real issues in industrial disputes have been obscured by reference to Communist influence. An official whose duty in the matter is limited to investigation has encroached upon legislative and judicial authority, by informing the nation through the press that the Communist Party 'does advocate the violent overthrow of the government' and that while it is not his province to say that the Party should be outlawed nevertheless investigation is tantamount to outlawry."

"This ocurse of events leads toward an attempt nationally to outlaw the Communist Party, either directly or by a general formula which can be used for that purpose by strained judicial interpretation. just as the phrase 'force and violence' in state criminal syndicalism laws has for years been used to deprive wage earners of the right to organize.

#### PARTY RECORD IS OPEN

"We would point out that no basis in fact hase been offered for this attempt in support of the attitudes and actions that lead up to it, or for placing the Communist Party in the same category with organizations which drill or arm their members.

"The Communist Party has been submitting itself to the franchise of the American people for twenty years. For all that time its program and its activities

#### EXHIBIT No. 58B

are an open record. In the few cases in which one of its members has been tried for advocating force and violence, the evidence has not been about anything they have done, nor about the Party program, but about the writings of earlier Communists, and in particular the implications drawn from these by the presecution.

"In its Constitution the Communist Party declares that it 'upholds the democratic achievements of the American people. It stron ique, group, circle, faction or larly rrty which conspires or acts to LIU be vert, undermine, weaken or 'hrow any or all institutions

It perican democracy whereby and fan prity of the American peoistration obtained power to dethat only seir own destiny in any with the att condemns and opspeaking the olicies and acts of sub-

Following ionage and all other triply aroused the column' activity. In policy they him on 'Disciplinary Proadministration the list of those for has student he penalty when found aroused the, summary dismissal from to the issus of responsibility, expulcampaign on the Party and exposure cover the the general public are 'per-Davis, ' who practice or advocate studen' rorism. sabotage, espionage and orce or vicience.'

#### STEP TO FASCISM

"We submit to you that the American way of determining the legality of any political party is its program of action and its deeds, not any opinions about the implications of theoretical writings. We have plenty of law to stop any acts against our govern-

ment or any conspiracies for such acts and our officials have sufficient willingness to use those laws in time.

"We further submit to you that if any political party, no matter. how radical its proposals, can be debarred from appeal to the franchise of our people, the first step in the path that leads to the totalitarian state has been taken. That such action is a sten toward the overthrow of the American system of government is clearly shown by the record of the nations in Europe which took it. In our own nation the attack upon the constitutional rights of Communists has been followed by a general assault upon the rights of labor, upon progressive legislation, upon academic freedom. It is clear that if the wave of reaction is to be stopped it must be checked when it attacks the most unpopular political party.

"Consequently we, who are not Communists, whose concern goes beyond the preservation of their constitutional rights to the maintenance of the democratic way of life as the road into the future, urge you, the President, to exercise your authority and influence to prevent those under you from stimulating un-American actions against Communists by undemocratic utterances.

"We also urge all members of Congress to oppose any legislation, direct or indirect, that would take away from Communists those constitutional guarantees which must be kept open for all if in the future they are to be available for any."

#### EXHIBIT No. 58C

#### List of Signers of Statement Defending the Communist Party

Following is the complete list of 450 prominent Americans who signed a statement urging the President and Congress to defend the rights of the Communist Party:

Edith Abbott, Chicago, Ill. Dorothy D. Adams, Beston, Mass. Dr. T. Addis, Calif.

Rev. Edwin E. Aiken Jr., Lynn. Mass.

Rev. Edith Aldıs, Hutchinson, Mass.

Rev. Charles S. Aldrich Shippery Rock, Pa.

Grace M. Alexander, Buffalo. N. Y.

Gross W. Alexander, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Carolyn E. Allen, Pittsburgh, Pa. Rev. Paul Johnson Allured, Kinde.

Rabbi Michael Alper, New York City.

Rev. William C Anderson,

Cornelia N. Anderson Akron.

Charles W. Andrews, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

Benjamin Appel, New York City. Elmer J. F. Arndt, Webster Groves. Mo.

Harriette Ashbrook, Mitchell, Nebr.

Charles Austin, New York City.
Anne Avery, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Edward S. Allen, Ames. Iowa.
George R. Bacon New York City.
Franz Boas, New York City.
Elizabeth Bacon, New York City.
Charles S. Bacon, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Robert W. Bignall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. J. Herbert Bainton, Cheshire, Conn.

Rev. Lee H. Ball, Mahopac, N. Y. Rev. Albert H. Baller, Wethersfield, Conn.

Richard Ballin, University, Ala Frank C. Bancroft, New York City.

Rev. Norman B. Barr, Chicego.

Norman Barr, New York City.

Maurice Becker, New York City.
Prof. Irwin R. Beiler, Pa.
David Bentall. Chicago, Ill.
Ecther Bjornberg, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Herman D. Berlow, Orono.
Me.

Joseph Warren Beach, Minneapolis, Minn.

Katherine D. Blake, New York City,

Joan Breen, Simmons College. Mass.

Dr. Jacques Bronfenbrenner, St. Louis, Mo. Marc Blitzotein, New York City.

Dr. George Blumer. New Haven. Conn.

Rev. Lester L. Boobar, Gorham. Me.

Leonard B. Boudin, New York City.

J. Burt Bouwman, Lansing, Mich. Bayard Boyesen, Winchester, N. H.

Priscilla Boyesen, Winchester, N. H.

Sidney Brodman, New York City Hugo Brandotetter, Swarthmore.

Walter Brighl. New York City. hh Brigham. Castine. Me. Edgar c. Brightmen.

Paul F. Brissenden, Los Angeles, Calif.

Emily C. Brown, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pmf. Harold Chapman Brown, Stanford Univ., Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Brown. Ausable Forks. N. Y.

Leonard Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio. George Bishop, Seattle, Wash.

Louis P. Birk, New York City. — Million Brotman, New York City. Albert W. Buck, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. W Fay Butler, Los Angeles, Calif.

Rev. J. George Butter, New Haven, Conn

Ruth Buck, Chicago, Ill

. Joseph Cadden, Washington D.C. William Calhoun, Jr., Auseble Forks, N.Y.

Harold I Cammer, N. Y. City. Mary Campbell, Calif.

#### EXHIBIT NO. 58D

Lucy P. Carver, Chicago III.
Antoinette Cannon, New York
City
Zachariah Chafee, Jr., Ombridge, Mass.

Mark A. Chamberlain, Gladstone,

W. G. Chanter, Middletown, Conn. Don M. Chase, San Francisco, Calif.

Edward E. Chipman, Brooklyn,

Elbert M. Conover, New York

Eva M. Carlson, Boston, Mass.
Ernest Catlove, New York City.
Countee Cullen, New York City.
Allen Williams Clark, Danvers.

Rev. H. T. Clark. Greeley, Kans. Prof. George A. Coe, Claremont. Calif.

Almond Clough, Erie, Pa.

Mass.

Caroline Nash Collier, Alabama. Rev. Charles G. Cole, Havre, Mass. C. Leslie Collins, San Francisco. Calif.

Dorothy J. Collins, San Francisco. Calif.

Rev. Alfred P. Coman, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jean Conklin, New York

Dr. Emil G. Conason, New York City.

Asron Copland, New York City, Calhoun Cartwright, Tolede, Ohio, Rev. Arthur M. Crawford, West Springfield, Pa.

Harold E. Craw, Danielson, Conn. Willip K. Crosby, Glendale, Calif. Dale Curran, New York City.

Jerome E. Cook, St. Louis, Mo. Richard T. Cox. New York City. Ted Cox, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward P. Sheyney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anna Darone, Baltimore, Md. Walter S. Daviton, New York City, Stanley D. Dodge, Me.

Guy Dunjirst, Neponset, Ill. Aaron Douglas. Nashville, Tenn. James Dombrowski, Monteagle.

Herbert D. David, New York City.
Milton Davidoff, New York City.
Mark A. Dawber, New York City.

H. W. L. Dana, Cambridge, Mass. John P. Davis, Washington, D. C. Margaret Darin, Turtle Creek, Pa. Helen L. Dietrich, Denver, Colo. Donald H. Darchester, Windsor, Conn.

Dr. A. Eisenbud, New York City. Dr. Jule Eisenbud, New York City. Isidore Entes. New York City. Morris Engel, New York City. Clinton J. Evans. Topeka. Kans. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York City.

Arthur H. Fausett, Philadelphia,

Joe Folmet, University, N. C. Kathleen Kent Finney, Midlebury, Vt.

Frederick V. Field, New York City.

Prof. H. H. Fisher, Stanford University, Calif. Joseph H. Fletcher, Cincinnati.

Ohio, Rev. Norman D. Fletcher, Upper

Montclair, N. J.

Myer S. Fliesher, St Louis, Mo.
Louise Adams Floyd, New York

Franklin Folsom. New York City. Rev. Harry G. Ford. Columbus,

Bertha Joselyn Foss, New York City.

John B. Foster, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ernest L. Fox, N. J. Samuel Freedman, New York

City,
Leah Feder, St. Louis, Mo.
John K. Findly, Tufts College,
Mass.

John Gabrielson San Diego, Calif. Anna Gainco, Denver, Colo, Bradford Gale, Salem, Mass. Leo Alvin Gates, Buffalo, N. Y.

Denold F. Gaylord, San Francisco, Calif.

Robert Gellar Chicago, Ill. Prof. Paul F. Gemmill, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Rev. George B. Gilbert, Middle-town, Conn.

Charles G. Girelius, Boston, Mass. John M. Gandy, Ettrick, Va. Helen M. Graves, Buffalo, N. Y. Richard F. Green, Elizabeth, N. Y.

#### EXHIBIT No. 58E

J. L. Glanville, Dallas, Texas. Dr. A. L. Goldwater, New York City.

Irwin Goodman, Portland, Ore. Robert Gordon, Kenosha, Wisc. V. C. Grant, Earlville, Iowa.

Dr. Sarah K. Greenberg, Brooklvn, N. Y.

Aubrey Grossman, San Francisco,

Rev. Armand Guerrero. Chicago,

Ralph H. Gundlach, Univ of Washington, Seattle.

David Gans, New York City.

Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Norman E. Himes, Hamilton,

Henry Hart, New York City. Oscar B. Hawes, Florida.

Aline Davis Hays. New York City. Ellsworth Huntington, New York City.

Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, Hartford, Conn.

Howard Daniel, Windsor, Conn. Rev. Donald Harrington, Chicago.

Rev. G. Theodore Hempelman. Louisville, Ky.

W. E. Hocking, Cambridge, Mass.
Allen Hackett, Stamford, Conn.
Alfred Hirsch, New York City.
Dorothy Handy, San Francisco,
Calif.

Ernest R. Hilgard, San Francisco.

Dashiell Hammett, New York

Rev. Allen A. Heist, California. Dr. Alice Hamilton, Hadlyme,

Conn.
Prof. Florian Heiser, Storre,
Conn.

Dr. Mary Alice Hoover, Tacoma, Washington.

Rev. P. M. Hammond, Sunnyside, Wash.

Blizzbeth Hughes. Houston, Texas. Sol Hyman, Philadelphia, Penn. Mark Hopkins, Cleveland, Ohio. Elizabeth Huling. New York City. Herman J. Hahn, Buffalo, N. Y. Max L. Hutt, New York City.

Charence V. Howell, New York City.

William Harrison, Boston, Mass. Fowler V. Harper, Indiana, Lucius C. Harper, Chicago, Ill.

C. Harper, Chicago, Ill.
 Pearl M. Hart, Chicago, Ill.
 Lowell B. Hazzard, Quincy, Mass.;
 Georgia Harkness, Evanston, Ill.

Charles H. Houston, D. C. W. A. Hunton, Danielson, Conn. Minna R. Harkavy, New York City.

Alfred H. Horowitz, Hartford, Conn.

Abraham J. Isserman, Newark, N. J.

Rev. Paul B. Irwin, Woodbury, N. J.

Rev. Edward W. Jackson, New Haven Conn.

Dr. Edgar S. Jackson, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Murray Jacobs, New York City.

James Fleming, Sowanee, Tenn. Alexander James, Dublin, N. H. Frederick James, Dublin N. H. Henry Johnson, Bridgeport, Ct.

Rev. John Paul Jones, Nashville, Tenn.

Lewis W. Jones. Nashville, Tenn. Thomas R. Jones. New York City. Katherine Jones, New York City. Rev. Richard W. Jungfer, Jr. Woodsüeld, Ohio.

Rev. Willard Johnson, Des Molnes, I.

Alexander Kahn, Calif.

Frances Kent. Beverly Hills, Calif. Rev. J. Clyde Keegan, Windsor, Colo.

Commissioner Paul J. Kern, New York City,

William Kerner, N. Y. C.
Norma M. Kimball, Buffall, N. Y.
Mabel H. King, N. Y. C.
Dr. John A. Kingebury, Anady,

N. Y... Stephen L. Kiser, Wor ington,

Philip Klein, N. Y.

Prof. Otto Klineberg, N. Y. C.

Henry C. Koch, Louisvi; e, Ky.

Adah Kriffer, Englewood, N. J.

#### EXHIBIT No. 58F

Vladislaw Kucharski. Detroit. Elizabeth McCausland, N. Y. C. Mich. Ernest W. Kuebler, Boston, Mass. Rev. Thomas P. Krumpe, Mt. Sterling, Ill. Edward Lamb, Toledo O. Margaret Larkin, Long Island Paul H. Lavites, New Haven. Conn. Dr. John C. Lazenby, Milwaukee. Howard Lee, Birmingham, Ala. Howard W. Lederer, N. Y. C. Paul L. Lehman, St. Louis Mo. Alexender Lehrman, N. Y. C. Max Lerner, Mass. Prof. M. Levi, Ann Arbor, Mich. Julien Levy, N. Y. C. Prof. Franz Boas, N. Y. C. Theodore Dreiser. Hollywood. Calif. Dichiell Hammett, N. Y C. Francis Fisher Kane, Phila. Pa. Rockwell Kent, Ausable Forks. N. Y. Rev. Owen D. Knox. Detroit. Mich. Corliss Lamont. N. Y. C. Tom Mooney, Calif. Fedora G. Liner, Pitts. Pa Paul M. Limbert, Springfield. James H. Link. Long Island City. Richard W. Lippman. M. D., N. Y. C. Hilda Locklin, N. Y. C. Rev. Wilbur E. Longstreth, Mem-Vt. phis. Mo. Rev. Donald G. Lothrop. Boston, Rev. P. Henry Lotz. Winona, Ill. Sydney A. Luria, N. Y. C. Louie Lozowick, N Y. C. Harald H. Lund. N. Y. C. Olive Lynn, N. Hollywood, Cal. Jack Lord, S. F. Calif. Meridel Le Suer. Minn, Minn.

Harriet Lowe, N. Y. C.

Pa.

ville, Pa.

Howard D. McGrath, N. Y. C.

Paul Moritz, Topeka, Kan.

Clifford T. McAvoy, N. Y. C.

Dr. W. L. Mahaney, Jr., Phila.,

Rev. F. W. McConnoll, Bentlay-

C. C. McCowan, Berkley, Cal. C. F. MacLennan, Cleveland, O. Maxine McKinley, N. Y. C. Carl W. Mahl. Sleepy Eve. Minn. William M. Malisoff, N. Y. C. Edward J. M3lament, N. Y. C. Moses M. Malkin, Chapel Hill. N. C. Albert Maltz, N. Y. C. Roselie Manning, N. Y. C. Rev. H. E. Mansfield, Allenville, Rev. Harold P. Marley, Ann Arbor. Mich. Carl E. Martin, Trov. N. Y. Mildred V. Martin, Troy, N. Y. Stanley Matthews, Glendale, O. Charles A. Marlies, City College. Ann Meikeljohn, San Francisco, Calif. Janet Mendelson, Newark, N. J. Samuel D. Mennin, Denver, Colo. O.-L. Merritt, Milwaukee, Wis Henry A. Meyer, Moores Hill, Ind. David A. Midgley, Albany, N.-Y. Clyde R. Miller, N. Y. C. Nathaniel Mills, Jr., Mass. Rev. F. Theodore, Hudson, N. Y. Dr. Marc Moreland, N. Y. C. Rev. Richard Morford, Albany, N. Y. James K. Morse, Hackensack N. J. Marco Morrow, Topeka, Kan. Prof. C. H. Mowrer, Cambridge, Mass. Geo. B. Murphy, Jr. Wash. D. C. Skillman E. Myers, Burlington, Jack R. McMichael, N. Y. C. Rep. Henry J. McCormack, Conn. William McGee, Santa Cruz, Cal. Elbert P. Moore, Brockline, Mass. Robert Newman, N. Y. C. A. J. Nygren, Seattle, Wash. Thomas Neill, Turtle Creek, Pa., Charles Newell, Turtle Creek, Pa. Wm. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill. Theodore K. Noss, Lafayette, Ind. J. H. Ober, Yellow Springs O. Harvey O'Connor, Chicago, Ill. Clifford Odets, N. Y. C. Rev. Einag Oftedahl, Charleston, W. Va. Jane B. Olden, Phila, Pa. Samuel Ornitz, Los Angeles, Cal.

#### Ехнівіт No. 58G

C. A. Orr. Kansas City. Mo.
Rev. Louis L. Otuayer, Glendive.
Mont.
Rev. Spencer Bacon, Battle Creek.

Mich.

Rev. George H. Orser, Painter, Va. Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Chicago,

Bishop Edward L. Parsons, San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. Edward L. Peet, New Haven,

Irene Pennington, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas L. Perry. Jr. Cambridge, Mass.

'Prof. John P. Peters, New Haven. Conn.

Paul Peters, N. Y. C.

Dr. L. S. Peters, Albuquerque, N. M.

Dr. Chas A. Petroni, N. Y. C. Harriet I. Pickens, N. Y. C.

Joseph L. Pierce, Wash, D. C. Jane Todd Pike, Mass.

Rev. Henry Pinkham, Newton Centre, Mass.

Rev. George L. Poor, Comas.

Harper Poulson, Mich.

Rev. Bert A. Powell, Kalispell. Mont.

William Price, Swarthmore, Pa. Rev. Chester W. Quimby, Mifflinburg, Pa.,

Bertha C. Reynolds, N. Y. C.

Paul A. Richie, Calif.

Arthur W. Richter, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. Harris Franklin Rall, Evanston, Ill.

Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, N. Y. City.

Morton L. Reich, Ala.

Dr. H. M. Richter, Chicago, Ill. Rev. Samuel M. Riggle, Castleton. Ind.

Wallingford Riegger, N. Y. C. Rev. James H. Robinson, N. Y. C. Rev. Henry Lee Robinson, Jr. Richmond, Va.

Rev. Charles D. Rockel, Rogersford, Pa.

Edward Rosen, City College, Charles Rosenthal, San Francisco, Cal. Paul Robeson N. Y. C.

Wilmina Rowland, N. Y. C.
Marie Jesephine Reed, Jersey

Marie Josephine Reed, Jersey City, N. J.

Olga K. Robinson, Menlo Pk.

Harry Sacher, N. Y. C.

Rev. Loyd I. Worley, Stamford, Conn.

Rev. Paul D. Wright, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Art Young, N. Y. C.

Dr. Max Yergan, N. Y. C.

Rev. T. Dayton Yoder, Spokane,

James N. Ziegler, South Nor-walk, Conn

Learo Zugsmith, New York City, Chifford J. Sager New York City, Rev. Leon D. Sanborne, Watertown, N. Y

Rev. Walter C. B Saxman, Hudsen, Mich

Rev Joseph F. Soll. Chicago Ill. Francis C. Schiator. New York

Manny Schor, Cleveland, O.

T. C. Schneirla, New York City. Elias M. Schwarzbart, Brooklyn, V Y.

Rev. Hayden B. Sears, Los Angeles Calif.

Rev. E. W. Seibert, O.

Prof. Howard Selsam, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shelby Shackelford, New York City

Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
John F. Shepard, Ann Arbor,
Mich.

Richard Siddon, Newark, N. J.
I. J. Shubert, New York City.
Herman Shumlin New York C

Herman Shumlin, New York City. Robert J. Silberstein, New York City.

Helen Earle Schlars, Conn.

Rev. Edwin M. Slocombe, Lynchburg, Va.

Albert L. Smith, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Lorna D. Smith, Glendale, Calif Luther N. Smith, Dublin, N. H. Nicky Smith, Yellow Springs, O Prof. Tredwell Smith, New York City.

Rev. G. Franklin Snyder. New York City.

#### EXHIBIT No. 58H

Clyde V. Sparling, Hamilton, N. Y. Lucile Spence, New York City, Joseph Spencer, New York City, L. Elizabeth Spofford, New York City.

Rev. William B. Spofford, New York City.

William Steig, N. Y. C.

Bernhard J. Stern, New York City.

Hope K. Stevens, New York City. Rev. Philip H. Steinmetz, Montrose Pa.

Rev. M. Stockdale, Clinton, N. Y. Edward E. Strong, Brimingham, Ala.

Prof. Dirk J. Struik, Cambridge, Mass.

Alice Stevens. Beroa College, Ky. Rev. E. Lenton Sutcliffe, Hillsdale, Mich.

Dr. Saul A. Tennenbaum, New York City.

Channa Tanz, New York City, Rev. Eric M. Tasman, So. Orange, N. J.

Harold Taubin, New York City. Rev. John H. Taylor, Westwood, Mass.

Katherine Terrell, New York City Dr. Robert F. Thomas, Sevierville,

Frederick Thompson, San Francisco, Calif.

Rev. D. R. Throckmorton, Bakers-field, Calif.

Rose Troiana New York City. Maia Turchin, New York City.

Dr. Albert Taussig. St. Louis, Mo. Nicholas Fomassetti, Conn.

Prof. Bruce R. Trimble, Kanoas City, Mo.

Rev. William Twicdy, Jersey City, N. J.

Prof. Helen Tyler, Bronxville, N. Y.

Pasquale J. Vecchione, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, New York City.

Eda Lou Walton, New York City. Kenneth C. Walker, N. Y.

Eleanor B. Ward, New York City. Lynd Ward, Palisade, N. J.

Prof. Colston E. Warne, Amherst, Mass.

Prof Goodwin Watson, New York City.

Clara Weatherwax, Long Beach, Calif.

Rev. Charles P. Wellman, Dorchester, Mass.

Rev. Bruce J Wendt, Columbus, Ohio.

Paul Wengut, Idaho Fallo, Idaho. Rev. Melvin E Wheatley, Jr., Lincoln. Del.

Margeret L. Wheeler, Ambler, Pa. Henry M. Wieman, Miami, Fly. Prof. Richard G. Wendell, Amos, Iowa.

Rev. Elliott White, Roselle, N. J. Mable R. White, Roselle, N. J. Rev. James A. Werthley, Iowa City, Iowa,

Rev. Dexey A. Wilkereon, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Claude C. Williams, Little Rock, Ark.

H. Williams, New York City. Frances M. Williams, New York City.

William Carlos Williams, New Jersey.

A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles, Oalif, Arthur Weiss, New York City, Louis Weisner, New York City,

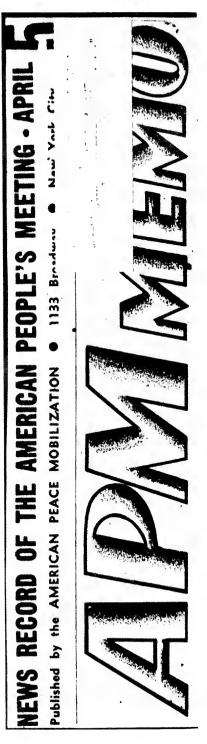
Maxwell N. Weisman, New York City.

Herbert Witt, New York City. Rev. Wayne White, New York City.

Rev. Robert Whitaker, Los Gatos, Calif.

Rev. Mary T. Whitney, N. Woare, N. Y.

Ехнівіт №. 59



#### EXHIBIT No. 59--continued

#### Negro and White, Side by Side, Can Beat War

"Negro and white, unite and fight,"

That honored—and honorable—slogan took on new meaning last night as 500 Negro and white people gathered in the Veda room to discuss the Negro and the war, and to pledge themselves to fight with every ounce of strength and courage against the war.

"You must go back to your homes," admonished John P. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Congress, "and you must talk to the Negro people in terms of their own needs, their own problems in your own communities."

#### DEFINITE PROGRAM

"Only then can you effectively organize the Negro people to give expression to their deep and undying hatred of war—their hatred of this imperialist war,

this war for profits and power.

It was upon this note that Chairman George B. Murphy, Jr., Administrative Secretary of the National Negro Congress, adjourned the meeting. The delegates and observers left not only with broadened knowledge, but with a program to carry out in their own hometowns.

Cornerstone of that program, as outlined not only by the panel speakers but by almost every rank-and-filer who spoke, is the fight for economic democracy.

"It's jobs we must have," cried Edith Lively, delegate from the Connecticut Federation of Negro Youth Organizations. "Thousands and millions of dollars are going into 'defense' production in my hometown-yet Negroes are almost completely barred from employment.

#### CIO UNIONS HELP

"We realize that Negroes can't get anywhere alone. Black workers and white workers must fight together for improved conditions. That's why we have relied greatly upon the CIO unions in our area to help us knock down the color bar—and we are glad to report that we are, with the unions' help, succeeding."

"I was in the last war," said Sam Patterson, IWO delegate, a native of the British West Indies. "Negroes fought in the British army against Negroes recruited by the German army—to see which imperialist group should maintain

domination over the Negro people."

"I came out of the war determined that I'd never fight again—except for the liberation of the Negro people. And there can be no freedom for the Negro people while the British empire, as it stands today, keeps its grip on colored peoples.

Those sycophantic leaders of the Negro people who will complain of the manifestations of the war program, who will denounce discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in arms industries, and in the same breath approve the drive to war as a whole, were castigated by Edward Strong, Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress

"Certain leaders," said Strong, "say the war would be all right if they'd only get Jim Crow out of the army. We must fight vigorously to expose this

sham.

The panel conference adopted several significant resolutions after heated

discussions of a number of them.

One denounced anti-Semitism among Negroes as a device creating division and, through division, thwarting democracy. Another called for the creation of a National Peace Party.

Still another endorsed the Marcantonio bill to penalize discrimination against Negroes and any other minority groups in the army and defense industries.

Several were aimed at corporations, such as Vultee and Glenn L. Martin Aircraft and Sperry Gyroscope, whose discrimination against Negroes is flaunted at the very time they are enjoying fat profits from government contracts.

[New Masses, April 1941]

EVHIBIT No. 60

# Readers' Forum

April 1, 1941 NM

To New Masses: To many persons highly placed in this country, the Roosevelt administration's prosecution of Earl Browder, which resulted in the Communist Party secretary's conviction and sentence to four years in prison on a passport technicality, may come as a welcome relief.

These individuals would have us believe that in keeping Mr. Browder out of circulation the principles for which this great American and his party stand may more easily be kept out of circulation too. They are horribly wrong. And curiously enough I believe that they understand very well that they are wrong, but are unable to do anything by way of helping themselves, so mired are they in the contradictions of the society in which we in America live.

The principles for which Mr. Browder and his party—a perfectly legal party—stand are American to the core. They are the principles which have been nourished by the struggles of the American people for freedom, peace, and security since the founding of this country.

Frederick Douglass fought for those principles; so did Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, John Brown, Sojourner Truth, and many others. They are the principles for which the Negro people and all other oppressed groups in America fight today. These principles will live on forever, because you simply cannot put the people out of circulation.

The justice for all the people for which Mr. Browder and his party wage battle, will continue to be fought for while he is in jail. I have no doubt of that. The fight to get him out of jail is well under way even before he gets in. And so I salute Mr. Browder for his courage, and for his refusal to defile the great American tradition for a mess of gold.

As a Negro, member of an oppressed people in America, I am more convinced than ever that Mr. Browder and the common people of our land will win out in the end, no matter what the cost.

Washington, D. C. GEORGE MURPHY.

Administrative Secretary,
National Negro Congress.

#### Ехнівіт №. 61А

# NE OF DEFENSE" "THE FIRST

To The President And Attorney General Statement by Negro Americans



Of The United States

which have been slandered as "communist" or arrests of Communist leaders is to frighten people away from the Wallace Movement and progressive people's organizations generally, practically all of "subversive" by the Attorney General and the The obvious purpose of these Gestapo-like Jn-American Activities Committee.

Here, clearly, is an attempt to strengthen the current drive to war and reaction in general by entimidating all political opposition to such a program.

We take special note of the fact that two Negro Communist leaders does not even charge them eaders are among those involved in the recent 'Communist round-up" -- one a veteran, the Naional Administrative Secretary of the Communist It is significant that the indictment of these with any attempt to use "force and violence," for political or any other purpose. Indeed, the asserted basis of their indictment has already been overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States-in the "Schneiderman Case," where the are Wendell Willkie served as defense attorney.

Party; the other a lawyer, whom some 60,000 citizens voted to elect to the Council of the Ciry of New York. The significance of these facts will We call upon our Government to halt its fasbe understood by the Negro people.

cist-like attacks upon opposition minorities, and to We call upon the Attorney General to use the act for the protection of minority rights.

power of his office to defend the lives and liberies of the Negro people in the South.

We call upon the President to give more than discrimination in federal employment and segregation in the armed forces; to throw the full influence of his office into the fight to have Congress repeal the poll tax, establish a cational FEPC isp-service to civil rights (while acting to destroy them)-to use his executive anthority to abolish and outlaw lyaching.

# SPONSORED BY:

CHARLES P. HOWARD-Des Moines ROSCOE C. DUNJEE-Oklahoma City W. E. B. DU BOIS-New York City PAUL ROBESON-New York City

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1948 Page II

(Baries P. Honard

TE, the undersigned Negro Americans, strongly condemn your hysteria-breed-Communist Party, and call upon you to ing arrests of national leaders of the take positive action to protect civil rights instead

expression to the principles of American democra society which they consider necessary to give full We raise here no defense of the principles of the Communist Party. Our concern is to defend cially the Negro people, to fight for the kind of the right of political and other minorities, espeof persecuting political minorities.

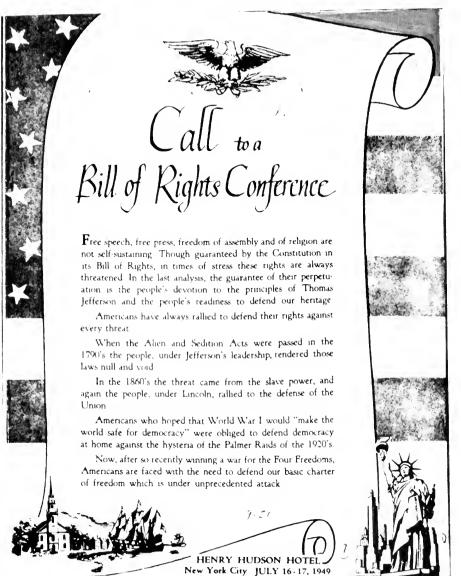
We agree fully with the declaration of Henry

"Defence of the civil rights of Communists is national, racial and political minorities, and all those who appear the politics of the government in the first line in the defense of the liberties of a lapan and Franco Spain should teach us that the in an assault on the democratic rights of labor, suppression of the Communists is but the first step lemocratic people. The history of Germany, Italy,

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#### EXHIBIT No. 63A

[The New York Times, Sunday, July 17, 1949].

#### FBI Is Main Target at Rights Session

FASCISM, AMERICAN STYLE, IS THEME AT OPENING OF 2-DAY CONFERENCE HERE

Denunciations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an instrument in the establishment of "fascism, American style," were made by speakers at the opening of a 2-day session of a Bill of Rights Conference attended by 700 persons vesterday at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

Although other branches of the Government were brought under attack, the FBI emerged as the chief target of the speakers. The conference was called by Paul J. Kern, former Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, and was attended by teachers, ministers, artists, scientists, and other professional groups.

O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General and member of the Progressive party, praised the FBI as "the best investigative organization in the world in the field of crime," but said it had no business in "the world of thought control"

Referring to Government employees who have been dismissed as the result of loyalty investigations, he said they had had no opportunity to face their accusers. In fact, he charged, the Loyalty Board in one case admitted it did not even know who the accuser was.

"We have been encouraged to become a nation of spies and informers," he declared. "Our neighbors are being encouraged to go to the FBI with all kinds

of junk. That is not the America I grew up in.'

The Bureau files introduced into the spy trial of Judith Coplon were denounced by Joseph Forer, member of the constitutional liberties committee of the National Lawvers Guild. He said the papers showed that the Bureau "collects gossip and encourages snooping."

The FBI files, he said, refute J. Edgar Hoover's assertion that his organization does not investigate political views. He charged the Bureau with violating Federal laws by wiretapping and opening private mail and said it "commits many more Federal crimes than it ever detects.

Bertram A. Washington, chairman of the Federal Employees Defense Committee, declared that 90 percent of the loyalty cases in the Post Office Department involved Negroes and Jews. Yet, he said, not a single act or utterance

of disloyalty has been charged against a postal employe.

Two defendants in the trial of the Communist leaders, John Gates and City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., received ovations when they spoke. Gates denounced Federal Judge Harold Medina for his "sneering, insulting atti-Admitting that some of the defendants had concealed certain facts to get employment, he called it "shameful that any Jew, Negro, or Catholic must conceal facts to get a job."

Mr. Davis said charges that the Communists were conspiring to overthrow the Government were a smokescreen thrown up by "the men of Wall Street, the imperialists who wish to conquer the world, to drown all peoples in blood,

to suck the world dry for their own profits."

Farrell Dobbs, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, was booed down by the audience when he attempted to say the conference "is concerned only with the Communist Party and its associates." Last Thursday, President Truman referred to the conference as "that gang."

Mr. Davis and Paul Robeson spoke at a dinner of the conference last night. They will speak again at the closing session today, as will Representative Vito

Marcantonio.

#### Ехнівіт №. 63В

[The New York Times, Monday, July 18, 1949]

#### Rights Group Bars Socialist Pardon

ROBESON HEADS FIGHT ON PLEA FOR RESTORING LIBERTIES TO WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS

A resolution calling for restored civil liberties for members of the Socialist Workers party, a Trotskyite organization, was decisively rejected yesterday by 800 delegates to a Bill of Rights Conference at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

The resolution was the only one of twenty-one prepared by a conference committee that was not passed intact. It originally read: "We call upon the President to grant pardons and restore the civil liberties of the eighteen members of the Socialist Workers party convicted under the Smith Act for the advocacy of its political program."

After protests by Paul Robeson, singer and Soviet apologist; Simon W. Gerson, publicity director of the Communist party, and James Durkin, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, the session adopted a substitute resolution. It read: "We pledge to defend all anti-fascist victims of

the Smith Act."

#### KU KLUX KLAN BARRED

In speaking for denial of civil liberties to the Socialist Workers party, Mr. Robeson asked the conference, "Would you give civil rights to the Ku Klux Klan?"

"No." chorused the delegates.

"These men are the allies of fascism who want to destroy the new democracies of the world," the singer shouted. "Let's not get confused. They are the enemies of the working class."

Speaking in favor of the resolution was Paul J. Kern, former Municipal Civil Service Commissioner and acting chairman of the conference. He said that free speech should not be denied to any group because of a difference of political

opinion

Prof. Thomas Emerson, of the Yale University School of Law, also defended the advocacy of civil rights for the Trotskyite party. He said that a denial of political freedom for any party, irrespective of its platform, would constitute "a repudiation of the Bill of Rights."

Farrell Dobbs, national chairman of the Socialist Workers, vigorously attacked

exclusion of his party from civil rights protests.

"Either this conference is going to vote to defend the civil rights of everyone or prove on the record that so far as the Communist party is concerned you would rather wreck a cause than support those with whom you do not agree," Mr. Dobbs said.

#### OPPOSITION IS WEAK

After Mr. Robeson's attack, the resolution was defeated with only a scattering of opposition from the floor.

Mr. Robeson, in an address to the conference, reaffirmed in essence his previous statement that the Negro people would not take part in "an imperialist war."

"We will fight for peace everywhere and the Negro people will be in the forefront of that struggle, whatever a few phony guys are saying," he asserted. "The Negro people will be a powerful weapon, like China, that will pull its weight in the fight for freedom in the world."

Speaking of his loyalty to the United States, Mr. Robeson concluded, "The final test is that I am here in America today, fighting for my people, whatever the

consequences may be, and here I intend to stay.'

Following Mr. Robeson's address, a resolution affirming that "Paul Robeson does indeed speak for us in his fight for Negro rights and in his fight for peace" was adopted unanimously by the 346 Negro delegates.

#### WHAT THEY'RE AGAINST

The twenty resolutions adopted unanimously by the two-day conference registered opposition to the conspiracy trial of the eleven Communist leaders, the Presidential loyalty order, the House Un-American Activities Committee, deportation for political belief, lynching, and the Taft-Hartley Act, among others. The conference also called for an end to investigations by the Federal Bureau

The conference also called for an end to investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into political, rather than criminal, activities. The delegates also voted for immediate enactment of a full Federal civil rights program.

At the morning session Representative Vito Marcantonio charged that indictment of the Communist leaders was "the ill-begotten child of unscrupulous

politicians who were playing a most dangerous fascist game."

The American Labor party leader told the conference that the eleven Communists were indicted only because "unscrupulous backers of Harry Truman, in consort with the Attorney General, decided it would be a good vote-getting proposition" during the 1948 election campaign.

EXHIBIT No. 64A

## National Non-partisan Committee

#### TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE 12 COMMUNIST LEADERS

SUITE A 23 WEST 24 STREET, NEW YORK IS N. Y. MURRAY HILL 4-9251

Friday September 9, 1949

How York Norld-Telegram

#### Gentlemens

Your September 9th issue carried an article by Mr. Frederick Woltzan. in which he save. "When the Robeson 'Non-Partisan Committee' was launched officially the other day, hr. Kern's name was omitted." Ania statemen is not true and we ask that it be corrected. A copy of the press release officially launching the Lon-Partisan Committee is enclosed. In fact Mr. Paul Kern is one of the original sponsors of our committee.

Mr. Paul Mern together with Mr. Charles E. Houston of Washington D. C. and Mr. Walter Dodd of Chicago is at present also acting as special counsel for three of the 12 defendents, on trial in boley Square.

Our press release of August 26th clearly outlines the work of the committee. Lies, distortions and red baiting in the press only go to prove to the people the importance of our work. It is becoming increasingly clear to the american memple that the freedom of everyone is in jeoparty, unless there is freedom for everyone, including the communists.

Yours truly.

National Non-Pertisan Committee

PAUL BOBESON " NUDGE HORVAL E. HARRIS SULLIVAN, INDIANA

BLMER BEHSON. APPLETON, MINN GRANT W. OAKS NT'L PRES., FAIM EQUIPMENT UNION CHICAGO, N.L.

FATHER CLASENCE PARKER CHICAGO, ILL MRS ANDREW W SIMEINS CO-CHAIRMAN S. C. REPUBLICAN PARTY COLUMBIA, S. C.

PROF LOUISE PETTERONE SMITH . WELLESLEY, MASS.

MRS, THERESA LEE ROBINSON DIR., BLKS CIVIL LIBERTIES COMM WASHINGTON D. C.

TREASURER: HOWARD FASTE NEW YORK

EMERTING MARCYON HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL



#### EXHIBIT No. 64B

#### National Non-partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders

#### IIN PROCESS OF FORMATIONS

#### ARIZONA

William Walls Denton

#### CALIFORNIA

Charlotta A Bass Edward Barlow Hugh Brian George A. Con Hygh Herdymen Albert Maliz Howard Edwin Sweeting Edd Tanger

#### COLORADO

Rev. W. 11.5 ~ H. Burnette, Jr. Semuel D. Menin Mrs. Hervey Weeks

#### CONNECTICUT

Jacob E. Holmes Dr. John M. Marsalka

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Prof. E. Franklin Frazier William Glazier John H. Martin Devid Rein Therese Lee Robinson Thomas G. Sampler

Statson Kennedy

#### GEORGIA

Lori n Marshall

#### ILLINOIS

Alica S. Belester Solon C. Bell Dr. Ray A. Billington Dorothy Bushnell Cola Ernest Da Maio Joseph Edelmen Therese C. Ehrlich Joseph M. Evens Abe Fineglass Rebbi David Graubert Alfonso lannelli Michael Levin Willard Motley Grant W. Oakes Father Clarence Perker Dr. Boris Rubenstein Mrs. J. Russell Antonio Rubio, Ph.D. Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum

#### INDIANA

N. L. Crosby Willard B. Rensom

Chas. P. Howard

#### MAINE

Dr. J. Melnick The Ray, Michael Millen

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Roben a Anthony William Harrison Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes Florence H. Luscomb Luther K Machair Dr. Bariamin F Miller Dr. Louise Pattebone Smith Enc A. Sterbuck

#### MICHIGAN

Rev. Ernest W. Arthur Rev. Charles A. Hill

#### MINNESOTA

Berthe Anderson Elmer A. Benson

#### MISSOURI

Dougles MecLood

#### MONTANA

Chat Kinsey

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Francis J. Beeley Abraham Walenko

#### NEW IERCEY

Helen F. Alfred George Cherlin Dr. A. R. Melnicoff Richard J. Ryan, Jr. Ruth Young

#### NEW YORK

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Philip O. Keeney Rockwell Ken Sohn A. Kingsbury

#### Alfred C. Kuchler Andrew Leredu Cong. Vito Marcantonio Dr. Wm. H. Ma sh Prof. Philip Morrison Capt. Hugh Mulzac George B. Murphy, Jr. Clifford Odets

Arthur Osman William L. Fatterson Maxife w Aters 6 224 Marke Popper John Rogge Arthur Schutzer Samuel Silan Mary Van Klaark Le nord Velarde The sore Ward P + Gare Weltfish Joseph Winogradsky

#### NORTH CAROLINA Eta a Biorkman

NORTH DAKOTA

#### Don C. Matchan

#### OHIO

Prof. Henry Blumberg Russell N. Chase Hugh De Lacy Theims G. July Ray Ginger Bernshill V. McGroerty Esle R. Tercei

#### OREGON

Prof. Henry N. Wiemen

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Carvin Brook Alv n B Christman David Davis Donald Henderson Mrs. Charlotte K. Krell W. F. McCaba Alexander Wright George S. Wuchinich

#### RHODE ISLAND

Camers J France Acer J Hellington

#### SOUTH CAROLINA Mis Andrew W Simkins

TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA

Tem Ludwig Mrs Clara M. Vincent

Viginia Dure Mrs. Rabbie M Riddick

Cr. A.His B Merriem William J. Pennock

#### WEST VIRGINIA H .. o Meldahl

WISCONSIN Leo Krzycki

[Times-Herald, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, August 15, 1944]

#### Mrs. Strange Red Publicist

Mrs. Dorothy S. Strange, Negro feminist and student of racial politics, has been named press director of the Communist Political Association of Washington, it was announced yesterday.

A graduate of Miner Teachers College, Mrs. Strange is a member of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress. She was active recently in organizing "Oust Bilbo" mass meetings in protests against the Mississippi Senator's poll tax stand.

#### EXHIBIT NO. 66A

#### CAROL KING

Carol King, noted attorney and general counsel of the ACTR for 10 team, hell on lander 22 at the age of 56. In he, but years as a trivial rights attorney, Mrs. King paintinparted in the detense of Palmer Raid cases, the Sicco During the period of the service to the ACPFB she participated in the Supreme Court fight in sine perfectipates in the Supreme Court fight in the Bridges. Schneiderman, and Haristades cases as well as personally harifine hundreds of cases involving immigration, naturalization and deportation, and advising in thousands of triends of Carol King will hold a meeting to tribute to her life and work on February 18, at Hotel Astor, New York City Other memorial meetings are being scheduled by local groups throughout the minth

#### Nationwide Taur For Abner Green

On December 24 Abner Green executive secretary of the ACPEB, was receased from the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury. Conn. having completed a six month sentence tenn, naving completes a six minim which when the refused to produce financial and other records of the ACPFB before a Federal Grand furn in New York Following his reterand turn in New York Proflowing his felease. Mr. Green was honored together with Peter Haristales, by a Testimonial Banquet in New York. Similar affairs were planned throughout the country and the fedewing na monarde or has been organized

> Feb -Gan, Indiana 9-Chicago, Illinois

> Feb. 9—Chicago, Ilimon Feb. 10—Milwauker, Wis Feb

> Feb. 12—Cleveland, Ohio Feb. 13—Akron, Ohio Feb. 14—Detroit, Mi h Feb. 28—Pittsburgh, Pa Feb. 29—Cleveland, Ohio

March 1—Detroit, Michigan March 4—Chicago, Illinois March 5—Se Louis, Mo March 7— Kansas Catv, Mo

March 8-Los Angeles (a)

Merch 16-San Prancisco, Cal-March 19-Sacramento, Cal March 20-Portland Ores Orec

March 20 -Portland Oregon March 21 Astoria, Oregon March 22 -Seattle, Wash March 24—Everett, Wash

March 25—Tacoma Wash March 26—Spokane Wash March 27-

Minneapolis, Minn

March 29-Ironword, Mich March 30- Duluth, Minnesott

#### Refugio Roman Martinez Seriously III in Chicaga

Retugio Roman Martinez, forme: organizer for the CIO Packinghouse Workers suffered a during December. The hemorrhage lustice Department had notified him of its in tention to proceed immediatels with his depo-ation to Mexico. Mr. Martinez, a leader of the Mexican American community in Chicago has been defended by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is tallying Chicago organizations for all possible at to Martinez during his convalescence



#### AMERICAN PEOPLE SUFFER GREAT LOSS IN THE SUDDEN DEATH OF CAROLKING

Carol King's courage and brilliance will lane be remembered and will remain indelibly marked in the record of the fight for civil rights in the United States. Her leadership among attorneys, especially in the field of the foreign born, has left a tradition which is an inspiration to all who knew and worked with her

Carol King used her great knowledge of the law and the Constitution not for personal gain but with boldness and magnificen in the defense of thousands of people, important and "little," who came to her for advice and assistance. Her loss has left a gap which can be tilled only with increased activity in the fight for the rights of foreign-born Americans. The memory of her achievements in behalf of the American people can be perpetuated only in the struggle to end the deportation hysteria and the barassment of the foreign born. and to win full victory in the fight to preserve the Ball of hoshis

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO CONSIDER McCARRAN LAW PROVISION CONSTITUTIONALITY

On January 2, the U. S. Supreme Court agreed to be or argument on the Justice Department's appeal from the decision by Lederal District Court Judge William t. Mathes, in the case of Frank Spikitar, of I a Angeles, holding a deportation provision of the McLarran Law to be unconstitutional. The Me-Carran Law section involved provides a tenyeur prison sentence for any nonentizen ordered deported who wilfully fails or refuses to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to his departure from the United States." The Los Angeles Commutice for Protection of Foreign Born is defending Frank Spector in this proceeding and John W. Porter, Los Angeles attornes, is representing him in the leclard courts. The AIPER pointed out that this is the first test challenging the constitutionality of a provision of the McCarran Law since its enactment in 1959

#### MARTIN YOUNG HELD WITHOUT BAIL THREE MONTHS DESPITE PENDING U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION

The right to bail for non-citizens during doportation proceedings was argued before the U.S. Supreme Court on New order 16, 1751. The appeal was based on the case of four non-citizens for U on Terminal Island, California, for more than six months, and John Zydok, of Detroit, was was high as a smarty jail for more than five months - following the McCerran Law midnight raids and arrests of October 1950, Carol King, of New York, represented John Zydok, and John McTernan, of Los Angeles, represented the Terminal Island Four

Despite the fact that thit U.S. Supreme Unit, by granting certiorari, questioned the constitutionality of denial of hel to non-citizens in deportation proceedings, Attorney General McGrath renewed his attack on the right to bail in the case of Martin Young, who was arrested on October 26, 1951, and has been held since without bail on Ellis Island. A long-time resident of the U.S., Martin Young is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born children. A writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Federal District Court Judge Dimock.

#### EXHIBIT NO. 66B

#### THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

During December, the U. S. Supreme Court heard argument and took under advisement the appeals in the Smith Act deportation cases of Peter Harisides, of New York, and Dora Coleman, of Philadelphia, While awaiting a decision by the Supreme Court on these cases, testing the constitutionality of deportation for past membership in the Communist Party, the Justice Department continued its harassment of non-citizens and brought the total number of non-citizens arrested during the current deportation hysteria to more than 200

#### **Board of Immigration Appeals**

On December 28, the Board of Immigration Appeals sustained the deportation of Jack and Vda Crewe, of San Antonio, Ievas, on Lamary 1, that of Vincent Kemenovich, of Pittsburgh; and, on January 15, that of Fran-Carlson, of Los Angeles, Argument on appeals in more than 25 cases, in which Carol King was to have appeared, has been postponed to March as a result of Mrs King's death Other counsel are now being retained to argue the appeals.

#### Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

On January 21, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization sustained the diportation to Greece, and certain death, of Leon Callow, steel worker of Niles, Ohio, father of nine American-born children. The Callow case is being appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

#### **Hearing Officers**

Recommendations for deportation were filed by Hearing Officers in the following cases: James Keller, of Chicago January 7); Paul Uline, of San Francisco January 17); Harry Carlisle, of Los Angeles (December 26).

#### Arracta

Steubenville, Ohio. On December 27, Peter Shikas, 55, native of Russia, father of two American-born children, released on \$2,000 bail

San Francisco, Cal.: On January 14, Nathan Henkin, 52, native of Russia, bushand of an American citizen, released on \$2,000 had.

Toy Ingeles, Cal. On January 4, Genaro Garcia, 56, of Wilmington, native of Mexico, tather of an American-born child, member of AFL Laborer's Union, Local 802, bail set at \$2,000. On January 15, Augustina Balberra, 46, a resident of the Les since 1913, native of Mexico, bail set at \$2,000.

Puorto Rico Edunia Ramirez, Cuban-born wife of Ramon Mirabel, leader of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, was arrested during December in deportation proceedings and released on \$2.000 bail posted by the Civil Liberties committees of Puerto Rico.

#### NEW OFFICE TO SERVICE WEST INDIAN AND SPANISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES

On January 19, the APCFB opened a Harlem office at 35 West Hoth Street. New York City Geared to handle the special problems of the West Indian and Spanish-peaking communities, the office will be statistical by Mrs. Dorotty Strange, Naturalization Aid Director of the APCFB. The Harlem office was opened officially with a reception honoring Mrs. Strangs and attended by several community beaders as well as ripre-intative of cause and future in office was servicing an average of 15 people a week with their immigration and naturalization problems.

#### NEW DENATURALIZATION CASE INITIATED IN MICHIGAN

During January, the Justice Department initiated denaturalization proceedings against George Tacheff, Bulgarian-American of Detroit, Michigan Tacheff, 66, came to the U.S. in 1914 and was naturalized in 1946 in Detroit. His case brings to 15 the number of denaturalization proceedings initiated by the Justice Department in its current attack on the rights of naturalized American citizens. The only action in these cases occurred when a Federal Court hearing was scheduled suddenly last month in the case of Sam Sweet in Detroit. Five days before the hearings were scheduled to start, the Justice Department requested a postponement and the case went over to May.

#### Deportation for Affiliation Pressed by Justice Department

On December 26, the Box E + Immugration On December 16, the Box 1 1 Immigration Appeals sustained the deportation of Andrew Dmytreshyn on the ground that Dinvershyn by his menthership in a traternal insurance or ganization (the International Workers Order) was affinated with a so-citled proscribed or gamization (the Communist Parts). The ACPEB characterized the Justice Department's feur-on as a dangerous extension of the de-portation drive and an attempt to establish the an American principle of guilt by associa tion. The Committee announced that the Jus-tice Department's decision would be challenged in the Federal courts since basic issues of civil rights are affected in the Dmytrishyn case. The rights are attested in the Dimitriships sale and ACPEIs stated also that. Because of nation write protest, the Justice Department was to need to modify its original intentions. In its ecision in the Dmitryshin case, the Board of Immigration Appeals stated that, 'ac exclude tri m the conclusions reached in this case the vi linary rank and tile members of the IWO who joined merely for the cheap insurance benwho joined inerest to the energy insurance ben-citis, and task no part in directing or formu-lating the policies of the organization. Induce Englander, New York attorney, is representing Distriction in the importation proceedings.

#### Dora Coleman Honored By Philadelphia Groups

On fanuary 18. Physiciphia organizations of the payons in Birlet Mas Dora Coleman, and select patient area is now pending between C.S. Not mine so unit. Mis. Coleman, ling of the ment of the C.S. Is, maintend to an Air that Coleman and it is not considered in the payone selection of the Coleman and the model of the Payone Selection of the Coleman and Coleman a

#### Bonquet Pays High Tribute To Green and Harisiades

The letter is the the people gather as a member of the ACPPB of the test of the test

#### International Federation Protests Departation of 34 Women from U. S.

The North International Description of Windows Feld and International of Windows the State of the Communication of the Communication of the State of

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Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
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Rev. L. A. Gran
Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach
Dr. Allich Mamilton
Hugh Herdyman
Hugh Herdyman (Partial List) or, saspa H. Gundlech
Dr. Alica Hamilton
Dahila Hardyman
William Hardyman
William Hardyman
William Hardyman
Robert H. Holder
Prof. Marvin Julias
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# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3457

Dear Friend:

Every field of American life is affected by the Walter-McCarran Law. Despite the fact that the Law was supposedly intended to place foreign-born Americans in a second class status. its actual result is to stifle the democratic life of all Americans.

Freedom of the Press, a long cherished freedom fought for since pre-revolutionary days, is seriously in jeopardy because editors and newspapers workers of foreign birth are being hounded, harassed, persecuted and arrested under Walter-McCarran Law provisions.

Deportation or denaturalization proceedings have been initiated against 14 newspaper and magazine editors in an attempt to destroy these publications, which are vociforously opposed to current repressive measures by the Washington administration against its opponents.

Enclosed is An Open Letter to the Attorney General of the United States protesting the threat that Walter-McCarran Law proceedings contain for the American concept of Freedom of the Press. We urge that you use this Open Letter to secure signatures among your friends and associates.

Because these attacks on these individuals, and many others, require wast sums of money to fight in the courts and through public campaigns, we hope that you will also appeal to those who sign the Open Letter to contribute to the fight.

With many thanks for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours

George B. Murphy,

Co-Chairman

#### GREETINGS TO THE DELEGATES OF THE

#### THIRD AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS



#### AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS OF GREATER NEW YORK

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President

WILLIAM REZNICEK CATHERINE GLUSZAK Co Chairmen

CAROL FIJAN

Executive Secretary OLGA TKACH.

Assistant Secretary ANATOLE PHILLIPOFF Financial Secretary

#### HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

JAN KIEPURA IVAN PETROFF V. J. TERESHTENKO

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A, KONDRACKY CHARLES MUSIL, Czechoslovał
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The Durant

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Marcantonic

Service J McCommar

American Civil Liberties Union 31 Union Square West New York City

#### Dear Priends:

Enclosed please find receipt for twenty-live dollars (\$25.00) payment of your Jan any installment.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation and support.

Since any yours,

in: ms uopwa no.16 EXHIBIT No. 70A

#### Program

OF THE

### GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS

Monday, February 12, 1940

AT

TWO WEST SIXTY-FOURTH STREET - NEW YORK CITY
THE MEETING HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE

ശ

Organized anti-democratic forces are threatening the security and freedom of human personality and the rights of minority groups here in the United States. They are dividing, confusing and weakening those who wish to maintain our free democratic institutions. Such forces of oppression and fear, growing stronger because of the war in Europe, must not be permitted to overwhelm us. Never before have our constitutional liberties been under such concerted attack. At this moment we have a special responsibility as a united people to meet our danger and protect our rights. There are literally thousands of non-political organizations in the City of New York which are vitally concerned with the maintenance of the Bill of Rights, with minority and neighborhood relations and with anti-democratic legislation. This Conference is for them.

ROBERT W. SEARLE, Chairman

#### 9:30 A.M.—REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS

11 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

Presiding Chairman: Dr. Max Yergan, Director, International Committee on African Affairs

12:30 to 2 P.M.-LUNCHEON INTERVAL

2-5 P.M.—PANEL DISCUSSIONS—announcement of Panel Chairmen and Speakers on page 2

5-8 P.M.—DINNER INTERVAL

8 P.M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding Chairman: Dr. Frank Kingdon, President, University of Newark

Reports of Panel Discussions

Selection of Continuations Committee

#### SPEAKERS:

Dr. John Elliott, Senior Leader, Society of Ethical Culture

CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. COFFEE

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College

Professor K. N. Llewellyn, Columbia Law School

ROGER N. BALDWIN, Director, American Civil Liberties Union

Samuel L. M. Barlow, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

OTHER SPEAKERS TO BE ANNOUNCED

GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS
Room 508 2 West 43rd Street, New York City Tel PEnnsylvania 6-7948

#### EXHIBIT NO. 70B

#### PANELS

#### PANEL I—"FOREIGN BORN"

- 1. How to focus our energies the better to preserve the rights of the foreign born.
- 2. How the foreign-language and foreignborn groups can unite to preserve and enlarge democracy for themselves and for all Americans.
- 3. How to bring before the foreign-born their duties and privileges as Americans.
- 4. How to disseminate and coordinate the best in both foreign and American cultures that both may gain in understanding.
- Chairman of Panel: DR. FRANK KINGDON, President, University of Newark
- Panel Speakers: DR. GERALD F. MACHACEK, President, United Czechoslovak American Societies

ERWIN H. KLAUS, Editor, The German-American YOUNGHILL KANO, New York University

EDWARD CORSI, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare

VILHIALMUR STEPANSSON

IRVING NOVICK, Acting Secretary, American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born

M. GARRIGA, Int'l Vice-President, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, President, National League for American Citizenship DR. EMIL LENGYEL

#### PANEL II—"THE CHURCH AND THE CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY"

- 1. What Democracy means to Religion.
- 2. What Religion means to Democracy.
- 3. What are the official attitudes of the Religious Bodies toward all phases of Discrimination.
- 4. What is involved in freedom of speech for the clergy.
- 5. What is the Responsibility of the Church in the face of attacks upon Minorities.
- 6. What practical methods are available to the Church.
- Chairman of Panel: Rev. Lorenzo H. King, St. Mark's Methodist Church
- Panel Speakers: Dr. EMANUEL CHAPMAN, Fordham University REV. A. J. MUSTE, American Labor Temple
  - RABBI WILLIAM F. ROSENBLUM, Exec. Committee member, New York Board of Jewish Ministers
  - REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, Union Church of Bay Ridge
  - DR. THEODORE F. SAVAGE, President, the Greater New York Federation of Churches
  - RABBI DAVID DESCLA POOL, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue

#### PANEL III—"LABOR AND DEMOCRACY

- 1. Labor's Civil Rights
- Congressional Investigating Committees
   a. Dies Committee—its methods, procedure
  - and objectives. b. The Smith Committee-its methods, pro-
  - cedure and objectives.
  - c. The LaFollette Committee-comparison of procedure with that of other Congressional investigating committees.
- 3. Legislation and the Trade Union Movement
  - a. Analysis of the Alien Bills.
  - b. Criminal Syndicalism Laws.
  - c. The application of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.
  - d. The Wages and Hours Law.

- Chairman of Panel: LEO HUBERMAN
- Panel Speakers: MERLE VINCENT, General Solicitor, Wages and Hours Administration
  - ELMER BROWN, President, Typographical Union, Local No. 6, A F of L

NATHAN GREEN

GARDNER JACKSON, Labor's Non-Partisan League

MANNING JOHNSON, Business Agent, Cafeteria Employees' Union, A. F. of L.

Other speakers to be announced.

#### PANEL IV-"ORGANIZING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION"

- 1. Actual experiences of violations of civil liberties in neighborhoods.
- 2. Pending Legislation against Civil Liberties.
- 3. What the Neighborhoods are accomplishing.
  - Legislative conferences; citizens' rights groups; neighborhood papers; the financing of neighborhood groups.
- 4. Practical steps to be taken to further organization in the neighborhoods.
- Chairman of Panel: DEAN NED H. DEARBORN, New York University Panel Speakers: Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs

HON. VITO MARCANTONIO

- DR. LEONARD COVELLO, Principal, Benjamin Franklin High School
- THOMAS E. STONE, Executive Director, New York City Coordinating Committee for Democratic Action
- LESTER GRANGER, Secretary, Committee on Negro Welfare, Welfare Council of New York

#### EXHIBIT No. 70C

#### PANEL V--- "EDUCATION AS BASIS FOR TOLERANCE AND DEMOCRACY"

- 1. Personal Experiences Dealing with:
  - a. Minority Discrimination in Our Schools.
  - b. Student Organization and Relations.
  - c. Faculty Organization and Relations.
- 2. Education and Propaganda
- 3. Legislative Threats to Our Educational System.
- 4. What Has Been Done to Counteract Antidemocratic Tendencies in the Field of Education.
- 5. Practical Steps That Must Be Taken to Preserve Academic Freedom.

Chairman of Panel: Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University

Panel Speakers: Dr. Charles H. Fisher, former president, Western Washington College of Education

DR. BENJAMIN HARROW, College of of the City of New York PROF. ROBERT K. SPEER, New York University

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Legislative Representative, New York State Federation of Teachers' Unions

WILLIAM A. HAMM, Asst. Superintendent of Schools PROP. DOXEY R. WILKERSON, HOWARD University

This program, containing the names of the speakers, is a supplement to the original Call to the Conference issued January 3, 1940. Those organizations which have not as yet signified their intention of sending delegates, are urged to do so, by filling out and mailing without delay the Application for Credential printed below.

Discussion will be limited to domestic problems related to civil rights, minority and neighborhood relations and to anti-democratic legislation, with special emphasis upon these problems in New York City.

The main purpose of the discussion in each Panel will be to determine the best and most fruitful methods of coping with the dangers threatening the civil rights and security of citizens in their neighborhoods and in the legislative assemblies of the state and nation, and what program of action can be developed by churches, schools, labor unions, settlements, fraternal orders and other organizations to meet these threats.

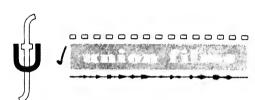
No resolutions will be entertained by the chairmen of the panels or of the general meetings,

Before adjournment of the panel meetings the delegates in each panel will nominate representatives from their respective panels for membership on the Continuations Committee, which will be empowered by the Conference to devise means of continuing the work of the Conference.

Guest tickets are available for interested individuals. The charge for these tickets is \$1.

APPLIC	ATION FO	R CREDI	ENTIAL	
GREATER NEW YORK EM 2 West 43rd Street, Room 508, New York		FERENCE O	N INALIENABI	E RIGHTS PEnnsylvania 6-7948
Name of Organization		***************************************		
Address	######################################	····	***************************************	
Number of members		***************************************		
Our organization will cooperate with throug	the Greater New gh (check participa		y Conference on I	nalienable Rights
1. organiza: 2. organiza: 3. individua	TIONAL PARTICIPA			HIP.
We shall be represented by the follow sponsor or participate, and later regi				y immediately its desire to
Name of Delegate or Observer		······································		
Address	······································	City	***************************************	
Name of Delegate or Observer				
Address	***************************************	City		
Registration Fee: \$1 per delegate or	observer, with the	exception of yo	outh groups which	will be charged \$.50
	(Signed)	Name		
		200		

Each organization is entitled to two delegates or to two observers. Contributions for the support of this conference are cordially invited.



508 N FILLMORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA TELEPHONE GLEBE 7261 CARL MARZANI DIRECTOR

Larch 11, 1948

Dear Friend.

Why have we got inflation? Whats to bleme? You've heard "If labor asks for higher wages, won't prices go even higher?" what about this "short production" industry talks about?

These are some of the questions answered in THE GREAT SWINDLE. Inis film, as for as we know, is the only movie ever made that seriously analyzes our sconemy from labor's point of view. It was produced at the start of the wage raise campaigns and it provides all labor with amunitien. Auto, coal, electric appliances, ment, steel and meny other industries are used as examples in this concrist expect of prices and profits.

THE GREAT SWINDLE, utilizing the same exciting teennique which made DEADLINE FOR ACTION so popular, corbins live action with animation. It tends the story of for arry, and shallows NAK propaganda about the glarious future awaiting his if CPA diss. rou'll enuckly reminiscently as you relieve the wartine confusion on prices and scarolty maion so befuldles form. Foto, a union friend, tries to sut for straight, and in the rocess the film takes apart all the NAM arguments. With great accuracy, it proves to form - and to your addishes - how big business provides one thing and delivers another.

The GREAT SWINDLE is not only THE argument for a wage raise, it also illuminates, as no other modium can do, the general understanding of wages, prices and profits. This is a film year organization will want to own and show many times in the coming months!

Sincerely

Edith Marzani Distribution Director

WE WANT TO BUY THE GREAT	SWINDLE. SEND US	CCPIES.
SHIP COD ENCLOSED	IS OUR CHECK FOR	. BILL US
WE WANT TO RENT THE GREAT	SWINDLE FOR	SHOWING(S).
WE MUST HAVE OUR PRINT BY		. (or) SHIP QUICKLY
Льме	. ADDRESS	

#### Page 8 Daily Worker, New York, Monday, December 8, 1982

### MASS MEETING

To Protest the Walter-McCarran Law and Free the Ellis Island Seven

#### HEAR:

- \* Russ Nixon
  - ★ George B. Murphy, Jr.
    - \* Harriet Barron
      - \* Ewart Gninier
        - \* Carl Marzani
          - \* Mona Schneider
            - \* Claudia Jones

#### TOMORROW (TUES.) -8 pm

Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street

Admission 50 cents

Auspices: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

al Magane 23 Wost 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.

Docember 30, 1952

Friend.

Stove Nolson's life is in danger. You can save him.

A fow days ago they looked him in "the hole" at notorious Blawnox grison. No bed, no light, no worm clothes, no medicine; only bread and water to eat, and bits of tissue paper to stuff in his ears so that to infection there won't spread.

And the day after Christmas was Steve Nelson's fiftieth birthday!

By then, he had spent nearly 170 days in prison, deprived of bail while he appears to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Ho faces the longest tence--20 years--ever meted out for the "orime" of having north, liteas, under a law more infamous even than ) the Smith Act.

Of the 80-edd vieties of 4. Sm.t. Act, only he is denied bail.

With 20 years of this, bovo ill die in prison.

Will they succeed? Who can stop them?

YOU can't That is why we are telling you these sickening facts. Your contribution can make freedom for Steve Nelson possible, and we ask you, in the name of human decency, liberty, and the sacredness of a man's life, to give.

Your contributions can mount a campaign to got Melson out of the galeval Blawnox prison. They will finance an international drive for Freedom. Already protests are mounting so rapidly that the wardo.. c. Blawnox is complaining. We want more than that. We want of Steve Nolson free...free to have doctors heal him....free to fight his a real....free to defend himself against Smith Lot charges,...free at . last from the Musmannos, Montgomerys, McCarthys, and McCarrans who are persecuting him.

You c. free Steve Nelson. You can protect his life Make Steve . Hollor a birthday a day of rejoicing. Give him the most precious birthday gift of allowshis freedom. Contribute now as much as you can-

O

Ехнівіт No. 74

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES

(Do not write in this space)

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# VOUCHER

TO Carl Marsant	(Do not write in this space)
Addres 310-12 W. 87th St.	Appropriation
New York 24, New York	
I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment thérefor has not been recomped.  **DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE (Bill must be completely filed in before cert.  Realize by payes, and there must not be any ensure of alcention whatever.)	s, and that payment therefor has my been required.  Payor. Call Thursday.
I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the service performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.	oudition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the server therefor, that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

, on the Treasurer of the Chairman, Committee on House Administration 81 .... ALLOWED (Date) Fata by check ive.
United States at Washington, D. C., in favor of payee named above. Clerk, United Mates House of Representatures. ...., dated APPROVED Paid by check No.

• Where a voucher is certified by a corporation or company, the name of the person witting the corporate or company name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. Example: "Chicago Edison Company, per John Smith," Secretary or Presenter, or member of farm, as the case may be,

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, January 21, 1953, p. 7]

#### U. S. Writers, Artists Urge Clemency

The following writers have urged elemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg:

Paul Robeson Albert Maltz Freda Kirchwey Howard Fast W. E. B. Du Bois Edwin Berry Burgum V. J. Jerome John T. McManus Arthur Garfield Hays Dr. Gene Weltfish Morris U. Schappes Maurice Becker Hugh N. Mulzac Albert Kahn B. Z. Goldberg Waldo Frank Carl Marzani Karen Morley Herbert Aptheker Arthur Pollock Yuri Suhl L. F. Stone

Dorothy Day Samuel Sillen Frank Kleinholz Morris Carnovsky Howard da Silva Charles White Martha Schlamme James Aronson Cedric Belfrage William Reuben Hugo Gellert Alvah Bessie David Burlink Ren Field Lucy Brown Arnaud d'Usseau Michael Gold John Howard Lawson Peter Blume Barnard Rubin Jack Levine Lester Cole

Arthur Kahn Lou Gilbert Herbert Biberman Milroy Ingram Al Moss Edward Strickland Herb Tank Ossie Davis Gale Sondergaard Shirley Graham Leon Bibb Hope Foye Lloyd Brown Louis Harap Nelson Algren Millen Brand Alexander Saxton Dashiell Hammett Rev Lev Philip Evergood Rockwell Kent Robert Gwathemy

#### EXHIBIT No. 76A

#### Summary Proceedings, Michigan Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans

The Conference was held in the Hotel Tuller, in downtown Detroit, Sunday, November 22, 1953. The 152 delegates, observers, and visitors, including representatives of trade unions, fraternal groups, and youth organizations, expressed great enthusiasm during the Conference proceedings. A highlight of the Conference was the participation of the many Negro delegates who identified the attack on the foreign born with that on the Negro people. Delegates expressed the need for unity among all sections of the population to achieve the Conference objectives.

The morning session, chaired by Mrs. Margarett Nowak, heard a report on the work and accomplishments of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Saul Grossman. Attorney George Crockett gave a comprehensive analysis of some of the current legal problems facing those under attack by the Walter-McCarran Law.

After the lunch recess, the Conference reconvened into two working panels, one on the problems of defense, chaired by Conrad Komorowski, English-Polish journalist, and the other led by Mrs. Peggy Wellman, of the Michigan Committee, on the problems of securing legislation to bring about the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. The excellent and often heated discussion by the participants in the panels brought forth the program of action enclosed with this summary.

The closing session was chaired by Thomas X. Dombrowski, editor of Glos Ludowy, Polish-American labor weekly. The main speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Carl Marzani, author and film producer, who received a standing ovation at the end of his fighting speech which hailed the tremendous scope of the anti-McCarthy movement.

"Your fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law is an important part of this broad movement," said Marzani. "The wheel has turned, the American people are on the march, McCarthyism will be defeated."

#### EXHIBIT No. 76B

PROGRAM OF ACTION: I. DEFENSE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WALTER M'CARRAN LAW

The entire program of the Defense panel came out of the discussion of the members of panel themselves, based upon their own experiences. The spirit of "offense is the best defense" breathed vitality and spirit into the discussion.

The panel agreed on several simple and basic ideas.

1. Every national group must have a defense committee.

2. Every victim must be defended and have his or her own defense committee; no matter how small, no matter where, be it in a union, an organization among friends, in a church, in a neighborhood. Meetings must be held regularly, even if they consist of only a few people. Leaflets and publicity should always be published in the language of the nationality group to which the person belongs, as well as in English.

Such materials must be widely distributed. Experiences related at the panel show that the story must be told to everyone in detail. This includes not only present shopmates, friends, and acquaintances, but old ones also. It also includes figures in the nationality group community, such as doctors,

lawyers, storekeepers, and so on.

3. It was agreed that, without sacrificing attention to other cases, the case of Stanley Nowak should become the major campaign for concentration. Victims should link their cases to Nowak's—and the Nowak campaign will be linked to their cases.

All nationality group committees will hold meetings on the Nowak case.

and distribute Nowak material.

The Nowak case is a concentration because Nowak dramatically symbolizes the persecution of the foreign born. Nowak, a worker, labor organizer, State Senator for 10 years, Democratic Party leader in the Senate for 2 years—who has proved his Americanism by deeds while the spotlight of publicity glared steadily on his acts and statements for years, is now slated for de-naturalization.

4. The panel stressed strongly the need for the widest exchange of experiences, for the appearance of victims at affairs of other nationality groups and organizations. This exchange of experiences will strengthen everyone.

5. It was proposed that the Michigan Committee go on the radio. It can

and must be done.

6. Emphasis throughout the discussion was on organization. Organization is not only essential for the defense of the individuals, but it is equally imperative to strengthen the campaign to secure repeal of the Walter McCarran Law. The widest contacts with the people and their organizations will be facilitated by the organization of defense committees which function regularly.

This program of action was adopted unanimously by the entire Conference.

#### EXHIBIT No. 76C

#### PROGRAM OF ACTION: II. LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN

The following proposals were adopted as a guide for the organizations and individuals participating. It was stressed that the success of the Conference depended on the extent to which these proposals were put into action.

1. The Michigan Committee to organize a campaign to memoralize Congress to declare a moratorium on all denaturalization and deportation proceedings until legislation such as the Lehman-Celler bill is acted upon.

Special efforts to be made around the Holiday season to dramatize the

effects of the Walter-McCarran Law on families.

2. The Michigan Committee to poll all Congressmen as to their position on the Walter-McCarran Law and the Lehman-Cellar Bill, and publicize the results.

Delegations should be organized to local Congressmen. Delegations should include men and women affected by the Walter-McCarran Law.

4. Existing neighborhood organizations such as religious and civic groups, should be encouraged to hold Open Forums on the Walter-McCarran Law. Congressmen should be incited to attend and state their views.

5. The Michigan Committee should prepare and have available at meetings and gatherings sample telegrams, letters, postcards, and petitions.

6. Youth organizations in churches and other organizations should be encouraged to carry out independent supporting campaigns.

7. Special efforts to be made to reach all National Group organizations.

8. Individuals are urged to write letters to the editors of all papers including the national group press.

9. Dramatize the Walter-McCarran Law at public meetings, by putting on

skits based on actual deportation proceedings.

10. Members of trade unions should raise the question on the floor at membership meetings of implementing union resolutions calling for repeal of the Water-McCarran Law by urging action on the Lehman-Cellar Bill. This can also be raised at F. E. P. C. and P. A. C. meetings.

#### EXHIBIT No. 76D

#### RESOLUTION ON LEHMAN-CELLER BILL

Whereas immigration to these United States, under the Walter-McCarran Law, is being governed through the application of a discriminatory, racist policy;

Whereas eleven million naturalized American citizens find their freedom curtailed and even their right to continue to be citizens of this country seriously threatened by the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, including Michigan's former State Senator Stanley Nowak, one of 20 Michigan citizens against whom denaturalization proceedings on political grounds have been instituted: and

Whereas three million noncitizens find that they are not entitled to freedom of speech or belief and that they do not have the protection of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution; and more than 325 noncitizens, over sixty in Michigan alone, many of whom came to this country as babies, have been arrested for deportation under the McCarran Law and after having lived here most of their lives, face exile from this country and life-time separation from their families and friends; and

Whereas in response to the people's demand for repeal of this police-state law, eight Senators and 24 Congressmen have jointly introduced the Lehman-Celler Bill as a substitute to be considered by Congress in January 1954; and

Whereas the Lehman-Celler Bill makes some valuable and positive contributions to the fight against the anti-foreign-born hysteria, including in its provisions the elimination of racial and national bias and distinctions between nativeborn and naturalized citizens as well as establishing a statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation cases; and

Whereas the Lehman-Celler Bill falls short of its announced objectives by adopting some provisions of the present Walter-McCarran Law which perpetuate

anti-foreign-born prejudice and hysteria: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Conference go on record in support of open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill as soon as Congress reconvenes in January 1954, at which time changes may be proposed to make it "truly a return to our basic American traditions"; and be it

Further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Attorney General, local Congressmen, and the press.

#### EXHIBIT No. 76E

#### RESOLUTION ON DENATURALIZATION

Whereas an unprecedented attack on the rights of naturalized American citizens has been unleashed with the passage of the Walter-McCarran law; and

Whereas this law provides for the denaturalization of American citizens, no matter how long ago such citizenship was secured, on grounds which are so broad and indefinite that any naturalized citizen may be affected; and

Whereas newly naturalized citizens are placed on parole for periods ranging up to ten years, during which time they are not "first-class" citizens and may be deprived of citizenship for exercising their constitutional right to join organizations of their own choosing; and

Whereas this section of the Walter-McCarran Law has already been used to attack the citizenship of more than 45 people nationally, including a number of trade-unionists like James Lustig and James Matles of the UE; John Steuben, Editor of March of Labor, and former State Senator Stanley Nowak: therefore be it

Resolved. That this Conference go on record condemning the attempt to deprive

naturalized citizens of their citizenship; and be it

Further resolved. That we call on Congress to adopt a new law which will be based on the principle that a naturalized citizen should not be threatened with denaturalization for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are started within five years of the granting of naturalization; and be it

Finally resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Attorney General, members of Congress, and the National Conference to Repeal the Walter

McCarran Act in Chicago.

#### RESOLUTION FOR MORATORIUM ON DEPORTATIONS AND DENATURALIZATIONS

Whereas in response to the people's demand for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law the Lehman-Celler Bill has been introduced as a substitute to be considered by Congress in January; therefore, be it

Resolved. That this Conference proposes that Congress declare a moratorium on all deportation and denaturalization proceedings until Congress acts on the

proposed new legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Conference sends copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the House and the President of the United States Senate, to Members of Congress, to the Attorney General, and to the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

#### EXHIBIT No. 76F

#### RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF

Whereas the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born for 21 years assisted thousands of foreign-born Americans, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, descent, political belief, or country of origin; and

Whereas the Attorney General seeks to legitimatize the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law by denaturalizing 10,000 American Citizens 12,000

non-citizens: and

Whereas the Attorney General petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the registration of the American Committee as a "communist-front" organization; and

Whereas the Attorney General fears that, as long as there is an organization that defends his intended victims and seeks support of the American people for the preservation of civil rights, he will not be able to put into effect his repressive program; and

Whereas the Attorney General's attack on the American Committee is a conscious attempt to deprive the American people of the right to defend victims of oppression and to destroy the right of minorities to be defended in the courts and in public when their liberties are under attack; and

Whereas the American Committee is conducting a campaign in its own defense

and is attempting to raise \$30,000 as a defense fund: therefore be it

Resolved, That we condenin this attack on the American Committee, which is

an attack on "the right to defend"; and further be it

Resolved, That we support the fight of the American Committee against the Subversive Activities Control Board proceedings, and pledge our wholehearted, moral and financial support, and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Attorney General and the

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Resolved, That this Conference go on record urging all organizations and individuals in Michigan to participate in the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend its Victims, which will be held at Walsh's Hall, in Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13, 1953.

#### EXHIBIT No. 76G

#### RESOLUTION ON SAUL GROSSMAN CASE

Whereas Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been cited for contempt of Congress; and

Whereas Mr. Grossman is now under indictment for the alleged contempt and is scheduled to stand trial in Washington, D. C., on December 21, 1953; and

Whereas the citation and indictment were the result of Mr. Grossman's refusal to turn over to the witch-hunters the books, records, correspondence, and other material of the organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Conference go on record commending Saul Grossman for his action in refusing to produce the above-mentioned material; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge every possible support to the Grossman Defense Committee in the fight to render null and void this outrageous action by the U. S. Congress and the U. S. Justice Department; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Grossman Defense Committee, the press, trade unions, religious, fraternal, and other organizations.

#### RESOLUTION ON PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this Conference be sent to all participants in the Conference, and to trade unions, civic and social organizations.

Resolutions and proceedings unanimously adopted by Conference.

#### EXHIBIT No. 77

[Daily Worker, New York, Monday, March 8, 1954, p. 6]

#### Congressmen Visited Today on McCarran Act

Washington, March 7.—Over 100 delegates from 15 cities attended the first session here yesterday of the Peoples Conference to Repeal the McCarran Act. Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the meeting took place at Odd Fellows' Hall at 9th and T Sts. Represented were union, civic, and defense organizations, the Farmers Union, and political parties.

Attorney Joseph Forer spoke on legal aspects of the McCarran Act.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive Secretary, in the keynote address, declared that the struggle against the McCarran Act "is the struggle against McCarthyism and Is not a partisan struggle."

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell urged the delegates to "keep up your splendid fight."
Other speakers included Alpheus Hunton, executive secretary, Council on African Affairs; Carl Marzani; Sam Engler, New York State Labor Youth League, and Jack Zucker, of the Philadelphia CRC.

The delegates will formulate an action program and visit congressmentomorrow.

EVHIDIT No. 78

National Committee

## To Win Amnesty For The

667 MADISON AVENUE - ROOM 611 - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

EDWARD K BARSKY Chairman

CARL MARZANI

Spossors

Rev Paul J Allured Dr. Jacob Auslander Rev. William T. Beird Reuben W. Borough John T. Bernard James A. Dombrowski Dr. W E B. Du Bois Prof. Henry Prett Feirchild Howard Fest Clemens T. France Hugo Gellert Mercus I. Goldmen Dr. Reigh H. Gundloch Robert Gwethmey Rev. Albert J. Hellington Dashiell Hammett Judge Norvel K. Herris Rev Charles A. Hill Dr. W. A. Hunton Berthe C. Reynolds Grace Hutchins Alfonso lannelli John Adams Kingsbury Rev Lev Albert Meltz Or John Manalka Judge Stanley Moffett Prof Philip Morrison Stenley Nowek William I Patterne Arthur Pollock Anton Refregier Farl Robinson Halois Moorhand Robinson Weldo Salt Alexander Sexton Arthur Schutzer Jassica Smith F. W. Stover Lann Straus

Dear Friend

May 22, 1953

On June 4 it will be two years since the Supreme Court, in a 6-2 decision, upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

In June, 1951, many thoughtful Americans feared the wider implications of this decision, ostensibly aimed only at the Communists. In June, 1953, these implications are more widely understood. They may be summed up in one word: McCarthyism.

Growing popular resistance to McCarthyism, and the brightening prospects for world peace, give ground for hope that a campaign to win amnesty for the Smith Act victims can now attain serious proportions.

Amnesty movements have an honorable tradition in our country. Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge granted amnesty to the political prisoners of World War I -- among whom was Eugene V. Debs.

In connection with the second anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in the Eugene Dennis case, our Committee has designated June 4 to July 4 "Amnesty Month." As you see from the enclosed folder, more than 500 distinguished Americans have already spoken out for amnesty. Some acted from simple humanitarian motives, others because they believe the amnesty campaign an important aspect of the struggle against McCarthyism. Listing of these names does not imply association with our Committee -- or agreement with the views of the Communist leaders.

We urge you to participate in the "Amnesty Month" activities. You may want to sign and help circulate the enclosed petition. Or you may prefer to issue a statement, write the editor of your local paper, sponsor a resolution in your organization.

Please let us know what you do, and write us for more information about our work. Your contribution will help finance our campaign!

Swincerely, Sarsky

EXHIBIT No. 79A

# AMNESTY TRUMPET

Monthly News Letter Devoted To The American Tradition Of Amnesty For All Political Prisoners

No. 6

September-October, 1954



REGINA FRANKFELD'S RELEASE DUB ON OCT.LINELCOME PLANNED

Regina Frenkfeld, first of the Smith Act prisoners to complete her sentence, is due to be released on Cotober lith. Her husband, Fhill Frankfeld, is still in Atlanta serving a five year sentence. With her release, the two Frankfeld ohildren, so long deprived of both parents, will have their mother returned to them.

A wolcome home meeting for Mrs. Frankfeld is being planned by the Maticnal Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims. It will take place the evening of October 20th at the Commish Arms Hotel, 23rd Street at 8th Avenue, New York.

#### CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT INDICTED ON "MEMBERSHIP" CHARGE

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party in Illinois, and well known Negro leader, was arrested in Chicago on June 26th and indicated under the Smith Act on a charge of "membership" in the CsP.

As we go to press, Mr. Lightfoot is still in jall, while efforts are being made to have the \$30,000 bail(orginally \$50,000) reduced. A petition for the reduction of bail to a reasonable sum, initiated by Dean John B. Thompson, attorney Earl B. Didwarson, Rev. Wm.T. Baird and Sam Parks of the United Packinghouse Union, is receiving wide-spread supports.

Cont'd. on p. 2

MONSTROUS LAW THREATENS NEW SMITH, MCCARRAN ACT PERSECULTIONS

Monstrous offspring of the Smith Act and the Mo-Carran Internal Security Act, the Communist Control Act, besides outlawing the Communist Party, opens up possibilities for the persecution of individuals and organizations which the authors of the Act and the Department of Justice admit have not yet been explored.

While this is being played down at the moment, the law holds the threat of Smith Act type trials for thousands of people. The widely herelded fact that no penalities are included for membership in the Communist Party is meaningless. Already, Claude Lightfoot, Chicago Megro leader, had been indicted this summer, under the Smith Act on the charge of "membership". What the new law does is to extend the meaning of "membership" in such a way as to include almost anyone the administration may want to "get".

Consider, for example, only two of the ll; oriteria it sets up for determining whether a person is a member; if he "had indicated by word, action, conduct, writing or in any other way a willingness to carry out in any manner or to any degree the plans, designs, objectives, or purposes of the organization"; or if he has "in any other way participated in the activities, planning, actioms, objectives, or purposes of the organization....."

As for organizations, the power of the Subversive Activities Control Board is extended to a new category, "Communist infiltrated organizations". The main target, and the first against which action is planned, are the trade unions. A union which is declared to be "Communist infiltrated" will lose the right to engage in collective bargaining representation of employees before the National Labor Relations Board, and thus will be effectively destroyed as a union.

And again the criteria set up are broad enough to involve any union which engages in strike action for higher wages and better conditions, not to speak of political activity in supporting candidates opposed to an administration in power. Here is one of the rules for determining "Communist infiltration": "To what extent, if any, the policies of such organizations are, or within three years have been, formulated and carried out pursuant to the direction or advice of any member, agent or representative" of any group that the Subversive Activities Control Board has designated as a "Communist organization." And if this device should fail, here is another: "To what extent, if any, the personnel and re-

#### ST. LOUIS DEPENDANTS

The five Smith Act defendants convicted in St. Louis are finally out on bail, pending appeal.



#### Carey McWilliams in The Mation

"The banning of political parties has consistently indicated that the forces moving toward the solipse of gover ment representative have entered & One-way street. Other symptoms have proven misleading or inconclusive; this one has soldom failed. To ban a political party by name betrays a basic distrust of the slecto-rate and has usually been the prelude to government by degree."

#### Journal of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO

"In our view it is not a question of dealing with the Communist problem. It is rather a question of whether under the guise of fighting communism, legislation can be enacted undermining the Bill of Rights and permitting politically minded hatchet men to destroy our trade unions if they don't conform to the wishes of the politicians in power."

#### Albert J. Fitzgerald, Pres. United Electrical and Radio Workers in U.E.Nows

"We are confident that the American people will not tolerate the destruction of a free Labor movement, nor the abrogation of the Bill of Rights. The need for jobs, for security, for peace, for liberty, will break through the confusion and hysteria...Labor has just begun to fight!"

Cont'd. on p. 3

#### EXHIBIT No. 79B

sources of such organization are, or within three years have been, used to further or promote the objectives of any such Communist organization, government or movement."

While the main target at the moment are the trade unions, the law gives the SaCB power over organizations of all kinds. The "liberal" Democrats in their frantic and hysterical rush to prove themselves even more anti-Communist than Eisenhower, Brownell and McCarthy, may find the law a boomerang. Did not the Republican Policy Committee in its statement, "The Republican Pursuit of American Communists", declare that the Democratic Party had long been "infiltrated with Communists";

This law will no doubt be fought vigorously both in the courts and in the public arena. Already the Court of Appeals in Washington, which has been considering the Communist Party's appeal from the decision of the SACB under the McCarran Act, has ordered re-argument on the cases on Cotober 21, to include not only the McCarran Act, but the new law as well.

#### ASK NEW EVIDENCE ON INFORMERS BE CONSIDERED

Threatened with an investigation, informer Paul Crouch declared: "If my reputation could be destroyed and my credibility demolished through the current frame up plot, 31 Communist leaders convicted or on trial in Smith Act proceedings could get new trials, 20 immigration proceedings would be re-opened, the registration order against the Communist Party would be reversed and sent back, with the cost to the government of many millions of dollars."

One can only conjecture how many more cases would have to be re-opened if there were a real investigation of Crouch and other discredited informers. At any rate in one case, that of the Subversive Activities Control Board's registration order against the Communist Party, an effort is being made to have the SACB receive as additional evidence facts about Crouch, Manning Johnson and Harvey Matusow, which have been uncovered since the hearings.

The facts made public about the contradictory testimony of Paul Crouch in the Philadelphia Smith Act trial, in the Oppenheimer case, and in the deportation proceedings against cartcomist Jacob Burck, are presented in an affidavit by attorney John Abt. Mr. Abt also describes the exposure of Mamming Johnsom in the case of Dr. Ralph Bunche, as well as Johnsom's admission at the SACB hearings that he had lied under cath, and would continue to do so if he considered that commitments to the FBI required it.

Perhaps the least well known and most amasing of the cases taken up by Mr. Abt is that of Harvey Matusow on whose sole testimony the SACB findings of force and violence" depend.

In an interview with the press on July 13, 1954, (as reported in the Washington Post and Times-Herald of

#### EXHIBIT No. 79C

July 14.) Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam stated: "The truth is that Mr. Matusow told me he had had a religious experience and was seeking each person about whom he had falsified in order to apologise and get right with the people he had harmed. He told me he had lied concerning numerous individuals."

Matusow denied this. But on July 30, the Commission on Public Relations of the Methodist Church released to the press a 1stter from J. Howard McGrath, former United States Attorney General to Charles C.Perlin, attorney for the Bishop. The letter revealed that Matusow, interviewed late in April, 1954 by Russell Brown and Robert Lovell, law associates of Mr. McGrath, had told them too that he had lied about many people. In a memorandum dictated after the interview, Mr. Brown stated: "He (Matusow) said in so many words, 'You should know that I am not to be trusted under any circumstances. I have betrayed everybody who ever befriended me. If I give you some information which is helpful, you check it 100% because I don't even trust mysslf'".

Mr. Abt points out in his affidavit that at least two of these informers "are now being investigated by the Department of Justice, and that because their character as professional perjurers has now been conclusively and publicly demonstrated, the Attorney General has ceased to employ any of them as witnesses."

None of the facts presented by Mr. Abt were denied in the answer submitted by the Department of Justice.

#### "THE LAW BEHIND MCCARTHY"

(From an article by an American correspondent in the July 31 issue of the London New Statesman and Mation)

"It is the witch-hunt that is the deadly, fundamental thing in the American political scene. So long as it continues, and is accepted, McCarthyism will flourable irrespective of whether McCarthy's own wings are clipped......

"To understand the real strength of McCarthy, one must seek it in the use by Mr. Truman and his successor of a piece of legislation - the Smith Act. The core of this law is the core of McCarthyism also; it is the concept that the advocacy of Marxist political ideas is a criminal act meriting punishment......

"There is a legal trap embodied in this law - the word 'conspiracy' - which makes it unnecessary for the Government to prove the defendants guilty of any overt act. In essence the crime charge against them is their thinking, their ideas and their mutual agreement to spread those ideas....In fact these are trials, not for crimes committed, but for an agreement to advocate'heretical' thoughts which, the Government asserts, may some day lead to orime......

"The expert witnesses used by the Government trawel the land like a troupe of performing acrobats...... They go from trial to trial, from committee to commit-



#### "A BLOT ON JUSTICE"

A petition against the use of paid informers initiated by 12 outstanding men and women is receiving wide-spread support. It states in parts

"Man has often expressed contempt and reserved severe condemnation for the paid informer.

"The status of the paid informer has not changed with time. Yet today our government rests what it asserts are efforts to achieve internal security largely on precisely such purchasable individuals.

"Already wise voices have been raised in revulsion and in warning against the use of the paid informer. Among them were 17 mationally prominent ministers. Sight Philadelphia ministers have likewise expressed their comcern.

"Beginning to permeate our land are fear and suepicion of pastor, neighbors, friends and family, of a man's very thoughts. Such an absosphere can only be disactrous to the moral fabric of our country.

"We do not question the right of government to defend the democratic principles and procedures upon which this nation is founded. But if the case of the government against those it would prosecute is so weak that it must rely upon the unprincipled informers, then it has no case....

"We protest the use of paid informers. We reject and resent our government's placing upon them the stamp of respectability and approval....."

Cont'd. on p. 4

#### EXHIBIT No. 79D

tee. Nor does the government cease to use them in this capacity despite the fact that again and again many of them have been caught in gross lies in the witness box.

"A can paign for amnesty has been launched in America. It needs to be world wide in scope. It is not at all a matter of rescuing Communists from prison. The Communist Party can better afford to have its leaders in prison than the United States - or the world - oan afford to have McCarthyism enthroned."

SMITH ACT PRISONER - DEPORTATION VICTIM - APPEALS TO NATIVE LAND

The following excerpts are from a letter sent to the British embassador by John Williamson, asking him to intervene to make it possible for him and his wife and children to depart for Great Britain:

"I am a citisen of Great Britain, born in Glasgow in 1903. I have a 79 year old sick mother living in Scotland......

"I was tried in 1949 charged with "conspiracy....
to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government
by force and violence.....This was a false charge.....
In effect I am jailed for my lifetime working class act
ivity......

"In February,1955, I was eligible for parole-However, the Dept. of Justice...not only denied me parole, but after one of its subdivisions had ordered me deported, another of its subdivisions indicts and now proposes to try me again under the same Smith Act. In my first trial(1949)I was sent to jail upon a false charge that my C.P. membership constituted "conspiracy". By a sleight of hand change of legal terms, they now shamefully propose to try me for "membership in the C.P." - an obvious violation of the long cherished tenet of common law against double jeopardy - and hope to keep me in jail indefinitely.

"Mr. Ambassador, I recognize that the release of all the victims of the Smith Act persecutions is primarily a concern of the American people. But in my specific case, you have a British citisen already ordered deported and serving a 5 year jail sentence for the mere advocacy of political ideas; ideas for which I would not be prosecuted in Great Britain, since it would be in conflict with British law and democratic principles......

Carl Marzani, Treasurer, National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Vic	tima
667 Madison Avenue, Room 611, New York 21, New York,	
I enclose \$ to help the work of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the	

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Name			
Address			
City	Zone	State	



Dorothy Forest, one of the five, wrote us this summer:

"Did you read the classic of Judge Hirper's in sentencing ms - how I was just as guilty as the men, but because he lovee his mother so much he would only sentence ms to three years instead of five!

"And five minutes later he denied bail completely, knowing full well that it would have to be granted by the Appeals Court...

"This makes the seventh month of "deed time", that is time that doesn't count on his five year sentence that my husband is serving. Five months of this was during the bail fight before the trial, and now two months have gome by since our sentencing. The same thing is true in a elightly lesser amount for the others...."

#### POEMS FOR ANDURSTY

THE PRISCHERS .. just published by Walter Lowenfels, one of the nine Smith Act defendants convicted in Philadelphia, ie the contri-bution of a gifted post to the Amnesty campaign. The preface, a tribute to Lowenfels, was written by the great French poet, Louis Aragon. The poems, dedicated to the Smith Act prisoners, burn with a passion for peace and freedom not only for them, but for all Ameri-Some of the poems were . written in jail and others during the harrowing days of the long trial, but there is no bitterness or despair in them. They are marked by a love of people and by confidence in the future. They should be widely read and distributed.

The Prisoners can be obtained by sending \$1.00 to the Whittier Press, P.O.Box 51.05 kingsessing Station, Phila. 12, Pa.

EXHIBIT No. 80A

Page 14 -

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1956

# Letters from Readers On Stalin Revaluation

FOLLOWING are some of the letters from our readers participating in the discussion on the revaluation of Stalin and other important issues raised by news dispatches on the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Societ Union. We invite more letters or questions on the meaning of these problems for the American Left. The more letters the better, but in order that as many points of view as possible may be expressed, we ask our readers to keep them brief, preferably not more than 200 words. Letters should be signed but names will be withheld upon request.—The Editors.

#### Carl Marzani Says Lack of Democracy Curbs Initiative

Dear Editor:

May I congratulate you on the healthy discussion taking place in the Daily about current Soviet events. It seems to me that we need to keep in mind what is important in this discussion to the American scene. The most pressing problem in our country is how the American left, Communist and non-Communist re-evaluates its mutual relationships in the light of present trends. It seems clear to me that there is in our country as in other countries a gathering unity of all sections of the peoples in defense of their true national interests as contrasted to the interests of General Motors, Standard Oil, et al.

I have always taken for granted that Marxists in this country should be very interested, concerned, stimulated and indeed guided by the development of the Soviet Union. I have never accepted, nor indeed have I ever seen evidence, that the American Communist Party was, as the saving goes, "run by Moscow." What I have seen, and deplored, has been an unreflecting accep-

tance of Soviet political techniques and theoretical formula-

The effects have been unfortimate in two important, and I believe crucial areas. There has been a great intolerance toward those who did not completely agree with the party at any given time, and often, a substantial lack of inner party democracy. The first has weakened the fight against reaction, but the second in the long run has been even more serious.

The uneven and sometime very low level of inner party democracy led to a stifling of initiative In action and in thinking. Too many Marxists in too many instances have not studied reality in their field with the same independence of spirit that Marx exhibited and that the best non-Marxist scholars exhibit. American Marxists must go into the concrete reality of American lile to apply and extract anew those principles and laws which other peoples have extracted from HEIR realities. The application of dialectical materialism is itself a dialectical application, NOT a mechanical one and NOT one to be learned by rote.

In the second place, the shortcomings of inner party democ-

#### EXHIBIT No. 80B

racy have resulted in bureaucratic methods of work. "This lesson," says .Ar. Foster, "could well be taken to heart." So it could, for the result of bureaucracy is to lose touch with the real conditions of American life.

Together with the isolation due to persecution this led to an undervaluation of the resilience of American democracy and the strength of the American people, which, together with the strength of peoples in other capitalist countries and with the developing power of the socialist world has succeeded in braking the warmongers.

Finally, the shortcomings in inner party democracy made possible the rise of individual domination, such as that of Browder. When Browder was exposed (quite justifiedly in my opinion) the members of the then national committee wrote letters blaming themselves for insufficient vigilance. But this was not a personal psychological question. It was an institutional question, reflecting an institutional fault—the substantial lack of democracy,

varying in degree, throughout the party organizations.

I sav this with no antagonism toward anyone. Communist leaders need no defense from me. The devotion, self-sacrifice and courage of Foster, Dennis, Davis, Curley Flynn and all, speak for themselves. They are proud records, and this letter is in no way an attack upon them. It is an attack on the doctrine of infallibility whether in theory or in politics, whether by one person or by a group. This doctrine, however prettied up, should be fought ruthlessly. Marxism rejects it: the working class has no need of it.

The coming days are luminous for humanity. In our own country great stirring tasks are at hand. The worst thing that could happen to American Marxists would be to pay hip service to self-criticisms and let things stand as they were.

With warm regards for the paper.

CARL MARZANI.

#### Ехнівіт №. 81А

SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM existence between East and West and who THE SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM is L sponsored by a group of New Yorkers socialist America, who favor peaceful codesire to aid in the formation of a democratically organized socialist movement who are working for the establishment of which will facilitate these aims.

by creating greater clarity and hence greater unity of purpose, should contribute toward the regroupment of socialists in a The forum will provide a platform where important problems facing the contemporary movement. Such an exchange of opinions, socialists of various persuasions may discuss new and united movement. We hope especially to draw together into meaningful activity some of the thousands of convinced socialists who for one reason or another are not members of any of the existing socialist organizations.

For further information write to: Socialist Unity Forum New York 11, N. Y. 229 Seventh Ave.

# Program of

# Public Discussion

(Near 23rd St.,) New York City 229 Seventh Avenue

(see schedule on inside)



#### EXHIBIT No. 81B

# LEFT WING POLICY IN THE 1956 ELECTION

Friday, October 26, 8:00 P.M.

CLIFFORD T. McAvoy, Former Legislative Representative New York City CIO Council and National CIO-PAC

Albert Blumberg, Legislative Director Communist Party David Dellinger, Editor Liberation

Friday, November 9, 8:00 P.M.

# PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN SOCIALISM

DR. W.E.B. DuBois, Noted Historian and Negro Leader John Lewine, Former Director Eugene V. Debs School Carl Marzani, Author of "We Can Be Friends"

Friday, November 23, 8:00 P.M.

SOCIALISM AFTER STALIN

WILLIAM MANDEL, Author: "Guide to the Soviet Union," "The Soviet Far East", etc.

F. G. CLARKE, Journalist and Lecturer

Chairman: Mike Zaslow

Subscription: One dollar each lecture; two dollars fifty cents the series.

(please turn page)

Ехнівіт №. 82А



#### EXHIBIT NO 82B

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### EXHIBIT No. 83C



United States Committee

# world youth festival

at prague july 20 to august 17 · 1947

Sponsored by World Jederation of Jemocratic Youth

144 bleecker street + new y.rk city 12 + algungu n 4 9822-92

doris sent executive secretory

TO: Passport Division, State Department

Dear Sirs:

The attached passport application for Frenk H. Ilchuk

is one of about 250 being submitted by American participants in the World Youth Festival being held in Pragme, Csechoslovakia from July 20th to August 17th, 1947.

The Festival, which will be in the nature of a Touth World's Pair, will bring together thousands of young people from sixty nations to share in educational, cultural, recreational, sports and reconstruction activities.

From the United States young people are coming from various sports, religious, student and community groups. In addition there will go a dramatic troupe performing in a prisoning Broadway play, sponsored by such people as Helen Hayes, Ingrid Bergman, Cornelia Otis Skinner and Lewis Milestene; a youth jazz band from Wostchester County recently discovered by Mess Mozzrov, the jazs expert; a modern dance group performing an "Americana" on the dance; the vinners of a nationwide prose and poetry contest sponsored by Louis Untermeyer, Thomas Mann and others; folk singers and square dancers; a basketball team from Tale University; a young peoples' art exhibit; and displays and exhibits from many community, religious and cultural organisations.

The United States Committee for the Vorld Youth Festival is arranging round-trip transportation for the American participants.

We would appreciate your cooperation in expediting this passport application. When the passport is ready we would appreciate your sending it to the United States Committee for the World Youth Festival office at 144 Bleecker Street, New York City, so that we can facilitate arrangements on visus.

Thank you for giving this your immediate attention.

Sincerely yours.

Doris Senk

Executive Secretary.

DS/rf

Through international friendship and reconstruction . . . youth hailds the peace

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 19, 1947, p. 2]

### Joint Conference Formed Against Intervention

A Joint Conference Against Intervention in Greece and Turkey was formed yesterday. Over 50 national, religious, and fraternal organizations were represented at the meeting called by the Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Capitol Hotel.

The Conference discussed plans for a protest meeting, and for a delegation to go to Washington to press Congress to reject the Truman plan, before the March 31 deadline set by Truman.

Rev. William Howard Melish, chairman of the Council, acted as temparory chairman.

Alexander Karanikas, representing the American Council for a Democratic Greece, was among the speakers.

Miss Nancy Cox, of the Council, was named temporary secretary of the continuations committee, which also includes Rev. John Darr, Jr., United Christian Council for Democracy; Beulah Warshall, Congress of American Women; Steve Krall, American Slav Congress; Cynthia Jones, Council of African Affairs; Arthur Kaufmann, American Veterans Committee; James Lustig, United Electrical Workers, district 4; James Felas, Hellenic-American Vanguards; Milton Wolff, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; Frank Ilchuck, IWO; Alexander Karanikas, American Council for a Democratic Greece; and Richard Morford of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship.



35#

Frank Ilchuk--#10

Published by the American Slav Congress

### Ехнівіт №. 85В

### Slavic American

# YOUTH

get together

TANK AMERICAN YOUTH IN Dis-S troit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleve-Lind and New York are larsy buildmy youth councils and clubs in their respective vities. The Youth Panel of the Phild American Slav Congress held last tall gave the impetus to this a. fixats

thirstanding among the new youth groups is the youth conneil in New York. The coordinating body of some 24 youth clubs in the Greater Now York area, it has held two successful conferences. At the conference held on April 26, plans were made for a Central Cultural and Activities Division, a Leadership Training Division and a Civic M. fairs Bureau. The Council has its own bulletin, SEE HERE, in which information is exchanged among the affiliated youth clubs.

On the executive committee of the New York Youth Council are Fred Gerlach, president, of Croatian descent: Carol Firan, secretary, also of t roatian descent. Bill Kaciak, treasuter, of Slovak descent

The Conneil will soon mutate a call for a nationwide slav holk his tival to be held this coming spring in a centrally located city. Already many talented members of slavn American youth clubs in New York and vieinity have performed on the radio, in museums, at concerts and at the Linted Nations Folk Lestival in Radio tits last September. Arrangements were under the direc-



FRANK TOHIK



Trans Vianos



YOUTH COUNCIL

tion of Carol Lijan, dramatics direct gates with proceeds from two Conneil tor of the Yugoslay Youth Club-

Hene Vlahov and Frank Hehuk were clerted to represent the Council at the World Youth Festival in Prague Czechoslovakia this summer. The group taised \$1200 for their deledances and contributions from interested adult organizations.

From the E.S.A., Canada, and Mexico in the West, to China and Australia in the Last thousands of Contraction to the



IT WAS FUN

### ABOUT THE DELEGATES

HENE FEMILIAN, and a monthly of Yago - FRANK HEHLK mosts elected president sian treesens Youth to its serie erdahens pares to arred Zagreb Consecuriors in Yuzashira arter graduation trem Queens taliege where she is managing in masse I have no I are part of a need from mother's territorian in Socialism and rathers, here, to en or Dalout a

of the I bearing American Fraternal Launs. is outstanding rousician conductor among Heraman Americans in the U.S. For 14 months' server with U.S. Tens overseas he has earned tour buttle stars and estation for exceptional work with personers at wor ond IrP's

Ехнівіт №. 86

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES VOUCHER	Appropriation . York
*(To be Nied out and webmitted in duplicate.)	TO Frank/llchuk Address 100 Second Avenue New York 3, New York

Payee Level Ch. N. Hely y	By	and in the quality and quartity above specified, or the services r; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance
CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.  **DO NOT SIGN IN OPPLICATE  (Bill must be combined filled in before cert).  **Payee ***********************************	By	I crriev that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Cound thee on Un-American Activities Chairman, Committee on House Administration. ALLOWED (Pate) Clerk, United States House of Representaines Comments of the control of the contr APPROVED (t)ate) 

\*Where a voucher is certified by a comporation or company, the name of the person writing the corporate or company per John Smith," Secretary or Tressurer, or menter of time, as the case may be. 18-10743-4 800 Paid by check No. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . dated L'nited States at Washington, D. C., in favor of payee named above.

19 , on the Treasurer of the

# Greetings and Welcome

to the

# First Ukrainian National Folk Festivals

The Greatest Cultural Event in the Life of Ukrainian Americans

from the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the

# Ukrainian American Fraternal Union, IWO

80 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Second Largest and Only Progressive Ukrainian Fraternal
Organization in the United States

FRANK H. ILCHUK National President WALTER RIBACK

National Vice-Presidents

ANDREW DMYTRYSHYN MICHAEL HANUSIAK MARY SHARSHON MICHAEL WARREN

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Arthur Barabasoff John Derkach William Geley Stephen Grubiak John Hrynchuk George Krywucki Helen Lotoshynsky Mary Malko Stephen Marchuk Anton Melnyk James Osochowsky Mary Pastushak William Sewock Rose Shenk Joseph Stemplewich Nicholas Tarnowsky Michael Tkach Leon Tolopko Michael Turchyn John Zazultak John Zurakowsky

The National Committee of the

# Ukrainian American League, Inc.

85 East 4th St., New York 3, N. Y.

extends

# A Hearty Greeting and Welcome

to Participants and Guests at the

### FIRST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FOLK FESTIVALS

MICHAEL KNIAZEWICH
National President

MICHAEL RAKOCHY National Secretary

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Leon Tolopko Nicholas Turansky Walter Kowalchuk Joseph Soyka John Trufvn Michael Tkach Dmytro Werbinsky Olga Ostrowska Nicholas Tarnowsky Ехнівіт №. 88А

call

to a national founding convention

# of a Youth Organization

to support the program and policies of the New Party of Wallace and Taylor  $\star$  to defend our lives  $\cdot$  our liberties  $\cdot$  our right to happiness

AMERICAN YOUTH has always sought this future: the guarantee of work at a decent wage ' the full assurance of civil liberties ' the security of home and family—in a world at peace. \* This future seems far away. Only fear and uncertainty rise before our eyes: the threat of war ' the rising cost of living ' increasing prejudice and discrimination ' the higher price of education

### EXHIBIT No. 88B

• the beginnings of a police state. \* This is not the America we want. We have not brought this to pass.

WHO IS AT FAULT? \* The Democrats and Republicans run our country today. Banding together, they conspire to maintain their positions of privilege: by artificially raising prices · by militarizing American youth · by abandoning the United Nations to seek world empire. \* This program belongs to the top hats and brass hats. It is not our program. Youth never profits from war and destruction.

LOOKING FORWARD. \* There is an American tradition: every generation must fight for its rights against the greed and blindness of a powerful few. \* This was the tradition of Jefferson, Lincoln, and Douglass. In our time, it is the tradition of FDR, Wallace, and Taylor. \* American youth rejects a future of war and death. It turns to a future of peace, abundance, and security. It turns to the New Party, to the program of Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor:

- \* for all youth: freedom from war, and the right to vote at 18.
- \* for youth in industry: a job at a decent wage · free and democratic trade unions · vocational training · elimination of child labor · equal pay for equal work.
  - \* for youth on the farm: possession free from the burden of debt

### EXHIBIT No. 88C

- · farmer control of the farm program · expansion of farmers' cooperatives · soil and water conservation.
- ★ for Negro youth: full protection of civil liberties · freedom from Jim-Crow in civilian life and the armed forces · full equality of opportunity in the economic and political life of America.
- \* for student youth: academic freedom · the opportunity to enjoy a free and adequate high school and college education.

WE ARE young people born after the first World War, who have fought and lived through the second World War, and who are determined to join with others to prevent world destruction. \* We have a right to life! \* We have a right to liberty! \* We have a right to happiness!

WE SHALL ASSEMBLE IN CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAYS OF JULY, 1948, TO HELP REALIZE THESE INALIENABLE RIGHTS. \* WE SHALL THERE FOUND A NEW YOUTH ORGANIZATION, DEDICATED TO THE SUPPORT OF THESE POLICIES, AND THE PROGRAM OF THE NEW PARTY.

### EXHIBIT No. 88D

### Delegate Representation

The following will be accredited as delegates to the founding convention:

From organizations and groups which support the candidacies of Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor: 1 delegate far the first 50 members, or fraction thereof, 1 delegate for each additional 100 members, or major fraction thereof.

All youth delegates to the founding convention of the New Party, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24th and 25th, 1948.

All sponsors of this call.

Any individual who obtains twenty-five (25) or

more members for Youth-for-Wallace, or Students-for-Wallace, before July 25, 1948.

#### **Observers**

Organizations supporting the candidacies of Wallace and Taylor may have their representatives seated at the Convention in the capacity of observers.

### Hotel Accommodations

Convention Headquarters will be open at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1948. Information concerning hotel and housing accommodations and other arrangements will be provided at the Convention office.

REGISTRATION OPENS 10 A.M. FRIDAY, JULY 23, AT CONVENTION HALL. OPENING SESSION 7 P.M. SUNDAY.

IO: NATIONAL	YOUTH FOR WALLACE CO	BATTIMMC	
Seymour L	infield, Director		
39 Park A	ve., New York, N.Y.		
I shall be	a delegate ta the Foundi an observer	ing Convention of the N	lew Youth Organization, Kinc
send me the p	roper credential forms a	and housing request.	
NAME	-	-	DATE
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ARTHUR P ANTIN Goddund College, RAY ANDERSON Youth Director Methodist Church Defroit Mich

JACK ANTONOFF Michigan State College Yestlants Mich Plainfield VI

GEORGE ANTONOFSKY University of RICHARD A BANCROFT Local 473 Michigan Ann Arboi Mich United Public Workers Washington D C

liberal Club, Univ. of Missouri, DOUGLAS W BARRETT F. Fld Colombia Mo

D BANKS Charman Unitarian

and Machine Workers Boston Mass Organizer United Flectrical Radio Community Centers Chicago III Dortmouth Honover, N. H. JEANETTE BENDER Jewish J BEALFY, Assoc Fd

DR JOHN E CAMPER, Candidate for RONNIE BYRD President, NAACP. TOM BUSVICH, Chisholm, Minn University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis W C BIEDERMAN Secretary lowa Farmers Union, Mitchell, lowa RANDOIPH BLACKWELL, NAACP ROBERT BIEDERMAN Former.

REV EDWARD CARROLL, Assoc Sec National Intercollegiste Christian OF CHAKA free Board, local 45 Justed Automobile Workers of Congress Baltimore Md Caused New York N Y MRS VIRGINIA U BOGGS, Post Sec PAM BLUNDELL Antroch Cullege foung Democrats of Denver.

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District 11 United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, Chicago III WILLIAM R BURCH, Exec Board, Office and Professional Workers, BOB BURNS Jr. Johns Hopkins ROSE MARIE BRUNETTI, United University, Baltimare, Md (hungo III

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MILL BURNS Director of

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WILLIAM DEWOLFE National Treas, United Form Equipment Workers. Universalist Youth Fellowship, Milwaukee Wisc Mediord Mass

GEORGE COOLEY Vice Chairman,

Illinois Progressive Porty

Chicogo, III

RAY F COFFIN Washington State

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Notional Conference of Methodist

Youth, Evanston, Ill

ALVA I COX, JR. Past Pres

JAMES DURKIN, Pres, United Office HARRY N DUBIN, Youth Director, Pennsylvania Progressive Party, and Professional Workers, College Sennington, Vt Philadelphia, Pa New York, Z Y

OSEPH J CRONIN, Denver Univ

United Shoe Workers of Americo,

ULIUS CRANE, Exec Director,

student Council for Sacral Action

Denver, Colo Chicogo, III

SUZANNE S CUBBAGE, Univ of

Arkansas, fayetteville, Ark

WARNER DURNELL West Virginia DONALD J ECKENRODE Western State College, Institute, W Va

State College, Gunnison, Colo.

### EXHIBIT No. 88F

CATHARINE HOUSE, Oberlin College, RANK HUTCHINGS JR, Exec Board, NITA JUDD, Stud Sec., Committee for RANK H. ILCHUK Pres, Ukrainian-ALVIN JONES, Southern University, LETITIA INNES, Los Angeles Youth DNA L JOHNSON, Exec Board, SERTHA M HUGHES. Pres., Fssex southern Negro Youth Congress, o Democratic Far Eastern Policy, ederation, American Unitorian BERNICE JACKSON, Chairman, Sethesda Baptist Church Youth DALE JOHNSON, University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida Initarian Fellowship for Social ION SAMUEL KAPLAN, Stafe AWRENCE HOWARD, NAACP, ocal 761, United Automabile Assemblyman, Brooklyn, N. Y. EAN 1 HUESTON, Berkeley OHN HUEBNER, Assoc Dir Council, Los Angeles, Colif Fellowship, Brooklyn, N Y Youth, Essex County Mass Norkers, Indianapalis, Ind American Fraternal Union, lustice Berkeley, Calif Wesley Foundation, Minneapolis Minn Des Moines, lowa New York, N. Y. laton Rouge, to Atlanta, Go Operlin, O KENNETH I MAAS, Univ of Missouri, RMA HENDERSON, Charter Meniber, NEYLAND HESTER, Ed., youth publ. MARGARET HART, Reg. Sec. United Office, and Professional Workers, Susiness and Professional Women, IAMES HEARST, Maplehearst Farm, EWART GUINIER Int'l Sec Treas, OHN HENRY HARRIS, Exec Dir. OAN HICKOX, Univ of Illinois, Washburn College Topeka, Kan Carver Center, Konsos Criy, Mo Nat Conf of Methodist Youth, ABRAM HILL, American Negro WYMAN W HICKS, Univ of California, Berkeley, Calif HAROLD HOFFMAN, Farmer, RAY HELGEMOE, VICE Pres, Iniversity of Pennsylvania, Minnesota future farmers, UDY HOLLIDAY, Actress, WILLIAM L HARRIS, JR. DAVE HAMMOND, Prof. heatre, Brooklyn, N Y. United Public Workers, New York, N. Y. WCA Detroit, Mich ian Francisco, Calif edar Falls, lowa steventown, N.Y. Philodelphia, Pu Vashville, Tenn Saginew, Minn Columbia Mo tockford, III WILLIAM GELEY, Pres. American Slav United Electrical, Radio and Machine United Electrical, Radio and Machine IOHN T GOJACK, Gen Vice Pres, Vice Pres. United World Federalists. ROBERT GROOM, Youth Chairman, Local 599, United Auto Workers, Council of National Jewish Youth NEWELL & GRAHAM, Local 1139, neal 3191, United Steel Workers, WRS HELEN I GORDON, Youth Organizations New York N Y JOHN GILLESPIE, Chairman, Grievance Comm., Local 2295, DWARD GILLESPIE, Vice Pres. Director Minn Committee for MRS JACQUELINE GARDNER St Albans, Long Island, N Y. ARTHUR GILBERT, Chairman, Wallace, Minneapolis, Minn Warkers, Minneapolis, Minn IUSTIN GRAY, Union Labor OHN I GLENN, NAACP, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Writer. Workers, Fort Wayne, Ind Legionnaires, Chicago, III Congress Newark, N. J. United Steel Workers, MORRIS GOLDBERG, Rutgers University. Munecipalis, Minn Downington, Po Houston Texas Coulesville Pa. New Ork N Inited Public Workers, Defroit, Mich. United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Washington, D. C. LOUIS ERVIN Vice Pres., Local 1117, United Electrical, Radio and Machine MORRIS EISENSTEIN, Neighborhood RICHARD ELLIOT, Universalist Youth ROBERT C FOLWELL, Friends Comm HELENE L FISHBEIN, Jewish Youth WINSTON C FDWARDS Chairman. MAURICE FILLER, Chairman, Boston Organization Sec., Urban League of Greater New York, New York, N Y RUSSELL FARNSWORTH, Condidote Committeeman, Young Demacrats, LOUIS FRANA, Sr. Cloud Teachers American Delegation, Warld Youth United Brotherhood of Corpenters, HILLIARD ELLIS, Pres., Local 453, PAUL EMERSON District Council. MORT FURAY, Int'l Vice Pres. for Congress Kansas City, Mo JOSEPH E ENGEL Charrmon, Youth Council, Boston, Mass Justed Automobile Workers. EVERETT FOURRE, National, Conference, Cleveland, O College, St. Cloud, Minn. Fellowship, Salem, Mass Workers St Poul, Minn Leader, B'klyn, N Y Philadelphia, Po. Shelfon, Wosh. Boston, Mass Chicago, III

### Ехнівіт No. 88G

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# Ехнівіт №. 88Н

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de la como	Association of Machanete	Citizens of America New York N Y	WALTER WASHINGTON, Pres.	
MARY MAJOR ROBERTSON Local 385.	Outrey, Mars	ALEX STABER Local 1272 Housed	College Council, Tougatoo Callege,	
for and Leather Warkers Union,		Steel Workers Pittsburgh For	Tougatoo Miss	
Asheville N C	PAUL SCHAUS Pres local 285		STATE OF THE PARTY	•
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	TAIDEN SCOTT ATTER,	Nes York N Y	Combridge Mass	
BARRARA ROBEY, Univ of Jennessee.	10.40 ( 17 10	ROME TAFT, Local 1114 United Steel	DR EDWARD K WEAVER Pres	
Knozville Tenn.	JOAN ALBERTA SELF Arrenna State	Workers, Milwoukee, Wis	Sauthern Negro Youth Congress,	1
BERNICE ROGES, United Office and	College Tempe, Ariz	DOUGLAS G. TAKESIAN	Montgomery Ala	
Professional Warkers, Boston, Mass	DODIS SENIE S. S. S. A.	Committeemen Dodge Local 3	ELAINE WEINBERG.	
	Vo. of Co C Ver Cal	United Automobile Workers	American Jewish Congress.	
REV CHARLES ROGIER Detroit, Mich	Net York N Y	Detroit Mich	Hyde Pork Moss	ł
MIKE ROSS, Organizer,		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Bill Weile Charmon Youth	
United Forniture Workers.	JAMES M. SENOR, YM YWHA,	מבשות השווחה לסמם מחם	Section Material Conference of	
Greenstoro, N C	Zerark, Z -	TODACCO WOLKETS HUTVEY LO	Z Bedard Hardy and John Market	
DON BOTHFLARERS Vouth Duranton	SHIPPY SHABBUACK AM 110-10-1	RICHARD W TAYLOR Assoc Dir.	Service Committee Committe	
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Cleveland Ohia		of Southern California,	United Electrical, Radio and Machine	
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# Committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom

799 BROADWAY . ROOM 336 . NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Phone GRAMERCY 7-8846

דעם 1953 מערץ, 1953

REV. CHARLES A. HILL ALBERT E. KAHN

MISS BERTHA C. REYNOLDS Co-Chairmen

LOUISE THOMPSON PATTERSON

פון דעם אידישן פראטערנאלן דעם אידישן רדן סגן דעם א.א.א.

ערע שחעסמעד און ברידערו

Sacret wa FRANK ILCHUK Treasurer

• סעם מילגראָם, עקזעקוטיװ-סעקרעטאר פון דעם אינטערנאציאָנאלן ארבעטער אָרךן אזן א פירנדיקער מיטגליד פון דער רעזידענט-באָארד פון ארבעטער אָרד און א פירנדיקער מיטגליד פון דער ארבעטער אָררן אזן א פירנדיקער מיטגעיו פון יעי ועייענט בעריי אזן גערודפט Leo Baich רעם אירישן פראטערנאלן פאָלקס-אָררן, װערט איצט פארפאָלגט אזן גערודפט אואola Baraba רעם אימיגראציע-רעפארטמענט, װיל אין די לעצטע 30 יאָר איז ער Eleuberio Becerii געווען טעטיק לטובת דעם פאלק און דער ארבעטערשאפט. Max Bergen Samuel Borne

Jesus Colon ברודער מילגראָם, כאָטש ער איז געװען קראנק, האָבן זיי דעם 24טן Louis Davidson אַקטאַבער אים פארשפארט אויף עלים איילאנד. Helen Fahtenbaum - ערשט ווען זיין געוונט Dave Greene צושטאנד איז געװאָרן געפערלעך-ערנסט און א כװאליע פון פּראָטעסטן Frank Grodzki Mrs. Pauhne Gross האָט אָנגעהויבן שטראָמען צום אימיגראציע-דעפא רטמענט, הטָט מען דער־ אוואסן אין א פריוואטן שפיטאל. ער געפינט זיך איצט אין א פריוואטן שפיטאל. ער געפינט זיך איצט Milda Hakkinen אין מאונט סינאי האָספּיטאל, אונטער "טוץ-אויפזיכט".

און אטמאָספּערע פון רואיגקייט און טטילקייט. אנשטאָט דעם, הענגט איבערבאר Michael Logoyda Olga Lednicky ן קאָפּ די דראָאוֹנג, או מען װעט אים װידעראמאָל אריבערפידן אויף Olga Leenicky יוי עראמאָל אריבערפירן אויף Olga Leenicky עלים איילאנד. אָט־ראָס איז א בולטע אילוסטראציע ווי אזוי דער וואלטער Prokop Leening עלים איילאנד. אָט־ראָס איז א בולטע אילוסטראציע ווי אזוי דער וואלטער Rela Lewocki מעקארען געזעץ אנטפּלעקט זיך אין רער פראקטישער אָנווענדונגו

Abramm Lupna Vivo Magli Frank Markowicz ס'איז איבעריק צו זאָגן, אז ראָס פארפּאָלגן רעם ברודער מילגראָס איז א פארזוך אָפּצוּשׁװאַכן די באמיאונגען צו פארטיייקן דעם אָרדן Herman Migdol • איז אַנטרבּטוּמים פּרִּפּרִיִּשִׁרִייִּ פירערשאפט האט געשפילט זייער א וויכטיקע ראלע אנערקענטע Maria Moreno אין דער אויפהאלטונג און פארטידיקונג פון דעם אָרךן. יענע װעלכע Maria Moreno Arpad Fodor Nagy אין דער אויפהאלטונג און פארטידיקונג פון דעם ארך. זוכן צו פארניכטן אונדוער אָרדן, זוכן איצט אויך צו בארויבן דעם Februar L Nedgo Edward L. Nelson אַררן פון ברודער מילגראמם פירערשאפט. D. Nicas Sam Nikofauk T. Novik

T.Novik בער דאָזיקער קאָמיטעט איז אָרגאניזירט געװאָרן צו ארבעטן פאר Casimir Nowacki דער דאָזיקער קאָמיטעט איז אָרגאניזירט דעװאָרן צו ארבעטן פאר אונג פון מילגראָמען. ער װענרעט זיך צו אייך, אז איר זאָלט, Naham Polak ערשטנס, שיקן אייער פּראָטעסט צום קאָמישאנער אָװ אימיגרעישאָן:
ערשטנס, שיקן אייער פּראָטעסט צום קאָמישאנער אָװ אימיגרעישאָן: Aurelio Predonzan איני פּראָטוּלָם אַן פֿאָמיטאנער אָן איניגרעיטאַן: Walter Ruback Argyle Mackey, Commissioner of Immigration, Tashington, D.C.

"און פארלאנגען אז סֿעָם מילגראָם זאַל ארויסגעלאָזט װערן אוֹיף בעיל Ernest Roth צווייטנס, אז איר זאָלט זיך אַנשליסן אין העלפן איינשטעלן א ברייטע Samuel Rubinsky פראטקסטרבאוועגונג קעגן דעם וואַלטער-מעקטיען געזעץ. דריטנס, בע פון אייך אייער קאאפעראציע צו העלפן שאפן די נויטיקע פאנדן, וואס Rubin Saltzman דריטנס, בעטן Gedaliah Sandler Sonia Schechter Philip Siegel Katherine Smoley Arvid Taipale זאל דערמעגלעכן דעם קאמיטעט אנצופירן דעם קאמף פאר מילגראמס באפריאונג. שיקט איערע בישטיערונגען צום קאמיטעט אויף דעם Sam Tonney Nicholas Turkevich Peter Vukcevich Jeanette Weiner אדרעם, וואם געפינט זיך דא, אויבן.

לאָמיר געדענקען, אז דער קאמף פאר ברודער מילגראָמס באפריאונג Florence Willner איז גלייכצייטיג א וויכטיקע אקציע פאר דער באשיצונג פון אלעמענס פר"ה"ם.

מים פראטערנאלן, גרוס,

ר. זאלצמאן

פאר דעם קאָסיטעט פאר באפרייען סעם מילגראָפּ

פטול

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, August 10, 1949, p. 31

### IWO Vets To Join Pickets at Foley Square Friday

Members of the International Workers Order who are veterans will join a veterans picket line Friday, Aug. 12, noon to 1:15 p.m. at Foley Square to protest the jailing of Henry Winston, Gus Hall, and Gil Green.

The call to all IWO veterans was issued by Dave Greene, Constantine Ossip, Frank Ilchuck, Ernie Rymer, and Jerry Trauber, all veterans of World War II and leading members of the Order.

"The people's demands to free Henry Winston from unjust imprisonment, as well as Gus Hall and Gil Green, who are also in jail, must be heard by Judge Medina," the veterans stated.

Veterans were urged to wear their decorations and overseas caps.

The Veterans Mobilization to Free Winston yesterday distributed 10.000 leaflets blasting the jailings as an act which "endangers the liberty of every citizen." The group urged a large turnout of veterans.

## Ехнівіт No. 91А

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## Ехнівіт №. 91В

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### EXHIBIT No. 92A

### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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For Dept. APR

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Oslo 491, March 28, 1950

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FRIHETEN INTERVIEWS FRANCES DAMON, AMERICAN VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD YOUTH ORGANIZATION, SUBJECT :

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JL:

Communist Friheten on March 24 published an interview with Mrs Frances Damon, an American citizen and vice-chairman of the Democratic World Youth Organization, who is visiting Oslo to participate in the peace congress March 24-26 arranged by the Norwegian Peace Committee.

According to Friheten, Mrs. Damon made the following statements:

"All over the world young people are participating in the great fight for peace. The DWTO has now 60 million mema-bers in 74 countries. Its major task today is to work for peace in cooperation with other democratic mass organizations and all peace-loving people.

"Following the World Peace Congress in Paris last year and the great festival and congress in Budapest, the movement has made great progress, and youth is becoming more and more active in the world-wide movement the sim of which today is closest to the heart of all progressive-minded people. the struggle to preserve reace.

"In the capitalist world, the youth peace movement has made special progress in Italy In that country half a million young boys and girls have signed a "perition for peace. The brave Italian youth stands solidly with their older comrades who refuse to unlord weapons and ammunition from the United States The Italian youth is firmly deter, mined to prevent a new war

"The young people in the inited States live under very difficult conditions today. There are three million unamployed young people. The crisis hits the young people

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### EXHIBIT No. 92B

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### EXHIBIT No. 93A

# FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECURITY	TOLA SIFIL	PRIORITY AIR POUCH	For Dept use only
10	Department of State	PIL 'Y	L C
FROM	A. C. NOLL FARE Y	3l;1 April 2, 1951	<u>,</u>
REF	Consulate's desp	metch No. 248 of June 8, 1950	0
SUBJECT		MANN' IT AR IT ANDR ON TEST OF A SPEECH WARR BY	1

Transmitted herewith is the inglish test of a speech reported by Radio Berlin, the Soviet radio station, to have been made by Frances but I, alleged American citizen and Vice President of the Weltbundes for Lemokratischen Jugend (World union of Democratic Youth), on March 21, 1000, in the Soviet Sector of Perlin. It may be noted that this speech is one of the strongest which has yet been made by the American citizens carried gring in the various "peace" rallies in the Soviet Sector of Perlin:

"Lear friends, in conjunction with the World Youth Week, I bring you sharm and the there presents in the name of Weltbundes der Demokratischen Jugend, in the name of 72 million youths from 77 countries. Our tasks in the lattle for peace are greater and more urgent than ever. Feace lies in the world. It is our responsitility to prevent the wer widen is desired by the well Street monopoly which rules the United States and by its marionetts. The American imperialists, whose tands are already covered with the old of their rines assent the peace-loving momen, mothers and children of Korea have preparing new aggression and their unappeasable hunger for dollers (Jast word could not be understood because of the heavy accent of the speaker) to quiet.

"The world imporations have as their core the re-armament of Nestern Jermany and Japan as bases of aggression against the Soviet Union who through its intiring policies defencing peace stands at the head of all peace powers of the Abrid. The last conference of the Executive Committee of the Welttundes der Demokratischen Jugend celled upon all youth organizations to ally all of their efforts against remilitarization. We are, then fore, from lecause we can see today that German youth has accepted this test and is fulfilling it with honor. We greet the abbressive youthful neace fighters particularly those in Nest Germany who are subjected to the most horrible kind of suppression by the Bonn Government which legally carries out the orders of the American imperialist masters. We greet the tattle of the entire Jerman youth for a unified, democratic peace—loving Jermany, and we wish you new success in the battle for the defires of peace. Permit me now to greet you as a young American in behalf of the democratic youth of my country and to say a few words to you.

RCHester:jc File 221

### ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken

### EXHIBIT No. 93B

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AMCONSUL EL LIM 3h1

"I would first like to relate to you an experience which I had not long ago. I was together with some young friends and sang the songs of different countries, especially songs of derman y with which expressed their will to fight for peac and a better life. Someone suggested that we sing that ac Home'. However, some of our perman friends said, they we so not dare sing that. We have an American friend among us. I know what nowed the young perman friend to say that. I know that she wanted friend hip and unity with the democratic youth of America, but it is necessary, nevertheless, to say that the democratic American youth also desires that the 'Ami' go home. This is also our wish. It is the wish which moves the American and German rootle.

Marine the policy of the Americans in Germany, of the Americans in French cities like Pordmeux, of the Americans in the various tases of Refrecion throughout the world, and above all, the Americans in Koree, is bidden the policy of war proparation, of militarizing the American ith the spending of billions for armament and nothing for the economic and caltural needs of jouth, the policy of the "facistization" of American with manifests itself in the persecution of the fricusts of freedom and commonracy, in hornible brutalities against the Tagro. Therefore, we in Larich are reising a great protest. We the simple people who are flowed by the local newspapers, who write to Truman and his representatives and demand that they immediately withdraw the American troops from Korea. This movement is so strong that the semi-official popular poll which was made some weeks ago on a national basis discovered that 66%, this is two out of three Americans, casine that the American troops be withdrawn from Korea as quickly as possible. The American soldiers in Korea do not even know themselves why they are fighting and want to go home. The words which are rung by American troops in Korea are as follows: "Too far to the East, too long".

"Yes, dear friends, we sing with you, 'Ami' Come Home. We are singing with you 'Come Home Fisenhower'. We want peace and friendship with the peoples of the world. Let me close by saying to you once more in the name of the Mel'bundes der Jemokratischen Jugend, I wish you new success in your battle for reace against the remilitarization of Western Germany. Long live the Free Jerman Youth and the German Derocratic Republic."

Robert T. Streeper
American Consul General

### U.S. YOUTH CONDEMNS KOREAN AGGRESSION

Prague, in English to Europe, Aug. 17, 1950, 2030 GMT--L

(Interview with Frances Damon, U.S. delegate representating the WFDY at the International Union of Students' congress in Prague.)

### (Excerpts)

"Miss Damon was asked what democratic young Americans think of U.S. intervention against Korea.

"'We have many examples which show that the broadest sections of young people in the United States have increasingly spoken out to condemn the U.S. war of aggression against the Korean people. Just a short while ago in Chicago 12 young religious and student leaders joined together to send a message to President Truman asking him to drop the draft and end intervention in Korea. They declared, "As Christian young people we feel very strongly that drafting U.S. boys and sending them to die in Korea can only further World War III, not prevent it."

"'They urged President Truman to settle the dispute immediately in the meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to which all ... including the de facto Government of China, the Chinese People's Republic, would be invited. Two days later 15 student leaders at the University of Michigan, backed by the university student newspaper, sent a peace plea' to President Truman with a number of proposals including the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, demanding a unified Korean Government of Koreans. These actions, joined with many other protests from trade unions, Negro leaders, groups of working youth, and progressive organizations, reflect the mounting opposition to the adventurist aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States.

"'Contrary to the wishes of Wall Street the colonialist war in Korea is not proving very popular among U.S. youth. THE UNITED PRESS announced the results of a survey showing that nearly 25 percent of those called to register for the draft after the beginning of the war in Korea did not show up. And we know of the statements of the 114 war prisoners and other U.S. soldiers who surrendered to the Korean People's Army, exposing the real character of U.S. intervention in Korea, condemning it, and protesting against the merciless mass bombings of the peaceful Korean people and their homes, universities, schools, and hospitals.

"'Yes, it is clear that more and more U.S. young people are waking up to Wall Street's aims of colonizing Korea, and they show their sympathy and solidarity with the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world who want nothing but to live in independence and peace.'"

### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO: Department of State

MAF

FROM: AMCONSUL FRALIN Blo 'aren'l, 1941

REF: DEE

SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIV: CASE DF STANCIS DALL"

This Conductate has been affected by the tell only that the Lecember 1, 1970, issue on the late of the tell only that the Lecember 1, 1970, issue on the late of the tell only that the Prancis DAMON, on American of them affected by the tell only that is required to be late of the late of the late of the late of them oratic Youth.

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It is respectfully requester that the above to referred

It is respectfully represent that the allowere referred to the attention of the Passeort Division.



[Daily People's World, Tuesday, February 10, 1953]

## Five-Point Fight Mapped for Foreign-Born Defense

(By Charles Glenn)

Los Angeles, Feb. 9.—A program to end, "once and for all," government harassment of the foreign born was laid out here Saturday by 292 delegates to the Southern California Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans. Major points of the campaign were:

Outright repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.

End to application of "stool pigeon" Section 23-B of the McCarran Act of 1950. End to mass deportation of Mexican workers, citizens and non-citizens alike.

Separation of the Immigration & Naturalization Service from the Justice Dept. End to admission of Nazis into the United States, even while the Walter-Mc-Carran Law which permits it is in existence.

Tone of the conference was set by the Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Unitarian pastor, who reminded delegates and observers they were participating "in no new thing, but in one more phase of the long-term struggles for human freedom, struggles which have been won and will continue to be won.

"In fighting the antistranger complex of a Senator McCarran and a Rep. Walter, we are fighting for the tradition which had brought Thomas Jefferson to the White House as the people repudiated the Alien and Sedition laws of that day."

#### MAIN LINE

Cleophus Brown, Los Angeles Negro Labor Council president, called on delegates to "recognize our responsibility in the struggle for protection of the foreign born as a main line of defense to preserve the rights of all the American people.

"It isn't just the foreign born they're after with the Walter-McCarran Law," Brown said. "It is the trade unions they are after as well \* \* \* it is the Negroes they are after as well \* \* \* it is the professional people, the teachers and other intellectuals and, further, what they are really after is to abolish the rights and dignity of every individual American so that human decency and brotherhood may become a crime."

Brown pointed to the need for unity among "15 million Negroes, 14 million foreign born, and 15 million organized trade unionists" in the fight against all repressive legislation.

#### OTHER VICTIMS

Delegates from Los, Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Honolulu, were told by Gilbert Canales, Warehousemen's Local 26, ILWU, that the problem of the mass deportation of Mexican workers was one of the most critical in the Southwest.

He noted that 1,183,524 Mexican workers were deported from the U. S. in 1951 alone, through use of legal, extra-legal and outright illegal methods directed mainly at agricultural workers imported by big U. S. farmers.

Among those deported, he noted, were native-born children.

"Someone," he said, "once charged that 500 American-born children a day were being deported. The immigration Service indignantly denied this—they said they were only deporting 25 American born children a day."

Effects of the Walter-McCarran Law, Canales said, "only make sharper the

realization of the need to fight it now.

"It is aimed at intimidating the whole American people, and it's up to the whole American people to fight it out of existence."

Canales' call for unity was taken up by Mrs. Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, conference sponsor.

"The defense of the 14 million foreign born is not the responsibility of the foreign born alone, and their defense organizations," said Mrs. Chernin. "It is, in the first place, the responsibility of the American people."

### UNION LEADERS

Trade unionists Al Thidbodeaux, San Pedro-Wilmington port agent of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, and Russell Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers, underscored the role of trade unions in the fight against Walter-McCarran and similar legislation.

Thibe leaux noted that the Walter-McCarran Act has already had its vicious effects among seafaring trade unionists by virtue of its "screening" and "visitors' time limit" provisions, which bar many seamen from sailing from, or entering U.S. ports.

MCS, Thibodeaux said, was first of the seafaring unions to take up the fight, but others are now joining in because of the implications of disaster to trade

unions contained in the law's deportation and "screening" provisions.

Nixon emphasized his belief that concerted action by the people can win repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith Act, and others.

He said that in contacting Congressmen in the course of his work as UE's Washington representative, he has found "even there, a new and growing sense of concern and fear about where we are and where we're going."

He implored conference delegates to act "to tear this dirty page out of this

country's history book, and you can do it now."

And that was just what they started to do in their panel sessions—on Labor,

Mexican Workers, Youth, National Groups and Legal Counsel.

Atty. Daniel G. Marshall, chairman of the closing session, summed up the conference with the statement that "defense of the foreign born is a key front in the defense of all the American people against repression."

### Ехнівіт №. 97

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich., October 29, 1953.

[For release]

### Russ Nixon To Keynote Walter-McCarran Conference

Russ Nixon, Washington legislative director of the United Electrical Workers Union, will be the keynote speaker at the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, to be held on Sunday, November 22, at the Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Michigan.

The Conference will devote special attention to the Lehman-Celler Bill, introduced by eight Senators and twenty-four Congressmen as a substitute for the

Walter-McCarran Law.

Before becoming Legislative Director of the United Electrical Workers, Mr. Nixon was a Harvard economist and was in charge of de-Nazifying the cartels and monopolies with the American Military Government in Germany after World War II.

Trade Unions, fraternal, religious, and civic groups were urged to send dele-

gates or observers. Individuals are invited to attend as visitors.

Requests for further information and advance credentials should be sent to Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan, WO1–5196.

### Ехнівіт №. 98

[Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, February 17, 1953, p. 3]

### Bring Plea for Milgrom Bail to Capital Today

A delegation of prominent Americans will see Commissioner of Immigration Argyle Mackey in Washington today (Tuesday) to demand bail for Sam Milgrom, fraternal and labor leader held for deportation under the McCarran-Walter Act.

The delegation will be composed of the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Negro minister of Detroit, Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order; Rubin Saltzman, general secretary of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Russ Nixon, UE leader; Dr. Marcus Goldman, scientist, and Mrs. Dee Paul, of Lincoln Steffens Lodge 500, IWO.

# HEI PREPEAI THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW! . Attend Public Hearing

on the LEHMAN-CELLAR BILL SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 2:00 F.M. MIDIAND HOTEL, 172 W ADAMS

### HBAR

RUSS NIXON, Legislative Director of United Electrical Workers Union

. ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary, American Committee Protection Foreign Born and LEADERS FROM CHURCH. CIVIC. COMMUNITY and NATIONALITY GROUPS

#### present

their point of view on the Lehman-Cellar Bill, introduced in Congress by 32 Senators and Representatives which is still bottled up in Committee.

Senator Lehman, speaking at the Hotel Astor on January 10, said in part in referring to the deportation viotims of the Walter-McCarran Acts

"... the McCarran Act is translated into specific cases of human hardship, of human tragedies which confront us every day under our very eyes ... breaking up homes, destroying lives, flinging human viotima aside with the unfeeling deliberatness of a bulldcser ... These are human beings, these are our own brothers of whatever national origin they may be and of whatever faith they may be ... It is far from enough to be satisfied in our own minds that the McCarran-Walter Apt is a bad law. We must, each of us and all of us, collectively, assume full responsibility of projecting this conviction throughout the length and breadth of our land."

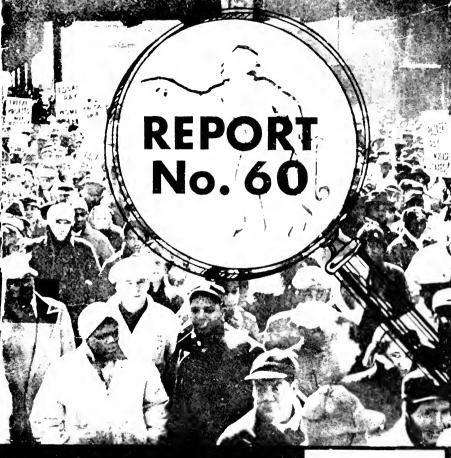
A full hall will be a demonstration against; the order by Immigration and Naturalization Service for Matt Brzovich to surrender himself for fail and deportation March 11th; the jailing without bail of Steve Termeges; the denaturaliza tion of Charles Tutuer.

Enclosed find tickets - bring your family and friends. You can pay for tickets at the door.

AUSPICES; Midwest Committee for Protection of Poreign Born 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill

EXHIBIT No. 100A

march of Labort



An Expose of

The NAM's New Labor Spy Racket

### EXHIBIT No. 100B



By RUSS NIXON

There will be plenty of hot fights on legislation in the 2nd Session of the 83rd Congress which opened last month. But most Representatives and Senators won't have their minds on bills in the hopper.

For this is election year—and the whole House and one-third of the Senate have their jobs on the line. Most Congressmen, accordingly, will keep their eyes and cars open for a chance to do something that will help them out on that cold November Day of Reckaning.

The Congressional session is really only the first act in a drama that will take all year. There'll be many speeches designed, in the Backroom Boys' jargon, "for the home folks," Some floor fights may even be staged to give a build-up to certain members on both sides of the aisle who are in trouble in their districts.

The normal election year jitters are intensified this time because political strategists of all parties agree that this November will mark a turning point which can determine the nation's future for many years to come. If labor grasps this and acts now, it can certainly make a big difference when the votes are counted. It might even influence what happens during the session—as bad as the S3rd Congress is.

TO GET AN IDEA of what can be expected from Congress, take a look at its record in 1953. The Republican 83rd was not a "do nothing" Congress; it was a "do nothing good" Congress. It did many had things, and started the wheels moving on many more.

Made up overwhelmingly of politicians who follow the line of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Cadillac Cabinet in the White House,

Congress moved in quickly to pay off the special interests that picked up the GOP tab in the '52 campaign. Offshore oil reserves worth over \$50 billion were cleared for private exploitation. Stepped up was the process of turning over to wealthy profiteers publicly owned power, lands, atomic energy resources and synthetic rubber plants. Speculative holders of old repudiated German bonds got a handout that cost the American people about \$2 billion.

Other kinds of payoffs were the wiping out of public housing and rent control and the increase in interest

Congress also made a flank attack on the people by cutting appropriations on labor and social legislation. Unemployment insurance offices, for example, are being closed while unemployment is rising. Enforcement of the minimum wage and hour law and child labor regulations was crippled by budget cuts. Federal aid to education was slashed.

PLENTY OF MONEY and time was found to organize four separate McCarthyite "smearing" committees, but none to act on FEPC or other proposals affecting minority rights or to fulfill campaign pledges on Taft-Hartley and the Walter-McCarran Law

Above all, Congress voted the money and made hot speeches to keep world tensions at a maximum and world trade (and jobs at home) at a minimum. The Crusade against Reds in the world cost \$70 billion a year and paralleled the fake McCarthy Crusade at home.

This year's Congress continues the 1953 session. Everything picks up where it was left last August. Here's a rundown on the big issues:

The fat will be in the fire on Taft-Hartley and hills to end free choice of unions by setting up government licensing of labor. Some Republicans, anxious to play politics with labor in November, favor a few piddling revisions in T-H, especially affecting AFL building trades unions. The GOP majority, however, doesn't even want to make feeble gestures. It wants to toughen up and extend T-H, and to make sure that the NLRB becomes even more hlatantly anti-union and pro-boss.

THE WORST THREAT to all unions is the drive to give government bureaucrats life-and-death control

over labor under the guise of hunting "subversives." This is the Butler Bill, the main objective of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce in the field of labor. AFL, CIO and the independent unions have expressed strong opposition to such legislation.

Budget and taxes will be big issues that involve everyone in America. The government will spend \$8 billion more than it takes in this year. Chiseling cuts on social services won't help matters much because, as Treasury Secretary Humphrey admitted recently, the only real possibility of reducing the hudget lies in military spending.

It's on the budget, strangely, that the question of easing world tensions will be felt first. For instance, those who want lower taxes might propose that the U.S. stop spending nearly \$1 billion to keep France fighting the Nationalists in Viet Nam.

The budget will determine the total tax bill but not who is going to pay it. Employers and wealthy persons always want to shift the load on the backs of ordinary people. So, under one name or another, the push is on for a national sales tax. Schemes are also afoot to revise the laws to increase milliomaires' loopholes. A minor but still important chance to do some good is the possibility of passing a law to let working parents deduct expenses for child care in figur-



It's quite clear that unemployment is already a serious problem and will get worse. What will Congress do about it? So far nothing has been although economic storm signals are appearing everywhere.

How about FEPC? Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) says committee hearings will start in January. It is the middle of January and no such hearings started.

WILL THE RECENT Brownell-McCarthy attack on Truman mean that Democrats and decent Republi-(Continued on page 31)

MARCH OF LABOR

### EXHIBIT No. 100C



and the company developed into a legal battle with most of the bargaining taking place in the court room. The union supported a taxpayers' suit for a court order to the company to resume service by September 17. It backet a petition filed by the city asking the State Utilities Commission to order resumption of services.

The legal maneuvers undoubtedly placed some pressure on the company. Observers feel, however, that they created dangers which are atill very much alive despite the strike victory—principally, a proposal for a state Little Railway Labor Act which is before the legislature. Such a law would probably hamstring labor and ieoopardize the gains of the strike.

THE STRIKE VICTORY is one of the most significant on the West Coast in recent years. In challenging National City, the union did more than take on a huge corporatiop. They took on the policy of "soak the public, a fare increase now, a wage raise later," and won a smashing victory. They cristallized a solid front cutting across political and even economic lines and demonstrated that the wast majority of people reject the theory that "what's good for Genral Motors is good for the nation."

Lahor showed more than a willingneas to spring to the support of striking fellow workers; it showed eagerness. Factional differences were brushed aside, jurisdictional claims forgotten, political differences junked. Labor was ready to fight. The extraordinary unity of organized labor had its effect too in achieving the greatest popular support of a atrike in the Frisco area since the 1934 Longshore and General Strike.

The Key strikers demonstrated that the weapons of mass action and popular support are in labor's arsenal to be used when needed. When used, they bring victory. Curtain Raiser for November

(Continued from page 6)
cans will join Sen. Lehman (D-NY)
in fighting McCarthyiam? Will Senate 16, the "immunity" bill already
passed by the Senate to deprive witnesses before McCarthyite committees
of the protection of the Fifth Amendnicht, become law? Will Brownell's
plan to legalize wiretapping be
audonted?

The Republicans promised to do something on the anti-foreign born Walter-McCarran Act. Now they have made a secret deal to do nothing this year. On the other hand, the Lehman-Celler proposed revisions could open the door to wiping out this anti-democratic law.

Congress this year will make decisions whether or not to take us closer to the brink of war. Will the growing desire of people everywhere to ease world tensions find expression on Capitol Hill?

THESE ARE burning bread-and-butter, life-and-death issues. As the weeks pass, the fact that what Congress does means a lot to working people will become more and more clear. Nothing will change the 83rd Congress into a progressive body cagerly serving the people's interests. But it can be halted in its most outrageous schemes, and some positive steps can be squeezed from politicians who have to face the voters.

How? By mobilizing a fight on each of the issues. By letters, wires and visits to Congressmen and Senators. By grabbing every chance to join

with other labor and community groups in united actions.

The fight on the issues now before Congress is the best possible preparation for November. People who are aroused over Congress and taxes, or Congress and labor, or Congress and farm prices will be aroused about the election.

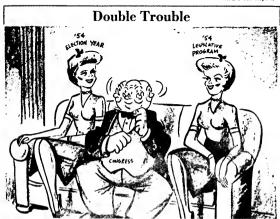
RECENT ELECTIONS in Wisconsin and New Jersey, where the GOP took a licking, demonstrate what's in the wind. The Congress of 1956 can be a profound improvement.

It's important to check at once and see what must be done to give the people a chance to elect pro-labor candidates. In some states, primaries are held very early in the year. In Illinois, for example, noninating petitions have to be filed between January 18 and 25. A primary campaign may be necessary to avoid having the choice on Nov. 2 limited to a "no-good" Republican and a "no-good" Democrat, or to assure Negro representation and the election of labor candidates.

In every area, unions must make sure their members are registered to vote. Political action committees need to begin functioning. Alliances have to be made.

These necessary steps can bring results which will surprise the cynics and confound the reactionary politicians. If labor acts in time a bloc of pro-labor, anti-McCarthy Congressmen can be elected in November.

-AFL Neus Reporter



### Ехнівіт No. 101А



Elavan East 51st Street, New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 3-1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1954

WASHINGTON - The accusation was made today before the House Judiciary Committee that a "sneak blitz" is being attempted by the Administration "to pass legislation - under the guise of fighting subversion - which will open the way for wholesale attacks and even liquidation of organizations which oppose Administration policies in this election year."

The statement was made by Russ Nixon, Legislative Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), representing 300,000 workers in the electrical, radio, machine and farm equipment industry, appearing at the opening of hearings in opposition to legislative proposals of Attorney General Herbert Brownell known as the Brownell-Reed bills. (H.J. Res. 527 and H.J. Res. 528)

"An attempt is being made," Mr. Nixon told the Committee, "to use the Congress of the United States as a 'rubber stamp' to give the Administration life and death control over all organizations and trade unions."

### EXHIBIT No. 101B

"The Brownell proposals, introduced by Congressman Reed (R., Ill.) and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) are the most far-reaching, anti-democratic proposals ever seriously advanced in the United States Congress and can only be described as the enabling legislation for an American-type fascism," Mr. Nixon stated. "The entire labor movement has repeatedly gone on record opposed to this type of legislation."

Stating that there is every indication that labor and liberal forces will achieve outstanding victories in the 1954 Congressional elections, Mr.

Nixon expressed the opinion that "the Brownell-Reed bills are being frantically rushed through the Congress, without even benefit of adequate hearings or testimony from Mr. Brownell himself, because the Administration believes it needs a weapon to terrorize any opposition to its policies - especially opposition from labor sources."

"It is impossible," Mr. Nixon stated, "to overstate the danger to the economic security and welfare of the country that these Brownell proposals present...No one can honestly expect that measures sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the General Electric Co., the American Mining Congress, Westinghouse, Allis-Chalmers, will be mildly administered against unions..."

Mr. Nixon also charged, and quoted editorials from the <u>Wall Street Journal</u>, the <u>Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal</u> and the <u>St. Louis Post Dispatch</u>, that the Brownell proposals "could endanger the very existence of any organization with an independent policy including churches, PTA's, newspapers, radio stations, as well as unions."

Pointing to the role of trade unions in the fight to raise the living standards of the people, Mr. Nixon stated that "only free trade unions controlled exclusively by their members...have the strength and effectiveness required to protect the economic welfare and democracy of the country."

"The security of our nation requires full preservation of the civil rights of the people," Mr. Nixon said.

### EXHIBIT No. 101C

Disagreeing with the idea that the Brownell proposals actually seek to root out subversion, Mr. Nixon stated that "the real purpose of the Brownell bills is...to give reactionary corporate employers a weapon to smash unions, to blacklist workers, to outlaw in this country any form of political expression that does not meet with the approval of organized Big Business and its representatives in Government."

"One can search the records of all the investigating committees," the union official stated, "all the government reports, all the testimony of anti-labor companies, all the results of all the forces hungry for evidence to support their tales of espionage and sabotage and yet the fact remains: there has not been a single verified instance of union-connected sabotage or espionage in any industrial establishment in America within our recent history."

Mr. Nixon charged that "the Brownell-Reed type of legislation cannot stand 'the light of day' and plans, therefore, are being laid to rush the measure through the last days of the 83rd Congress without adequate hearings, without any testimony from the Administration as to why the bills are needed or, in the case of the Senate, without any hearings whatsoever."

"This 'sneak blitz' can be stopped," Mr. Nixon stated. "The entire labor movement has repeatedly opposed this type of legislation. We believe that the proposals advanced by Mr. Brownell raise questions so fundamental to the continued existence of the United States as a free nation, so far-reaching in their effects upon the future lives and welfare of all Americans, as to require the gravest and most deliberate scrutiny and consideration of the broadest public discussion."

21-2/2-22

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#### EXHIBIT No. 109A

### 6th Annual Conference

To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims, Danish Auditorium, April 7th, 1956

### **Summary Proceedings**

### INDEX

Opening session:
Opening Remarks by David Hyun and George Lee
Speech by Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell
Greetings by Rose Spector, Grace Partridge
Speech by Abner Green
Introduction of Guests
Rose Chernin: "Report of LACPFB for 1955-1956" (Highlights)
General session at 1 p. m.:
Remarks by Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
Remarks by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Josephine Yanez: "Report of LACPFB on Deportations" (Highlights)
Remarks on Supervisory-Parole by H. Carlisle
Introduction of Guests
Keynote Speech "Report from the Nation's Capital"—Russ Nixon
Panel sessions from 2 to 4 p. m. (see below)
Final session at 4 p. m.:
Report from Legal Panel, Esther Shandler
Treasurer's Report, by Joseph Klein
Report from Credentials Committee, Fania Bernstein
Nominations Committee Report, by Harry Carlisle
Trade Union Panel Report: Rito Valencia
Nationalities Panel Report: John Uhrin
Mexican Panel Report : Maria Cruz
Community & Legislative Panel Report: Dorothy Marshall
Appendices:
Legislative Program of Action
Summary of Resolutions
Remarks on Denaturalization, by Peter Chaunt

Note.—Delegates and Observers are urged to make reports to their organizations and seek endorsement of the general Resolutions and Program of Action of the Conference; and solicit orders for Repeal Campaign materials and the pamphlet "Citizens Without Rights" for distribution to the members (a petition and posters and leaflets are being prepared). Also, please take up the matter of a donation for our 1956 Fund Drive. Address further inquiries and requests to: L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 W. 3rd St., Rm 318 L. A. 12.

### EXHIBIT No. 102B

Russ Nixon:

The principle on which the Committee operates is the same as that of trade unionists—if we're to have trouble let's have it together. Nehru was fond of quoting Gandhi's precept "Don't be afraid!" Today McCarthyism is no longer riding high, as it was a short time ago. Now we must tackle in earnest getting rid of the Walter-McCarran Law, which has reversed the old saying "Nothing human is alien to me," to read: "Nothing foreign is human to me." The rising tide of struggle, especially among the Negro people, is a fine sign. When Jim Crow goes the Walter-McCarran Law goes.

The Law was passed over Truman's veto, but the vote was close. We would have won if not for votes of the Southern bourbons in Congress—83 Southerners voted for it, when 18 votes would have defeated it. Only 3 votes were needed in the Senate, but Southerners voted 20 to 2 to override the veto. Thus Jim Crow and oppression of the foreign born go together. 15 million Negroes must be free. 15 million foreign born must also win equal rights.

The temper of labor is beginning to change, too. There was unity for many months in the recent strike of the UE, together with Carey's union. In Philadelphia recently 71 AFL and CIO unions were represented at a union rally.

The big labor federations are officially on record for Repeal—but action is not being pushed, despite the fact that the Law is a union busting device. J. Matles of the UE is an example of use of the Law to chop off a militant union head. This is evident too in the South, where right-wing labor leaders are attacked for their foreign birth—even men like Murray, Rieve, Potovsky, Dubinsky, Padway, as well as H. Bridges.

Five million Mexican-Americans are constantly attacked for anti-labor purposes, to breed fear and create conditions of semi-bondage—and even bloodhounds

are used on the border.

It is not enough to ask for revision of the racist quota system, and happily many eyes are being opened to the need for an all-out attack to win all-out

repeal—the price has been upped to a complete overhaul.

The 84th Congress is lagging in every area—labor, civil rights, repeal. But the months ahead are crucial. Can we repeal the Law in 1956? Maybe not. But we must work day and night as though we can—and must! We must get Eastland demoted—out of the way. Rep. Celler in a letter stated that he believes the ice is breaking; that even Walter concedes the need for certain changes in the Law.

We must reach every Congressman and say to them—"Say it Now"—stop the double-talk—sign the Discharge Petition on the ANFUSO Bill before the adjournment for election. We must make the candidates shape up to this great

need.

California is crucial in the forthcoming elections, and in the political conventions. Recall the verse popular in 1798 because of passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws:

"Strong in your memories impress this fact, Elect not him who passed this Act!"

It is time to stop licking our wounds and start licking our enemies!

### EXHIBIT No. 102C

### ABNER GREEN (SPEECH)

I am indeed very happy for this opportunity to participate with you in the Sixth Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The hearings regarding the American Committee conducted by the Subversive Activities Control Board were concluded on March 28th in Washington. They occupied four days a week in Washington over an extended period of time, including some six weeks of time in which I was testifying for the American Committee.

This Conference has extremely vital and important responsibilities to which it must give its urgent consideration. This past period was a very dangerous period in the life of the American people, but this period is now changing. One illustration is that last Monday the Supreme Court in the Nelson Case threw out the state sedition laws in 42 states. These sedition laws were a remnant of hysteria following the first world war, when most of the state sedition laws were enacted \* \* \* I am confident, knowing the possibilities that exist, that we need not wait that long to throw out the legislation bred of hysteria from the second world war period.

The major goal and major responsibility is the repeal or basic revision of the Walter-McCarran Law, which must be replaced with a sane, humane, democratic

immigration and denaturalization law.

But we have the overwhelming responsibility of guaranteeing, until such time as this law is changed or repealed, that the rights of the foreign born and the victims of this law are adequately protected.

We know that in 1948 the Justice Department was speaking of deporting some 300 people for political opinions; in 1950 the figure was upped to 1,000; in 1953 Attorney General Brownell made a public address in which he stated that 12,000

non-citizens were to be deported on political grounds.

In 1956 the Commission of Immigration and Denaturalization Department in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee reported that on July 1, 1955 the Justice Department's Immigration Service had a pending case list of 14,700 subversive cases.

In other words it is now increased from 12,000 to 15,000—all people who face the threat of possible deportation because of political affiliation or ideas—and it may eventually come down to the point where even all people who have progressive inclinations or even think like human beings might be regarded as "subversive" and thus deportable.

We must emphasize the important responsibility of vigorously fighting the deportation drive in a period such as today, when the Service seeks to hold on

to the Walter-McCarran Law to strengthen it in its efforts.

The determination of the people and people's organizations, generally speaking, has increased in its opposition to the deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

In the past many organizations opposed to the Walter-McCarran Law were concerned only with the quota provisions. In this period we begin to see a marked change in their attitude. More and more they begin to speak, as they should, against the deportation and against the denaturalization provisions of the Law.

There is now opposition to practically every single section of the Law.

For example, Mr. William Maslow, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, has an article in the Columbia Law Review for March, 1956 dealing with the deportation laws, which contains proposals for reforms and concludes with 20 points that he feels are essential in the change of the deportation section of the law; he includes a proposal that any person who entered the United States legally should not be deported at all, which would tend to end perhaps 99 percent of present deportation cases.

Simultaneously with this changed public atmosphere the American Committee is sponsoring and has sponsored for the past year a campaign, a research project and a legal project around a simple proposition: the American Committee says that the Supreme Court of the United States in its various decisions on deportation law has made some very basic and serious errors in legal judgment.

We feel that the deportation laws are unconstitutional. We support this position with many legal arguments and many political and sociological arguments.

(See data on deportations, Journal for 1956 L. A. C. P. F. B.)

We feel that the Supreme Court in a new period, a period with a changed Supreme Court, with Justice Earl Warren as Chief Justice, and other new members, this Supreme Court should take a new look at the deportation laws based on the Constitution and history of the United States. We have been preparing for six months special documents for that purpose.

Only ten days ago on March 26th the Supreme Court took the first step in that direction in granting certiorari in the case of Charles Rowoldt of Minneapolis.

In the petition for certiorari, point two raised the question as to whether the Supreme Court has not made a mistake in the Galvan case, and the Supreme Court has agreed to take this appeal and go into the question as to whether its interpretation of the deportation laws were correct in the Harisiades (1952) and Galvan (1954) decisions.

This work is very important in the defense of the rights of noncitizens. In the hearing before the Supreme Court we are given a second opportunity to test whether the deportation of noncitizens for political opinions is in keeping with the constitutional framework of our country.

Another important aspect is in the treatment of those noncitizens who have

been ordered deported but have no country to which they can be sent.

There are now 47 noncitizens here in Southern California who are free under supervisory parole conditions. They are forced to report to the lumnigration and Naturalization Service once a month. They are ordered to give information as to their activities, instructed that they must be disassociated from all labor and progressive movements, and they cannot go beyond the limits of Los Angeles County without permission.

The American Committee is testing this aspect of the Law in the Federal District Court in New York and there are more test cases in other areas to

challenge these supervisory parole provisions in the Law.

To refuse to observe these dictates of the supervisory parole is a criminal offense punishable by 1 year jail sentences and \$1,000 fines for each violation.

In Chicago last October George Vitkovich and James Keller were indicted for refusing to answer certain questions in their examination under Supervisory Parole; one of the questions was, "Where does your wife work?" and James Keller in refusing to answer this question stated that the last time he told them where his wife worked she was fired within three days, and therefore he was refusing to answer this question. For this refusal he was indicted \* \* \*

We are supporting Keller and Vitkovich in their continued fight against these

provisions in the supervisory parole.

(Note.—Deportees who are questioned by immigration officials during regular reporting interviews have the right to avail themselves of their constitutional privileges, including the Fifth Amendment to the Bill of Rights, and if necessary the right to counsel.)

This conference also has before it the problem of the defense of the rights of naturalized citizens \* \* \* It must guarantee that Rose Chernin remains and can continue her splendid work here in Los Angeles. [Applause.] Others also in this category are: Peter Chaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wacher, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond. James E. Toback, Eulogio de la Cruz. These denaturalization cases are

equally important with that of Rose Chernin.

I want to make one point as a native-born citizen engaged in the fight to defend the right of naturalized citizens: those native-born citizens who feel they are secure in this deportation and denaturalization drive are fooling themselves. This is an attack upon the right of people to be citizens of this country in exactly the same way that deportation charges during the past decade is an attack against the right of noncitizens to live in the United States.

When it reaches the point where the administrative assistant to Franklin Delano Roosevelt loses his citizenship under the Walter-McCarran law because he stayed out of the country for more than five years, then there are few people

who can feel secure in their citizenship.

On March 20th the Department of Justice issued a statement in Chicago and Washington concerning the case of Tokyo Rose. Tokyo Rose was born in the United States, and now she is undergoing hearings and faces political deportation. She was convicted of treason. After serving her jail sentence and being released she was no longer a citizen. The Walter-McCarran Act says that a non-citizen can be denorted to any country that will accept her.

This is an attack not just against the foreign born, but it is against citizenship. In fact, the Justice Department said on March 20th, that 345 American citizens, native-born and naturalized, have been deported or excluded from the United States as draft dodgers since the end of world war two. The rights of all persons—native-born as well as naturalized—to their American citizenship is under attack.

A final point, the defense of the American Committee \* \* \*. After having sat through all the Washington, D. C., hearings, I know that on the basis of the record the Subversive Activities Control Board has absolutely no ground to find against the American Committee.

But neither the Justice Department nor, I am afraid, the S. A. C. B. are in any way concerned with the truth about the American Committee—their sole perspective is to make it impossible to defend the foreign born. The reliance of the American Committee is not on the record it made before the SACB, but its reliance is upon you people here, and the people throughout the country to protest, to fight, to guarantee that the American Committee will continue to exist. \* \* \*

This is indeed an important year in the life of the American Committee \* \* \*. This year we have taken a rather long step for ourselves—for the first time in the history of our organization we are going beyond the Rocky Mountains—the 24th Annual Conference of the American Committee will be held in Los Augeles next

December.

I am happy to be here today. No doubt the Los Angeles Committee will continue to grow and contribute as effectively as it has in the past to the defense of all foreign-born Americans regardless of nationality, especially defense of the rights of Mexican-Americans in the Southwest.

# Ехнівіт Хо. 102D

PROBLEMS OF MEXICAN-AMERICANS, AND MASS DEPORTATIONS OF MEXICAN NATIONALS

ESTHER SHANDLER, attorney, member of the Legal Panel of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, chaired the session. She opened with a short résumé of mimeographed material prepared for the Conference on this question, stated that its vast scope could hardly be adequately discussed in the two hours alloted.

Zochi (Virginia) Ruiz read an ANMA report on importation and deportation of Mexican agricultural workers, and the problems involved.

Mauricio Terrazas, Regional Director of ANMA, read the report of the ANMA Welfare Committee. He then reported on the Vasquez deportation case and how for the first time a Mexican victim of this attack was freed on bail, through the cooperation of the Los Augeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born He stressed the fact that in opening up this tremendous area of struggle by striving to include people of Mexican descent and their organizations we must understand that the leaders of the struggle must be Mexican—that involved here is the question of the Mexican people expressing themselevs in their own language, issuing literature in their own language, and developing their own leadership. An example as to the possibilities of this work is the recently organized Santa Ana Defense Committee. The most important section of the people in this part of the country is the Mexican-American community, embracing 450,000 in the Los Angeles area alone. Mexican history and tradition are full of struggle. The Mexican people are militant today, as witness the march of 4,000 Mexican miners for 900 miles to protest their conditions; also the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union in New Mexico, where they have been on strike for a whole year and where women manned the picket line when the men were ordered to stay away. At one time the entire population was jailed—the authorities having to rent hotels to supplement the jail. We must find the correct way to work, or the Mexican people will stay away and we will talk to ourselves.

# Discussion

Delegates from Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Santa Ana, and other areas concerned most vitally with these problems took part in a lively discussion. It was pointed out that at the heart of the problem is the fact that agricultural workers who should be getting a minimum of One Dollar an hour are pitted against contract labor at lower rates imported from Mexico. A suggestion that the Mexican government stop migration of labor from Mexico was opposed as being incorrect. Others pointed out that organization of these workers is the real problem, that this is the viewpoint of labor leaders like Toledano, who said that they should be organized and their language and culture be preserved, and that organized labor in Mexico would then be able to take care of their end of the problem. A delegate stressed the complexity of the problem of organizing cultural workers, citing four categories: (1) "Wetbacks", here illegally; (2) Nationals here under contract; (3) Mexicans here legally for many years; and (4) Mexican-American citizens. An official of ANMA spoke of his trip through Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma to survey conditions among Mexican workers, and said that they can be organized only if a campaign is conducted on the level of their understanding. Another delegate related how he had been confirmed in his devotion to the underdog by struggles in the mining fields during depression days. He dealt with the deliberate importation of "illegals" as a basis for reduction of wage standards and overall discrimination against the Mexican people as a whole. Leaders are coming up among the Mexican people, but as yet there are not enough to go around in the vast and complex tasks ahead. In organizing Mexican workers, should we confine ourselves to existing unions or go out among the Mexican masses? Alfredo Montoya pointed out that certain issues must be kept clearly in mind in regard to these problems. We must correctly estimate who is the oppressor. Unions and other organizations certainly should protest to the Mexican government because it lends itself to this condition, but the corporations of the U.S. are the main source of oppression and exploitation. The divided categories of Mexican people must be overcome by unity—that no matter how people came into this country from Mexico they have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and as such should be organized into unions and protected from discrimination and deportation. Much work remains to be done, much further discussion must take place. Claudio La Nussa, Filipino, saw a parallel between the Mexican and the Filipino people in the United States. Spoke of the irony of Filipino workers being treated as "aliens" starting with the so-called "independence" of the Philippine Islands. Offered to work with a committee on Mexican-American problem. *Art Takei*, of the Independent Progressive Party, said we must not lose sight of our common enemy who is doing everything possible to divide all people into segments hostile to one another. He cited the present trend stemming from the Japanese peace treaty. The big farmers are using the government in Washington: they know the Mexican workers are beginning to organize and fight back, so they are proposing to contract for cheap labor from Japan. Proposed that the Conference go on record against this move. Stated that Japanese small farmers are forced by competi-

tion with hig farmers into competing by hiring Mexican and Filipino workers at substandard wages and conditions. He felt that they could be swung onto side Would be willing to serve on a subcommittee to help solve some of these problems, urged full support by progressives and voiced support of Negro Labor Council program as parallel to what we are trying to achieve with regard to the Mexican people.

# Proposals

1. To set up a subcommittee to specialize in deportation attacks on Mexican people, composed of ANMA and LACFPFB members, headed by a full-time Mexican organizer. (Several delegates volunteered to work with this committee—Rose Watkins of Orange County IPP pledged financial support and urged others to do likewise, and asked for Mexican speaker to report on this Conference to meeting in Mexican community in Bellflower.)

2. To launch a national campaign around some outstanding Mexican under

deportation proceedings.

3. Recommendation that a pamphlet on subject of the Panel discussion be published in Spanish and English.

4. Recommended that the General Session go on record against importation of Japanese nationals for agrigultural exploitation.

5. That Art Takei serve with above subcommittee to gain cooperation of

Japanese small farmers on these problems.

All proposals, except No. 4 (which was referred to the subcommittee for further study and clarification) were adopted at the GENERAL SESSION.

# EXHIBIT No. 102E

Rose Chernin, executive director of the L. A. Committee of Protection of Foreign Born, then read her "Report for 1955-1956" of which highlights follow (it is available in full on request):

"Greetings from the Staff, to the delegates and observers, officers, and sponsors, and the deportees and denaturalees whose conrageous fight to maintain their

constitutional rights is also a fight for a democratic America for all.

"Since the relaxation of the Cold War following Geneva, new struggles have been launched under more favorable conditions, in a rising spirit that holds

much promise.

"We are gathered in Conference to heighten the campaign to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law while strengthening the Defense of its Victims. This presidential election year offers us great opportunitites to stimulate new activities and enlist

new forces in the fight.

"During the past fiscal year we have won some victories, in administrative hearings and in courts. For the period in question, not a single person defended by us has been deported. Many of our dozens of active cases are approaching a similar critical stage in federal court and administrative actions. We must speed the tempo of Repeal activities if we are to prevent the lifetime exiling of a number of victims this year.

"The recent 4 to 4 tie vote by the U. S. Supreme Court in the David Hyun appeal for due process of law indicates uncertainty among the voting justices, and in that sense is a moral victory. However, in effect it is a defeat, since the tie vote upholds the bad decision of the lower court, and once again renders David Hyun deportable. Of course, other action—every possible action—will be taken to prevent his deportation to South Korea."

[Editor's Note.—A petition to the Supreme Court for rehearing has been filed on David Hyun's behalf; on grounds that Mr. Justice Clark, who had disqualified himself (hence the tie vote), should withdraw his self-disqualification and vote so as to provide a clear-cut decision that would require the writing of majority and minority opinions. The petition also asks that the final decision be made contingent upon the Rowoldt case, an appeal against political deportation recently certified by the Court for review. (See Abner Green's remarks above.) 1

"Other cases reaching a critical stage are those of John Juhn, Diamond Kimm,

Paul Kochi, and Edo Mita.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service has succeeded in adjusting the process of mass deportation of Mexican nationals so that its worst effects are concealed from public view. Mass detention is now carried out in the Chula Vista camp south of San Diego, and other places close to the border. Aspects

of this will be discussed in the panel on Mexican-American affairs. There is still a severe impact on the Mexican-American community. Two weeks ago Jose Castelum, who has lived here since he was ten years old, and has U. S. born wife and children, was arrested for deportation for political reasons. Pedro Benitez, resident here for decades, must surrender on Monday for expulsion to Mexico, as we have exhausted all possible legal recourse. The fight for the rights of Mexican-Americans is a crucial part of our program, requiring the special attention of trade unions and community organizations. In this respect, we welcome the community action on a broad scale now carried on by Allianza and by the Community Service Organization.

"Contrasting with the constant pressure by the Justice Department for political deportation of progressives, is the recent local court decision with regard to the notorious Artukovich, freeing him of the need for bail and denying the Jugoslav government's request for extradition of this man to stand trial for having signed death warrants for 200,000 Jews and other minority peoples dur-

ing the Nazi occupation of Jugoslavia.

"Also, a self-confessed assassin of a Soviet diplomat in Poland was admitted

to the U.S. for permanent residence.

"Such is the racist and reactionary nature of our immigration policy, codified in the Walter-McCarran Law.

"Foreign-born citizens find their rights as citizens under attack; they are reduced to second-class citizenship. Even native-born citizens are being deprived of their rights, especially Mexican-Americans. The Negro people have long been denied citizenship rights. Now the Alabama state legislature threatens expulsion—mass deportation—of Negro residents. We receive daily accounts of continuing harrassment of foreign-born citizens by Immigration Service officials.

"We intend carrying on a nationwide campaign against second-class citizenship, locally popularizing the defense of nine victims undergoing court action to denaturalize them. For this purpose we have printed the pamphlet 'Citizens Without Rights' by Harry Carlisle for mass circulation (in your kits) and we urge most strongly that all delegates and observers request their organizations and groups to order quantities of these for distribution to the membership. In the JOUNNAL FOR 1956 (also in your kits) is an article on 'his question by Peter Chaunt, and biographical stories about the Los Angeles denaturalees.

"The Law is highly complicated. For that reason, we find that we must continuously explain its provisions and workings. This we have done in literally dozens of popular and detailed analyses, in brochures and leaflets, special articles and petitions. These have been widely distributed. Such data may be used without or with credit to us by organizations who so desire. We will also provide speakers on the Repeal Campaign.

"Recently we focussed public attention on certain dangers in the President's proposals for changing the Law. Not only are these proposals (now before Congress) confined in the main to limited modification of the immigrant admissions program, but ask for additional 'discretionary' powers for the Attorney General with regard to admissions, deportations, and suspension of action in cases, which in effect would eliminate the present recourse to federal court for emergency

action and review of evidence in deportation cases.

"The appointment of the Dixiecrat Senator Eastland as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is a severe blow to the campaign for Repeal, as this notorious racist is a staunch supporter of the Walter-McCarran Law (as is, of course, Rep. Walter of the House Judiciary Committee). The fight for first-class citizenship for Negro people thus coincides with the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law.

"The center of the present Repeal movement is the petition to discharge the House 'Anfuso' Bill, which in all important respects parallels the 'Lehman' Senate Bill to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Every congressman must be placed on public record as signatory to the 'Anfuso' discharge petition.

"The Repeal movement has made big strides since the days of the President's

"The Repeal movement has made big strides since the days of the President's Commission in 1952. Many outstanding national figures appeared before the Kilgore public hearings on the Law to state their vigorous opposition on many grounds. Locally, the Democratic Party on a county, then on a state level, went

on record for repeal; and the spokesman for its nationalities commission nationally, Gov. Williams of Michigan, is publicly in favor of outright repeal. The AFL-CIO merger convention placed itself on record for Repeal. The NAACP and dozens of religious and civic groups resolutely oppose the Law. Presidential candidates are all on record against the Law to one degree or another. Kefauver has the best actual record, since he voted against original passage of the Law, and is now committed to Repeal. Stevenson also favors Repeal.

"We will work with all forces devoted to Repeal or Revision of the Law, in mutually agreeable ways. Our resources are ready to serve any group action without strings.

"We rely on the people. Therefore our basic program for the fiscal year ahead includes public campaigning for Repeal in the broadest possible way, in the mainstream of the presidential elections. We will issue a continuous stream of literature adapted to the changing circumstances. We hope that your organizations will fully participate.

"As Executive Director, I salute all those who collectively made our 1955–1956 activities possible: the staff, Josephine Yanez, Harry Carlisle, Miriam Herenian, the Deportees Committee and its chairman Rose Spector, the Ways and Means Committee under Fania Bernstein's chairmanship, the Area committees, and the Finance Committee with Joe Klein and Max Hittelman in particular; also the Conference Planning Committee under the chairmanship of David Hyun. May the Panel Sessions be fruitful."

Standing Conference Committees were elected, and the Session was adjourned, to reassemble after lunch.

# GENERAL SESSION: 1 P. M.

Bill Oliver of the Songmakers led audience participation singing of two songs specially prepared for the Conference. During the singing Rev. Fritchman accompanied Dr. Du Bois into the auditorium amid loud applause.

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, remarked, as Chairman:

Speaks not only as officer of the L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born for several years, but as a native-born American who feels a deep debt to foreign-born Americans, past and present, and to this committee, for their contributions to the total American community. Praises Committee because its time and talent and money have changed the lives of hundreds of human beings \* \* \* families are together, fathers are working, children know the meaning of parental love, because this Committee has known no limits to the performance of its tasks.

It has also taught native-born Americans the lessons of equality of people regardless of place of birth, the need to fight for our civil rights \* \* \* to fight against those who despise equality, who are captive to hate and fear of people who are different. There are childhood myths which die hard with selfish or ignorant men and women.

As a native-born American, he is grateful not only to Altgeld, Carl Schurz, and Tom Paine, but to Rose Chernin, David Hyun, Edo Mita, and others who by their courage help to make this a country for lovers of freedom. Every living American must learn the lessons this teaches us.

With regard to the glorification of an informer into a heroic American housewife, as with the recent TV programs presenting Marion Miller, stool-pigeon, he expressed concern about the morals of the young children who viewed such programs, making perfidy seem honorable. He hoped all have reacted by protesting such programs, to the station.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois then made brief remarks:

There are three things in American history of the greatest importance: the extermination of the American Indian, the enslavement of the Negro people, and the injustice done to the foreign-born. Every epoch has produced severe discriminatory features against different national groups which have sought haven on our shores, so this injustice is no recent development.

The Indian has disappeared along with his culture which is among the finest. The American Negro has become an enormous problem, and the foreign-born is a continuing problem. Some Americans want to forget such unpleasant problems. Our job is to see that they do not forget them but continue to face them.

Harry Carlisle took over the chairmanship of the session when Rev. Fritchman expressed his regrets at being unable to stay. He presented Josephine Yanez, active staff worker of the Committee, for a report on Deportations, highlights of which follow:

Josephine Yanez report:

There are 125 grounds for deportation in the Walter-McCarran Law, which, with the blessing of the U. S. Supreme Court, place the non-citizen at the mercy of the Justice Department. Defense of the rights of non-citizens is a very real matter. Since World War two ended, almost 2 million non-citizens have been deported from the U. S. The vast majority were sent to Mexico cattle-fashion, after being rounded up in mass raids and summarily ordered expelled

## EXHIBIT No. 102F

ADJOURNED TO PANEL SESSIONS, WHICH ARE REPORTED IN APPENDICES

Final Session, 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.: Chairman, Robert W. Kenny, Esq.

The Chairman paid tribute to the Committee, to Rose Chernin and Abner Green. Today's repression is greater in scope and effect than even the Palmer Raids. But for the Committees they represent, the American public would have remained unaware of the attack on the foreign born through deportation and denaturalization.

Esther Shandler reported on the status of cases defended by Legal Panel: 20 facing imminent deportation, nearly 50 on lifetime supervisory-parole. 8 denaturalization cases to be fought through the courts. In the past period heavy expense has mounted for court action. \* \* \* The David Hyun case was not lost in spite of 4 to 4 decision upholding lower court, and further action will be taken. Every effort will be made to keep all deportees here, and to retain the citizenship of those whose naturalization is under attack.

Treasurer J. Klein reported that about \$36,000 was raised in 1955, as against the \$50,000 budget planned. We began 1956 with a deficit that had to be made-up through loans. Now we are in the midst of an intense fund drive to raise a minimum of \$50,000 for the 1956 Budget. Last year we spent little more than \$4,000 for educational work, whereas we should have spent many more thousands on radio, TV, and literature. Goal for fund drive as of the Conference was \$7,500,00, with another \$10,000 to be delivered by May 20th at a brunch, and the balance of \$12,500 to be raised by the time of the June 17th Festival of Nationalities (making \$30,000 for the first six months; the rest to be raised by the Dinner and other Fall activities). All were urged to participate.

The Credentials Committee chairman, Fania Bernstein, reported 310 delegates and observers registered, from defense committees, trade unions, cultural clubs, community and civic organizations, nationality groups, fraternal and church bodies. Attendance at the four main panels was fairly evenly divided.

The Nominations Committee chairman Harry Carliste reported out the same slate for honorary chairman and cochairman (Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell; and Judge Stanley Moffatt, Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall, Hugh McBeth, Sr., Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Rev. Charles H. Davis) and added the name of Robert W. Kenny Esq. They were elected by acclaim. Rose Chernin was acclaimed Executive Director, empowered to appoint staff workers. Treasurer J. Klein was reelected.

# Ехнівіт №. 103

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND CHOON CHA AND CHUNGSOON KWAK, 515 West 111th Street, Suite 35, New York 25, N. Y., October 11, 1955.

DEAR FRIEND: We have important news, and we must urge that you who have cooperated with us so fully in the past, act once again, and immediately.

As you may remember, Chung Soon and Choon Cha Kwak in 1954 filed suit against Attorney General Brownell in order to restrain the Department of Jus-

tice from deporting them to South Korea where they stand in grave danger of persecution and death.

Recently, the Department of Justice informed our lawyers that if the Kwaks were willing to withdraw their suit the Immigration Department would give them a further hearing. This procedure includes a stipulation that should the Immigration Department's findings again be unfavorable, reasonable time will be allowed for the suit to be reopened.

However, there are indications that this may be a move by the Immigration Service to strengthen its own position so that it can the more easily carry out its intention of deporting the Kwaks to South Korea. The situation is, accordingly, crucial. It is of the utmost importance that we do not relax our efforts. We must see to it that Attorney General Brownell knows that those who have fought for the Kwaks in the past, and many other Americans, are still vitally concerned to assure the safety of this courageous couple. In the past it was your support that helped prevent the Kwaks' threatened deportation. Now we are asking you to write again to Attorney General Brownell about the Kwak case. The enclosed letter gives all the pertinent facts. You can either sign and mail it, or—and this would be much better, of course—write your own personal letter on the basis of the facts provided.

Will you not also speak to your friends and ask them to write? And will you please let us know what you have done? Your continued support is vital.

Sincerely

Louise Mally, Secretary,

I have written to Attorney General Brownell [ ].

I have signed your form letter and sent it to Attorney General Brownell [ ].

PM. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1947

# Arts, Sciences and Professions

# MAY DAY

Labor's cause is our cause.

May Day is one of the proudest holidays America knows.

Like Thanksgiving, May Day was born in America. The first May Day was held in Chicago in 1856 – and in the years since, May Day has become a part of the best American tradition.

For those who practice in our fields in the arts, the sciences, and the professions, May Day has an added significance this year. Never before has the tide of reaction in America run so strong; never before was the threat of fascism, of the estinction of all civil liberties so great.

If fascism should triumph in America, we would pay the fullest price. We in particular can live and work only as free men. Therefore, we join with labor in the great May Day demonstration for peace, security and freedom. We add our strength to the strength of the masses of people who cherish democracy.

WE ASK YOU TO JOIN WITH US! WE ASK YOU TO MARCH WITH US! ONLY THE STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE CAN HALT THE TIDE OF REACTION! AND ONLY ON DAYS LIKE MAY DAY CAN THE STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE BE SO CLEARLY SHOWN!

Our section of the parade assembles at 38th Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues at three o'clock on May 1st.

# LOOK FOR OUR BANNERS!

Whether you be physician, dentist, lawyer, artist, writer, musician, teacher, clergyman, actor, dancer, accountant – or just a plain citizen who wants to march by his fellow man, your place is with us.

# JOIN US THERE!

Ralph Alswang
Maurice Becker
Walter Bernstein
Mare Blitzstein
Emanuel H. Block
Richard O. Boyer
Joseph R Brodsky
Harold I Cammer
Robert Carse
Nellise Child
Edward Choderov
Jerome Chodorov
Bert Clark
Prigs Clark
Earl Coprad
Earnest Crichlow
Rex John W. Darr Jr
Dr. Leen Davidoff
Arnand d'Ussean
Flohip Evergood
Howard East
Sol I. Farstenberg
Louis Fleischer
David M. Friedman
Louise Fitch
Millor H. Friedman
Louise Fitch
Will Gerer
Roth Cikow
Herta Claz
Herta Claz
Herta Chaz

 Eve Merriam
Dr. Marc Moreland
Zero Mostel
Sanmel A Neuburger
Edna Ocko
Arthur Pollock
Anton Refregier
Philip Reisman
Paul Robeson
Herman Rosenfeld
Leon Rothier
Barnard Rubin
Matthew Silverman
Viola Brothers Shore
Jerome Snader
Moses Saver
Joseph Spencer
Rev Wilham B. Spofford, Jr.
Wilham L. Standard
Harry Sternberg
William M Sweets
Abraham Unger
Louis Unfermeyer
Hilda Vaughn
Rev. Dr. Harry F Ward
Theodore Ward
Max Weber
Loving Wexler
Charles White
Sathan Witt
William D. Syron
Charles Ward
Max Weber
Loving Wexler
Charles White
Sathan Witt
William Dorach

Bally Worker, New York, Wednesday, May 14, 1947 POGO 11

# Noted Writers Aid Don West's Fight Against Georgia Bigots

Ry John Hudson Jones

Now's the time to defend Don West, the poet who stuck his sharp pen into the side of Southern bigots. Author of Clods of Southern Earth. he is being sued by a Georgia man. Charlie Lewallen, for using the same name in a poem on Kentucky miners entitled "Harlan Coal Digger, 1934." In fact a whole campaign of vilification is being whipped up against this people's The libel suit is plainly trumped up, and smells of the current assault being made on American culture and artists.

Here in the North and East, where Howard Past and others are being attacked by the Hearst press and its literary vivi-section program, Contemporary Writers actively campaigned against this "pull-outyour - gun - when - you - hear - the word-culture" movement. Now the organization of anti-fascist writers are rallying for West with the "Committee to Defend Don West." JOIN COMMITTEE

Eve Merriam, brilliant winner of the Yale Poetry Award is the committee's executive secretary, Yesterday, she announced that the following people had enlisted with the committee to defend Don West; William Rose Benet, poet, editor, and critic; Arthur Miller, author of All My Sons and Focus; Genevieve Taggard, poet; Langston Hughes, Negro people's poet; Edwin Berry Burgum, critic and professor of English Literature, New tinuation of attacks made upon lynchings and make it seem the re-York University; Jeremiah C. In- him while he taught real democgersoll, editor of Sabite; Aaron racy in the Tala school." Kramer, poet; Louise Mally, Jefferson School instructor; State Sena- South knows that the slightest demtor Kenneth Sherbeil; Ewart ocratic idea or words brings out the Quinier, United Public Workers leader; Henrietta Buckmaster, nov- won't be flogged. They're trying to elist; Millard Lampell, radio writer; strangle him with a legal buil whip. Arnaud D'Usseau and James Gow, co-authors of Deep of the Roots.

merly superintendent of a school at ones the Negroes were taught to Tula, Ca., and is now on the faculty call 'poor white trash' And we in way off but fascism can travel fast. of Oglethorpe University. The Ma- turn were taught the hateful word Send your contributions (as little con (Georgia) News described the 'nigger.' Nice little trick isn't it? or much as you wish) to Miss Eve suit against him as "conceived in Hitler used it too. And it's still Merriam, Contemporary Writers, haired by a few disgrantied ele- being used teday, by the whites Hotel Albert, 65 University Place,



DON WEST

And anybody who's been down Ku Klux Klan bosses. But West

They can't stand it when he writes, "Our people, the real southments in North Georgia . . . a con- from the hig houses, who engineer New York, N. Y.

sponsibility is the white workers." And these little lines sends the white folks in the big house into

hysteria: And one more wish afore I pass Out of this factory town-I want to see my people jine

To tour thur misery down Now you can see why Don West must be defended. He's fighting the A Baptist minister, West was for- ern mass majority of whites, are the Talmadge and Klan forces right on the spot in Georgia. We're a long

# Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, May 25, 1948 Page 12

# *Culture Against War-makers*'

Masses-Mainstream Demonstration Against Mundt Bill, Manhattan Center, June 3

MASS DEMONSTRATION of writers and artists against the Mundt Bill and the warmakers, will take place on Thursday, June 3, 8 p.m., at Manhattan Center in New York. Among those participating are Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Shirley Graham,

David Alman, Philip Evergood " Arnaud d'Usseau, Theodore Ward Joseph Gaer, Chu Tong, Heibert Aptheker and John Stuart. The meeting, organized under the slogan "Culture Against the Warmakers," is being called by the magazine Masses & Mainstream.

Samuel Sillen, the magazine's editor, calls attention to the meaning of the present struggle in the June issue of Masses & Mainstream In his editorial he calls on all intellectuals of all political views to speak out against the spreading danger of fascism: "For silence today is the real treason of the intellectual. Failure to fight now, at this terribly late hour, is renegacy to culture and democracy. The battle against the Mundt Bill is the battle to save America from fascism "

PAUL ROBESON will address the meeting and sing. Waldeen. the American dancer who founded the Mexican National School and Ballet, will perform with her group Her dance compositions are based on two poems by the great Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda, who at this moment is being hunted by the reactionary government of Chile. Lucy Brown, the concert pianist, will play several pieces by modern American composers who have joined in support of the meeting.

Bessie, Milton Blau, Marc Blitzstein, ler, Joseph Hirsch, Charles Hum-Philip Bonosky, B. A. Botkin, Rich-boldt, V. J. Jerome, Albert E. Kahn, or through the offices of Masses



"... hey, Joe, give this guy a script, I can see he ain't a communist."

Nicolas Cikovsky, Jack Conroy, Paul man, Maxim Lieber, Saul Lishinsky, Draper, Vincent Ferrini, Ben Field, Eleanor Mabry, E. Louise Mally, Eve Frederick V. Field, Sidney Finkel-Merriam, Shaemus O'Sheel, Myrastein, Joseph Foster, Antonio Fras-Page, Anton Refregier, Edwin Rolfe, coni, J. B. Furst, Lawrence Gellert, Alexander Saxton, Isidor Schneider. THE MEETING'S SPONSORS Barbara Giles, William Gropper, Howard Selsam, Joseph Solman, Include: Louis Adamlc, Lewis Allen, Chaim Gross, Robert Gwathmey, Moses Soyer, Paul Strand, Anna Nathan Ausubel, Milton Avery, Dashiell Hammett, Hananiah Har-Louise Strong, Ira Wallach, Predi Philip Bard, Thomas Bell, Alvah ari, Mark Harris, Helen West Hel-Washington. John Howard Lawson, Louis Ler- \$.60; Reserved Section \$1.20.

ard O. Boyer, Millen Brand, Lloyd L.
Brown, Henrietta Buckmaster, Rockwell Kent, Aaron Kramer, Al-& Mainstream, 822 Broadway, New
Carlos Cuisan, Norman Cazden, 1red Kreymborg, Herb Kruckman, York 3, N.Y. General Admission

# Discussion Outline for the Fight Against the Mundt-Nixon Bill

Issued by: National Educational Dent., Communist Party

1. AN ATTEMPTED BLITZ TO DESTROY THE RILL OF RIGHTS

Comrade Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Party, rightly characterized the sudden passage of the Mundt-Nixon Bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee by a 12 to 1 vote as an attempt to engineer a "Pearl Harbor on the Bill of Rights", a sneak attack before the people can organize a defense. This method is typical of the fascist-minded reactionaries like Mundt, Nixon, and Ferguson. They know that if time is allowed for the people to be clear about the real nature of the Bill, and organize their forces, it cannot and will not pass. Because of these blitz tactics, the most urgent attention must be paid to the issue. It must be the No. 1 issue for all Communists, all progressives, all labor organizations. Only quick, decisive, militant, unsparing efforts can defeat this police state measure which represents a grave peril to labor and the people.

II. A GESTAPO POLICE STATE BILL TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DESTROY ALL PROGRESSIVE LABOR UNIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS

The Mundt-Nixon Bill is a fascist measure. It is a hundred times worse than the Taft-Hartley Bill. It is a thought-control bill. Senator Lauger said, "This bill, if enacted, would constitute the greatest threat to our American civil liberties since the Alien Sedition Law of 1796." This is stating it mildly. The Bill would outlaw the Communist Party and other organizations. If the Mundt Bill becomes law, the Bill of Rights would be dead and buried.

# III. THE COMMUNIST PARTY WOULD NEVER COMPLY WITH SUCH A BILL

Wm. Z. Foster, as Chairman of the Party has stated during the last fight against this bill that if it were passed, the Communist Party would never comply with this Bill because it is illegal and unconstitutional. This remains the Party's position. Foster gave three reasons why the Party would not comply. These were:

- 1. Would not perjure itself by admitting any resemblance to the Hitler-like caricature of its nature and purposes set forth in the bill.
  - 2. Would not become an accompliee in proposed murder of Bill of Rights.
- 3. Would not expose its members to persecution and blacklisting in employment.

# IV. MAIN FEATURES OF THE BILL

S. 2311 is entitled "The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. Section 2 makes a "legislative finding" that there is a "World-wide revolutionary political movement" whose nature and purposes are described according to Hitler's Mein Kampf caricature.

Note that this section of the bill is so fantastic that it states as "fact" charges the prosecution did not even dare to make in the Foley Square frameup.

On the basis of this Big Lie, the bill would make certain requirements of (a) "Communist-political organization," and (b) "Communist-front organizations." Everybody knows there is only one "Communist-political organization" in the

United States—and that is The Communist Party.

Section 7 would require the Communist Party, within 30 days after enactment, to register with the Attorney General—giving past and present names and addresses of all its members, the sources of its funds and record of expenditures.

Section 8 would subject individual Communist Party members to fines and imprisonment if they did not individually register in the event that their names were omitted from this list. Section 5 and 6 would prohibit Communists from holding government jobs, running for public office, securing or using a passport, etc.

Section 11 would require the Communist Party to stamp all its mail and publications with what amounts to a "poison" label.

"Communist-front organizations" would be subject to similar, though slightly modified restrictions. Any organization, trade union, peace group, fraternal society, etc., whose program or policy coincides in any way with those of the Communist Party would be required to register—although not to give the names

and addresses of its individual members. If its officers refused to comply, membership in such organization would become itlegal, and individuals who failed to resign promptly would also be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Section 13 places power in a 3-man, president-appointed Board the power to determine which organizations shall be known as "Communist-political organi-

zations," and which as "Communist-front organizations,"

Standards for making this determination include: "the extent to which its policies effectuate the policies of a foreign government"—(read peace) "the extent to which its policies do not deviate from those of such foreign government or of the Communist-political organization"—(read peace, equal rights, other aspects of CP immediate program) "the extent to which it fails to disclose its membership and its meetings are secret", etc., etc.

# V. BILL NOT AIMED AT COMMUNIST ALONE—ALL LABOR AND PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS PARTICULARLY MILITANT UNIONS

1. The take description of the nature of the Communist movement and the other provisions of this bill would give power to a politically appointed board, according to Senator Langer, to "outlaw associations of citizens whose views are considered by it to be daugerous. Under these vague powers, trade unions and other organizations which may seek to alter the status quo or oppose this or that government policy by lawful means—would be branded as traitorous agents of foreign governments or movements."....

2. Senator Kilgore in a letter to Chairman Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee said that the Mundt Bill was fundamentally a sedition bill and

that "such bills would enslave labor and should be called Slave Bills."

3. Here it must be pointed out that labor unious particularly progressive-led unions are more vulnerable to attack loday than in 1948. This is so because of expulsions from the C. I. O. and similar red-baiting attacks in the A. F. of L. By referring to Murray's statements, progressive unions that have been expelled "for following the CP line" could be called Communist front organizations and be ordered to register.

# VI. THE FAKERY THAT THE MUNDT BILL IS AIMED ONLY AT MAKING THE COM-MUNISTS WORK OPENLY

1. From the outset Mundt has tried to create the impression that the bill is not intended to outlaw the Communists. It would only make the Communists "operate in the open." This is a huge fake as was proven in the Daily Worker editorial on March 7, 1950. Said the Editorial:

"Let's follow the Senator's logic as he tries to put over this measure. This bill provides for 10 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine for persons who seek to establish a totalitarian dictatorship under the domination of any foreign government, foreign organization or individual. Mundt's bill then specifically states that the Communist movement seeks to carry out the above aims.

"Then the bill provides for the registration of the C. P. and every C. P. member and every organization which the House un-Americans choose to call

a 'Communist front.'

"Come out into the open and admit you are a criminal who should spend 10

years in jail—that is what the bill says in so many words."

2. Mundt says that he only wants to make Communists register as do Republicans and Democrats. This is fakery too. Democrats and Republicans are not obliged to register. Registration of Democrats or Republicans is volun-No citizen is obliged to register his political affiliation under present But if this goes through it will not be long before everyone will be obliged to register first his political affiliation, next his religious faith.

On the question of working openly, it must be said that the Communists do work openly. Whenever they keep their membership private, it is because every organization has a right to keep their membership private. Labor unions do not make their lists public and regard efforts to do so as threatening a

black list. In fact the C. I. O. pointed out in 1949:
"The provision in the bill that resistance to efforts to obtain membership lists is a hallmark of a 'Communist political organization' is particularly objectionable to labor organizations which have learned through long experience that the submission of such lists is the first step to a black list through which an organization may be completely destroyed.

3. Under present conditions it is difficult to make one's political affiliation known. If Mundt is really interested in having Communists function fully publicly then he should accept the challenge of the DW Editorial, March 9th, 1950, which called on him "to introduce a bill immediately declaring it to be a crime for any employer—public or private—to discriminate against any employee because of Communist affiliation and setting up machinery to make the prohibition effective."

# VII. BILL TO OUTLAW THE PEACE MOVEMENT—CURB LABOR'S GROWING STRUGGLES— WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?

The Mundt Bill is another long and decisive step in the process of fascization of the country. Wall Street imperialism is driving toward fascism as part of its drive to war. The war drive has been stepped up and in consequence the attacks on civil liberties have become ever sharper.

\* \* :

- 1. Wall Street imperialism wants the Mundt Bill to stop the growing peace movement which has been spurred forward by the announcement to produce the H-Bomb and is finding strong expression in demand for negotiations with the Soviet Union and for the ending of the cold war.
- 2. The Mundt Bill is also the answer of reaction to the miners' victory and to the growing strike movement which is taking place despite and often against the policies and wishes of the labor bureaucrats.
- 3. The Mundt Bill is the attempt of reaction to crush the movement of the Negro people for civil rights.
- 4. The Mundt Bill is a sign of the fears of Wall Street of the growing economic crisis in the country.
- 5. Responsible are not only the Republicans like Mundt, Nixon, and Ferguson, but also the Democrats. The vote in the Judiciary Committee included Truman Democrats like Frank Graham, Kilgore, and others. They received the green light to support the bill from the Truman Administration in the speeches of Attorney General McGrath who called upon the Supreme Court to reverse the Schneiderman decision and from Truman's press conference of March in which he took full credit for launching the anti-Communist drive.

# VIII. FOR FEPC NOW-NO MUNDT BILL

To defeat the Mundt Bill, it is essential to take up another national issue of civil rights—the fight of the Negro people for civil liberties. The fight against the Mundt Bill is intimately tied in with the fight for an FEPC now. They are in reality two sides of the same fight against the repression of the people and for the maintenance an extension of civil rights. The FEPC issue is being sabotaged by the same forces that are pushing through the Mundt Bill. The fight for FEPC must be renewed. Now is the time for pressing for the widest mobilization around the issue for FEPC now—no Mundt Bill.

# IX. UNITY ON THE WIDEST SCALE IS POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY

The fight against the bill is already underway. The National Committee to defeat the Mundt-Nixon bill is in action again. Offices have been opened at 930 "F" St., N. W., Room 514, Washington, D. C. The immediate attack on the bill from all quarters shows that it is possible to achieve the widest front against the bill. This is also imperative since it must be expected that the Hearst-sponsored American Legion conference will go into action in behalf of the bill. A wide, unprecedented lineup can be achieved if (a) the issues are made clear and if the demagogic arguments are effectively answered especially that it is only aimed at the Communists; that it is merely to get them "to work in the open"; that it has been modified to meet objections regarding constitutionality, etc. It should not be taken for granted that the bill is known. It should be quoted and sections should be explained carefully, precisely, in line with arguments given in D. W.

2. Effort must be made to link this bill with the fight for peace. That is central. The Mundt Bill is aimed to silence the peace forces. This must be explained clearly to the people. Reaction wants war. The Bill would bring war nearer. It should also be linked with relief, rent control, wage increases, etc. In each organization it should be shown how the Mundt Bill would stifle the fight for the needs and demands of these organizations.

3. Effort should be made to reach all organizations, particularly from below, reaching the branches of local organizations and individuals without regard to political opinion or differences on other questions. It is important to involve all kinds of people and make them active and leaders in this fight.

4. Effort must be made to reach social-democratic workers, members, and branches of the Liberal Party, ADA, and similar organizations under reformist

leadership

5. Everyone should be lined up—city and town councils, city councilmen, alder-

men, state legislators, etc.

In order to line up these forces consideration should be given to Oven Letters to public officials such as Mayors, City Council, etc., asking them to take a stand. It is also advisable to address open letters to such organizations as ADA and other so-called liberal bodies where they fail to act.

# X. MILITANT TRADE UNION AND WORKING CLASS ACTION DECISIVE FOR VICTORY AGAINST MUNDT BILL AND FOR FEPC

But to win, the unions and particularly the progressive unions must step forward into leadership in this fight on a scale like and even far greater than the Taft-Hartley fight.

1. Local unions must be lined up. Shops must be rallied, noonday meetings should be held addressed by union representatives, shop stewards, etc. gate meetings should be held.

2. Resolutions, telegrams, petitions, and other forms of protest should be

adopted for FEPC now and no Mundt bill.

3. Delegations should be sent by shops to senators and other representatives. These should be the first steps leading quickly to conferences in which unions play a decisive role, to big rallies, demonstrations, parades, and for other protest actions.

It should be clear that in this fight only the widest participation of the people

can win.

4. In neighborhoods, various means must be considered to interest and arouse the people. In addition to those already indicated, such measures should be considered, radio broadcasts, meetings around chain stores with loud speakers, baby carriage parades, Saturday leaflet distribution, meetings, parades, etc., in big shopping streets, transportation points, etc., house-to-house canvassing, letters to editors and chain letters and similar broad grassroots methods.

# XI. WHAT THE CP CLUBS SHOULD DO IMMEDIATELY

1. Discuss the issue--clarify all members-get the widest mobilization and make it central for the next period. See that it is taken up and line of action worked out for each club and individual. Every member must be involved. The greatest initiative should be given to club functionaries. Every encouragement and praise should be given to clubs and individuals for results achieved in rally-Functionaries should remember this is a People's fight and the rank and file must be aroused and organized, including CP members.

2. Combat two dangers—underestimation of the dangerous character of the bill or of the danger of passage of the bill—and the other danger—fatalism that

it can't be defeated.

3. On the basis of this fight, raise the financial quotas and push forward the drive for the Press.

1. Follow Daily Worker and Worker for news, editorials, etc.

2. See Public Affairs Committee bulletin for practical directives of the Party in the fight.

3. The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill-930 F St., N. W., Rm. 514. Washington, D. C., for material for mass distribution, speakers, etc.

4. On the connection of Mundt Bill, FEPC and the fight for peace and democracy see pamphlet by Joe Clark on H-Bomb; also pamphlet by Bob Hall on FEPC.

Ехнівіт №. 108

Page 4 Daily Worker, New York, Monday, October 18, 1948

# 34 Notables Sign Appeal For JAFRC 11

Thirty-four prominent American writers and artists joined in an appeal to President Truman, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Attorney General Tom Clark in behalf of 11 executive board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The 11 board members have been convicted of contempt of the House. Un-American Committee for refusal to yield books and records of the organization to the congressional group.

Charging that they were forced to "conclude that the defendants are being imprisoned because their political views include opposition to Franco Spain," the writers and artists urged the high government officials to "use their high office to reverse this willful negation of constitutional freedom."

The appeal was made public on the eve of an expected ruling by the Supreme Court which will determine whether the defendants serve prison terms of three to six months or have their case reheard.

"By condemning the executive board of this committee to jail," the open letter declared, "all three branches of our Federal government have in effect laid themselves open to the charge of imposing political imprisonment in the United States."

Signers included: poets, John La-Touche, Marianne Moore, Jean Starr Untermeyer and Louis Untermeyer; novelists, Thomas Bell, Kay Boyle, Millen Brand, Robert Carse, Shirley Graham and Jay Williams; painters, Guy Pene du-Bois, B. A. Botkin and Boardman Robinson.

Others included Arthur Garfield Hays; Robert Morss Lovett; Prof. Dorothy Brewster; Agnes Smedley; Frederick Law Olmsted; Herman Cherry; Herzl Emanuel; Florence Kent; Richard Crane; James L. Tuck; Louise Mally; John Hall Wheelock; Ricard Brooks; Maurice Sterne; Anthony Toney; Edna Amadon; Eve Merriam; A. S. Mezerick; George Mayberry; Solita Solane Wilkinson, and Maxine Wood.

# **Bookfair Invitation**

Dear Editor: Company

In the midst of book burning and censorship of books; in the wake of the violence of Peekskill and the condemnation of an idea implicit in the trial at Foley Square, it is well that there are those who remember the dignity of the printed word, the nobility, of thought, and the delights of literature.

In order to Honor books and the writers of books, the Writing and Publishing Division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc. is bringing together a large group of writers, along with the books they have written, at a Christmas Bookfair, Sunday, December 4th at the ACA Galleries, 63 East 57th St. from two in the afternoon until 10 p.m.

May we of the Bookfair Committee take this opportunity most cordially to invite the readers of The Compass to be our guests on this occasion (there is no admission charge); to drink a glass of sherry with us, to meet, and wish all success to many of our favorite and most distinguished writers, to leaf through the pages of their books, and perhaps buy and have autographed some of the volumes that we will have assembled.

Among the writers who will also be our guests will be Clifford Odets, Stefan Heym, Howard Fast, Shireley Graham, Pierre Van Paassen, Muriel Rukeyser, O. John Rogge, Louis Untermeyer, B. A. Botkin, Ira Wolfert, John Howard Lawson, and many other outstanding novelists, poets and prose writers.

We sincerely hope that the readers of The Compass will join with us in honoring those who, in a difficult time and a difficult profession, have never forgotten the responsibility of the writer to his audience and to the progressive future of mankind.

E. LOUISE MALLY, for the Bookfair Committee

[From Daily Worker, June 8, 1949, p. 41

# Jailings Spur Rights Parley

The Civil Rights Congress of New York announced that imprisonment of three Communist leaders has resulted in scores of prominent individuals adding their names and support over the past weekend to the call for a Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Saturday, June 25, in City Center Casino.

The original call to the conference was issued by the CRC and Paul Robeson. O. John Rogge, Clifford Odets, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, and Dashill [sic]

Hammett.

Among the additional sponsors of the conference announced by CRC are:

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian and editor of Masses and Mainstream: Milton Avery, musician; Elmer Bendiner, journalist; Isidore Blumberg, exec. sec. of New York Tenants Councils; Joseph Brainin, of the American Committee of Jewish Writers; Josephine Brooks, writer; Richard Brooks, writer; Harold Cammer, attorney; Robert Carse, writer; Jerome Chodorov, playwright;

Robert Cronbach, artist; Julius Fast, writer; Stanley Faulkner, attorney; Ben Field, novelist; Vincent Glinsky, artist; Max Goberman, conductor; Chaim Gross,

sculptor; Hananish Harari, artist; and E. Y. Harburg, song lyricist;
Zoltan Hecht, musician; Prof. William G. Hook; Louise Jeffers, Negro trade unionist; Robert Joyce, journalist; Philip O. Keeney, librarian; Ruth Lechlitner; Elizabeth McCausland, writer; Cameron McKenzie; Vito Magli, Garibaldi Society—IWO; E. Louise Malley, writer; Dr. Philip Morrison, scientist; Oscar Pettiford, musician; Wallingford Riegger, artist; Lee Sabinson, Broadway producer; Prof. Margaret Schlauch, Dr. T. C. Schneirla, educator; Henry Sheppard, Negro trade unionist: Samuel Sillen, editor of Masses and Mainstream: Jassica Smith, editor of Soviet Russia today: Dr. Randolph Smith, educator: and William L. Standard, attorney:

Sid Weiss, musician; Isobel Carleton Wilde, writer; Jay Williams, writer; Maxine Wood, playwright; Edwin Seaver, literary editor; Jay Gorney; and Dr.

John A. Kingsbury.

# EXHIBIT No. 111

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, October 22, 19521

# Says UN Visits Show Cease-Fire Possible Now

"Our discussions with United Nations delegations lead us to believe more than ever that a cease-fire in Korea is possible now," said Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade, yesterday.

Moreover, the delegation of Americans visiting UN delegations challenged the State Department to join with Peace Crusade canvassers and learn the real

peace sentiment of the American men and women on the Korean war.'

The delegation visited representatives of the Indian, U.S. and Soviet delegations to the UN. Richardson said that representatives of the three countries were presented with a statement appealing for "leading forces within the UN to undertake special and extraordinary measures, utilizing all possible channels, diplomatic and otherwise, within the UN, to bring an end to the killing and slaughter in Korea through an immediate cease-fire.

# CITE POLLS

The group pointed out to Frederick Rope, representing the U.S. delegation, that a nation-wide peace referendum, which the American Peace Crusade is conducting, showed 90 percent favor an immediate cease-fire with remaining issues to be negotiated later. They said a Gallup Poll and other polls also had shown that the majority of the American people were opposed to continuing the Korean war.

Rope defended the State Department's position of continuing the war until there could be a "settlement with honor." He ignored the evidence of the Gallup poll, he challenged the scientific validity of the APC referendum. Richardson then challenged the State Department to join with APC pollers in going into any neighborhood to find out the sentiment.

Valerian Zorin, Soviet delegate to the UN, reaffirmed the position taken Saturday by Andrei Vishinsky in support of the Polish resolution on Korea. Zorin brought out that the press, in reporting Vishinsky's speech, neglected to quote from the portion of his address referring to new peace proposals presented by North Korean and Chinese representatives at Panmuniom on the very day the U. S. broke off negotiations. These proposals included participation of the Red Cross in repatriation of prisoners.

He said that any question of cease-fire should be discussed by the nations directly involved in the Korean war, pointing out that the Soviet Union was not a belligerent. He cited a request made to the President of the UN Assembly today by the government of North Korea for an opportunity to discuss the war

hefore the UN.

# INDIA'S POSITION

A spokesman for the Indian delegation, said India was "watching and waiting," and pledged that if the parties involved in the Korean war so requested, India would stand ready to offer its good offices to help bring about peace.

Those in the APC delegation included:

Nora Stanton Barney, women's leader and granddaughter of Elizabeth Cadv Stanton, fighter for women's rights; Richardson; Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanshaft Federations; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; James Gary, business manager of Local 1227 of the United Electrical Workers; Halois Moorehead Robinson, executive secretary AWP; Louise Malley, writer; George Kleinman, representing Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Agnes Vukcevich, AWP; and Elsa Wilcox, executive secretary of the Connecticut Peace Council

Exhibit No. 112
The Lamp, No. 82, March-April, 1954, p. 2

# THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

Additional arrests brought the total of non-citizens arrested in Walter-McLarran L. deportation proceedings to more than 335. Four non-citizens left the U.S.: William Weber, of New York, for Germany; George Vasiloff of Loram, Oh. 112. Bulgeria: Albert DeaRosiers, of Hammond, Indiana, for Canada; and Ed Murk, of Los Angeles, for Sweden.

Argument was heard by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Fred Gonzales, of Scatile, whose deportation to the Philippine Islands is challenged on the ground that he entered the U. S. as a "national," owing allegiance to the U.S., and therefore cannot be deported as an alien for having committed two "crimes" in 1946 and 1950, Blanch Freedman, New York attorney, represented Gonzales before the Supreme Court. A petition for certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court on April 1 in the case of Giacomo Quattrone, of Boston, In Los Angeles, Petros Lezos, Grock seaman, was granted a stay by the Federal District Court to provide Lezos on opportunity to find asylum and avoid deportation to Greece, where he faces death. In Chicago, the immediate deportation to Yugoslavia of Matthew Braovich was prevented by an appeal to the Federal District Court after Braovich had been taken into custody for deportations.

The Board of Immigration Appeals sustained the deportation of Dmitri Melavchuk, of Cleveland, and Itwin Franklin, of Chicago. Appeals from deportation orders were filed with the Board in the cases of Leonard Costa, of Rochester, N. Y., facing deportation to Italy, and Felix Maise, of Detroit, facing deportation to the British West Indies. The Board heard appeals on March 31 in the cases of Nick Tsermegas, of New York; Steve Tsermegas, of Chicago; and Anna Negin, of Los Angeles.

Deportation hearings were held in the case of Dan Nestor, in Los Angeles; in the case of Peggy Wellman, in Detroit. Among those arrested were: Morris Angel, organizer for the Furriers Union, in New York, Jose Noriega, of Wilmington, California, a member of H.WU, Local 26: Mrs. Bertha Michelson, a former garment worker, in Los Angeles; Mrs. Sonia Greenspoon, 73, seriously ill. in Los Angeles.

# U. S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO RULE ON RETURN OF NON-CITIZENS FROM ALASKA

The Supreme Court refused to rule on whether a resident non-citizen who goes to an outlying American possession may be barred from returning to the continental U. S. Court action was initiated by Local 37 th/WU, whose more than 3,680 members travel each year during the summer to the cannery industries in Alaska, and who may be excluded upon their return under Walter-McCarran Law provisions. The majority decision claimed that an injury had only been threatened and had not occurred. Justice Black in his dissent stated: "All the 1955 alien conners workers actually have been subjected to the wearisome rontine of inimigration procedure as though they had never lived here." The provision of the Walter-McCarran Law which was appealed is the same under which Dick Haynos, singer, has been ordered excluded from the U. S. when he returned from a visit to Hawaii in 1953.

# BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS HEARS CASES OF TSERMEGAS BROTHERS

On March 31, the Walter-McCarran Law deportation cases of Nick Silas Tsermegas, of New York, and Steve Tsermegas, of Chicago, were argued before the Board of Immigration Appeals. Both have been held without hail, the former on Ellis Island since February 23, 1954, and the latter in the Cook County Isil, Chicago, since December 10, 1953. Nick and Steve Tsermegas, natives of Greece and long-time residents of the U.S., face physical persecution, and possible death, if deported to Greece, where members of their family have already been victims of the Greek government. In addition to the Tsermegas brothers, in the recent period, a number of other Greek-Americans have been arrested in deportation proceedings, making a total of more than 20 who face separation from families and friends, and persecution in Greece, if deported.

### New York Committee

On February 2", more than 250 delegates at the New York Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend-Its Victims wited to establish the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Officers elected were Capitan Hugh Mulac, chairman. Alec Jones, executive secretary, Constantin Ossip, treasurer.

### Washington Delegation

On March 8 in cooperation with the Mil-west Committee for Protection of Eurogy Born, the New York Committee juned in a delegation to Washington to protest the Justice Department southuned denail of built to Steve and Nick Tearnings, arrested in Walter-Michael Carana Law deportation proceedings on December 10, 1953 and February 5, 1954 respectively. Sever, arrested in Chango, has been held without bail in the Goal County, incl. Nick, arrested in New York to the been held without bail in the Goal County, incl. Nick, arrested in New York to the been held without bail on Ellis Island The Washington delegation led by Hon: Robert Morss Lovett, of Chicago, included Demertrous Nicari, of the Greek American Defense Committee, Ruth Hott, administrative vecetary, NYCPFB, Ale, Jones The group met with Mr German, of the Immigration Services Division of Detention and Partole, who vated flatly that by Justice Department had no intention The New York Committee is now preparing a company for greetings to be sent to both Nick Tearnings and Bovis Sklat, an editorial staff member of the Russian daily, "Russky Golos" who has been held without hall on

# Felix Kusmon

The New York Committee on March 18 formally protested the collarion Network Flist Island officials and New York Cire police. In a visit in Edward Shanghnessee, district directors the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Alec Jones and Felix Kusman related an inactifient which took place when Kusman reported to Ellis Island on March 15 Nasman facing deportation to 18 tonian, has been forced to report weekly to Ellis Island an her Walteriness about his french associates, or activates, which are regularly part to him by the interpretable of the second of t

### Defense Cases

The NYCPPB has appealed to the Rederal District Court in Washington the cases of Choon Cha and Changsoon Kwik in an effort to prevent their deportation to South Korea when they face physical persecution. In all, the New York Computers is defending 35 non-citizens facing deportation and 10 naturalized citizens. Facing revincation of their crizenship under the Watter-McCarran Law.

# NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS



March 19. 1955 Yugoslav-American Half 405 W. 41st Street New York, N. Y.

New York Committee For Protection of Foreign Born - 23 West 26th Street - New York 18, N. Y. - Murray Hill 4-3458

O Chermen

FROS EPHRAIM CROSS

FAR\* HUGH MULZAC

Fee It ve Se retaily

Admin strative Secretary

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# Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find a Call and Program for the New York Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans to be held on March 19, 1955 at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 West 4lat Street, New York City.

This Conference has hefore it the specific tank of formulating a program for tapeal of the walter-McCatton Los and a program to assure that not one of those falling victim to the Law and left without accounte defense.

The New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, under whose auspices this lonference is called, is thing co-fending more than 65 residents of New York State who find themselves threatened with deportation or loss of citizens, ip to the first step toward their deportation — under provision of the Welter-McCarran Law which has been concemned by all spections of the American people and President Eisenhower himself.

We call your special attention to that section of the Call devoted to a Memorandum of Conference Issues, Increyou will find a section on Supervisory Parole. This, one of the most onerous provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, is now lefter the United States Supreme Court, as is the case of Knu! Heikkinen, listed in the section Frame-Ups.

At 6:30 P.M., Saturday, Merch 19, 1955, we will hold a Conference Banquet. This Banquet will honor the 65 Wilter-McCarran Law victims. Tables will be designated by the name of the particular person. In making your reservation, you will find a place on the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank to indicate at which person's table you would like to be sected. A special dramatic presentation is being prepared for the Banquet. We urge that individuals and organization; make reservations as juickly as possible.

The expense in calling such a Conference and carrying out its program is considerable. We urge that organizations and individuals planning to attend the Conference and Banquet bring with them as generous contributions as possible to help defray these costs and make possible our continued work.

We call upon those who will be unable to attend either the Conference or Banquet to use the enclosed envelope to make a contribution. All advance contributions, if so indicated, will be read at the Banquet.

Locking forward to your participation in our deliberations to bring about a democratic immigration and naturalization policy, we are

Sincerely yours.

Prof. Ephraim Cross Capt. Thugh Mulzac

Conference Co-Chairman .

80033 123A

of Att when was given each registered deligate who attended

Service are using all kinds of tricks and threats to

deprive non-citizens, naturalized crizens, and even

# OF RIGHTS

The New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born believes that the attack upon the rights of the foreign born is an ottack on the rights of all. The Justice Department's application of Wolter-AcCarran Law Supervisory Parole canditions is a desperate attempt to force non-citizens it cannot depart to disassociate themselves from the labor and progressive mavement under threat of fine or joil, or both.

"abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the The Bill of Rights states clearly that Congress shall make no law people to peaceably assemble . . ."

Supervisory Parole is in direct contravention with the Bill of Rights. You can help restore the Bill of Rights to nan-citizens under supervisory parole if

1. Protest this arbitrary abuse of power to the Attorney General, Washington, D C

2. Urge your Congressman to demand public hearings on all legislation before Congress to revise ar repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

3. Order additional folders for distribution to friends, relatives and co-warkers

4. Make as generous a contribution as you can to help the work of the New York Committee.

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N Y to help in your efforts to pratect the rights of the Enclosed please find my contribution of \$ As a further assurance that your wark is mointained. I pledge to contribute \$1.00 monthly to the

Kindly keep me informed at your activities and send me information on the Walter McCarron law additional folders for distribution New York Committee's Sustaining Fund. and Legislation which would repeal it.

Please send me

Address

Name

Š

Stote

Zone

# Help Restore

United States and refuse to permit anyone to those who would undermine the Bill of Rights of native-born critzens of their rights Foreign-barn Americans should be oware of the laws of the ies Only in this way will the American people be able to preserve their democratic rights and defeat rialate these laws by depriving them of their liber. the U.S. Constitution.

# NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Naturalized American citizens have the same ights as notive barn American citizens. Naturalized twer any questions put to them by anyone until citizens and native-born Americans need not anafter they have an apportunity to consult a lawyer or organization

# NON-CITIZENS

tians put to them by anyone Non citizens have a right to refuse to onswer questions put to them by ney or organization before they answer any ques-Non-crittens have the right to consult an ottarrepresentatives of the Immigration and Naturalizanon Service

answer ANY questions until he has been given a If a nan citizen is arrested, he can refuse to If a non citizen is orrested, he has the right to call an attorney on organization, or a friend chance to consult on ufforney

# SEARCH WARRANTS

A warrant of arrest is not a search warrant. If the officer making the arrest tries to search your ome demand and insist that he stap

naturalization, citizenship, or deportation, write or coll on the New York Committee for Protection of If you want advice or ossistance concerning Foreign Born, 23 West 26th St. New York 10, N.Y. MUrray Hill 4-3457



Country in this The Justice Department is using provisions of the Watter-McCurran Law in an effort to straightjacket the minds and bodles of non-ABBO

Unbellevable?

neighbor seem like everyone else on the block? If he's foreign born, he just might not be! He may be a prisoner behind burs you can't see "living in the twilight zone of Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Farnle. Well take a look around you. Does

When you see him leaving home in the merning, he may not be going to werk. He may be off to report to Ellis Island or some other place designated by the Department of Justice.

You ask what's reporting? Well, it goes something like this, with a representative of the Justice Department asking the questions

accept them as deportives. If a non-citizen is not deported within six months after having been ordered deported the non-cutizen is placed deported since on country in the world will

on Supervisory Parole

Many non-citizens ordered deported cannot

You ask what is supervisory parede?

supervisory parale.

Address? Changed since I saw you last"

# Exhibit No. 114B

a job and support our farmites. Aports of the FBI and the Immigration Severate barass and bound management where a non-citizen is employed and often this, two, results in the loss of a job. esing half a day's work at least. For many, weekly reporting makes it impossible to held Lax Walter-McCarran

All we, who are on Supervisory Parole, are guilty of its being alive; of theiring the Hic of a good meightor and friend towards people are mere whether in the house we live or the job on which we work. All we are guilty of a presenting these of how markind should act toward markind. All not ideas, for which we toward markind. All not ideas, for which we

face deportation, stem from the rich progresnive history of the American people imbued in

When we report, we see old people, such and infirm and medicine, with infents in their arms go through a grilling by an introperation officer that is a sight to behold Inhumanly vindictive and on-American as the Walter-McCarran Law 1s, the interpretation of it by an imnugration officer and his or her dis-eretionary application of the Law is much WOTER

> j conditions,

They demand that we tell with whom we associate, talk, work, and most They must we tell them what books, now-papers and magazines we subscribe to or read. They want us to act as informers and shodpigeous against our relatives, friends neighbors and shopmates, or else go to jail

violating these conditions? Are we to remain at home in a mental and physical straight

jacket?

But how can any decent person live without

vielate my supervisory parole conditions can be fined \$1.000 or jailed for one year,

can b 8

The Walter-McCarran Law aays that

immigrants since childhood days.

Suppose someone talks to me and it is later revealed that the Attorney General doesn't like

that person? I will have broken my parole and ean be fined and jailed. Many of us on Supervisory Parcle in New Reporting weekly to Ellis Island means

report in person weekly to

must

Island

the sponsors of the Walter-McCarran law who will have their heads examined Under Super-All this may sound incredible and crazy is' But it is trugically true But it isn't visory Parole it is I, and others like oiyself,

Supervisors Parole conditions include:

- Submission to psychiatric and medical ex-\*mination
- Weekly reporting in person to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Newspapers' What

Where were you last night?

Read any books?

Had any trouble with the police? books did you read! What papers?

What meetings did you attend?

Where'd you go shopping" Whom did you visit?

Giving information under outh as to habita, Restriction on the right to travel, like not association and activities.

Discontinuing membership or leaving the city.

affiliation with any organization the Attorney General doesn't like.

persons the Ending all association with Attorney General doesn't like!

These are only a few of the questions put to non-citizens under that special section of the Walter-McCarran 1.aw which deals with

Fravel more than 50 miles"

some of the conditions of taw supervisory parole! Violation of any of these conditions is a crimi-These are only some of the conditions nal offense punishable by a fine of \$1,000 me year in juil, or both Walter-McCarran

But look at Supervisory Parole from the account below from one who lives under it:

# Supervisory Parole

who must submit to psychiatric examinations or face a \$1,000 fine and a year in jast if we refuse.

essent of American citizonship and who was reased in the spirit of progressive American relations will ever arents such treatment even interface in imprisonment. It would be sheer engratted: to the people of our adapted land reportably today when its demonstrate matter thous and pro-relative aire being assailed. For uson supervisanty parish y purche to shaint to these mademental parish parish provisions. No person who aspires to the honored pos-

We exercise our constitutional rights to re-use to become informers or to in any way eopardize our friends

However Walter-Medurran Law police state parole conditions are in force even if they are

We who constantly feel the lashing whip of the Walter-McCarran Law often ask ourselves, what does the government want of os to make us acceptable to this adopted land of ours? Who, we ask, is welcome to these shores? How must one live to be deserving of America?

# Non-Citizens Are Now Challenging Supervisory Parole n the Federal Courts

VLEXANDER HITTLEMAN, 64, nature of Russia, an audions and letturer is victim of both the Smith Acts and Walter-McGarran Law. He has lived in the United States 42 years. FRANK BURICH, 55, native of Yugoslavia, a founder of the Mne Workers Umon, he has lived in the United States 41 years and is married to a United States citizen and futher of two kughters.

munist Party leader, is victim of both the Smith Act and Walter-McCarran Law and has lived here for 40 years. SETTY GANNETE, 45, native of Poland, Com-BESSIE GEISER, 65, native of Russia. A dress operator, she is married to a citizen and has one

CLAUDIA JONES, 37, a native of the British West Indica and leader of the Comminist Party, She has lived in the United States for 28 years and is a victim of both the Smith Act and Walter-Mel'arran Law. IDA GOTTESMAN, 60, n native of Hungary, garment weaker, she has lived in the Unite States for 44 years. hughter

curpenter who has twed in the United States for 26 years and is married to a citizen. FELIX KI SWAN, 45, a native of Estonia

ANNA TAFILER, 55, mether of two sons age of when is a World War II veteran, is a native of Russer and has lived in the United States for 40

MARTIN 10UNG, 49, married to a citizen is the father of two some. Born in Russia, he has been in the United States for 31 years and has a long history of trade union activity.

# MICHAEL NITKK, 47, a nature of Estonia, has lived in the United States 22 years. Editor of the Estonian newgraper "Cus Ilm" he is married to a criter n and father of two sons. ROSE NELSON, 51, a native of Russia has lived in the United States for 41 years, Active in wom-ers's work, she was one of the founders of the terms latzatus Women's Federation. She is marthese fived in the United States 41 years. A house quanter, he is unified to a citizen and had three some. One som was killed in World Mar II. Battle for the Bittle, another wounded and the third now weathing a draft call. JUNEATH SIMINAPPI, 55, a native of Russia is married to a citizen, has three sons, all World Wurld Wurld Veterans. He has fived in the United States HORDS SALAR, 68 a native of Russia, has lived in the United States for it years. A widower, he is an editorial staff nember of the Russian daily "Thusky Golos." RENJAMIN NALIZMAN, 59, a native of Russia, 15 yours and is a painter by trade. ned to a citizen.

# Ехнівіт №. 115А

# Whom We Call

Foreign-born Americans were instrumental in building this mighty nation. Today, in the mines, the fields, the railroad gangs, the mills, the factories, the plants, the arts, the sciences and professions; the skills and talents of the foreign born still play a large part in keeping the wheels of this nation's progress spinning.

In New York State, there are almost three million foreignborn Americans—sixteen percent of the total population.

Yet there are those who have always sought to persecute and exploit the foreign born—despite the fact that they themselves are descendants of foreign born Americans.

It is such attitudes toward the foreign born which led to the passage of the Walter-McCarran Law two and one-half years ago. And it is because of such attitudes that today we find 53 New York State residents faced with Walter-McCarran Law deportation and 12 threatened with loss of their American citizenship as the first step toward deportation.

As cruel and harsh as the Walter-McCarran Law may be to an individual, its effects upon homes and families are immeasurable.

Children are torn from parents. Homes and families are scattered as one or both parents are incarcerated pending disposition of proceedings against them. These parents, mothers—grandparents—are not newcomers to this land. In many instances, they have lived here more than half a century—working and contributing to the best of their ability to make of this land a proud land for their children to inherit.

Today, as reward for their efforts, 11 million naturalized citizens are threatened with revocation of citizenship. The reward for three million non-citizens is police state supervision. They are forced to carry on their persons at all times an "Alien Registration Card", forced to report their current address yearly to the Attorney General and in the event they move, notify him within 10 days. Many are forced to live under Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole conditions.

Failure to comply means jail or fines or deportation.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is responsible for administering to the foreign born. However, it is part of the Justice Department. As a result, we now find the adoption of FBI and police-state tactics in dealing with the foreign born.

But an end to the persecution and harassment of this nation's 14 million foreign born Americans has become a persistent demand. For it has become widely recognized that

# EXHIBIT No. 115B

there can be no undermining of the rights of the foreign born without undermining the Bill of Rights and the liberties of all Americans—native born as well as foreign born.

From all corners of the nation, religious, civic, fraternal, trade union, scientific and cultural organizations have called for repeal or drastic revision of the Walter-McCarran Law and for the adoption of an immigration and naturalization policy in keeping with our democratic traditions.

Therefore, as our contribution to this movement in defense of democratic rights in the United States, we join in sponsoring this Call issued by the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, for a New York Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans which will be held in New York City on March 19, 1955.

It will be the sole purpose of this Conference to discuse and develop a program of action geared to speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and ensure that not one resident of New York State who falls victim to the Law is left without adequate defense.

To this New York Conference, we invite all organizations and individuals who wish to join with us to formulate such a program so urgently needed to maintain the democratic liberties of the American people by defending the rights of the foreign born and repealing the Walter-McCarran Law.

Conference Co-Chairmen

PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS

CAPT. HUGH MULZAC

# SPONSORS

(partial list)

Dr. Edward K. Barsky Dr. A. I. Beacher Maurica Becker Dr. Vincent Bellafiore Jane Benedict Mrs. Anita Block Dr. Francine B. Bradley James L. Brewer Dr. Dorothy Brewster Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum Thelma M. Dale
Jack DeConinck
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
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Maud Russell
Dr. Bela Schick
Montgomery Schuyler
Bill Shneyer
Yella Pessi Sobotka
Leon Straus
Rose Taib:
Jeanette Turner
Frank Wedl
Mitt Volf

EXHIBIT No. 115C

# MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE ISSUES

# **Deportation**

More than 340 non-citizens in 22 states have been arrested for deportation on the basis of political affiliation or opinions. During 1953 and 1954, one and a half million Mexicans were thrown back into Mexico, having been arrested without warrant, denied hearings and legal counsel.

# **Denaturalization**

Denaturalization proceedings have been initiated against 60 naturalized American citizens on the flimsy Walter-McCarran Law charges that at the time of naturalization they concealed a material fact. This despite the fact that many have been United States citizens for more than 25 years.

# Frame-Ups

Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, has been found guilty of the "crime" of not applying for a passport when ordered deported, and, at the age of 64, has been sentenced serve 10 years in jail.

# **Supervisory Parole**

Non-citizens whom the Justice Department cannot deport, since no country will accept them as deportees, are placed on Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole. Their habits, associates, reading material and friends become subject to Justice Department approval. Fourteen non-citizens in New York are challenging this police-state surveillance before the United States Supreme Court.

EXHIBIT NO. 115D

# Call and Program

# New York Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

auspices:
New York Committee
for Protection of Foreign Born

# CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

Suite 202, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. All Conference sessions will be held at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 West 41st Street, N. Y. C.

## REGISTRATION

Starts at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, March 19, 1955, at Yugoslav-American Hall. Registration Fee: \$1.00 for each delegate, visitor or observer. Registration Fee may be paid in advance or when registering at the Conference.

## REPRESENTATION

Organizations are invited to send as many delegates as desired. Individuals are invited to attend as visitors.

# IMPORTANT

Your organization can help meet the great financial expense involved in organizing this important New York Conference and continuing its work by making a substantial contribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank or may be brought to the Conference.

Send all communications to:

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 W. 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. Telephone: MUrray Hill 4-3458

EXHIBIT NO. 115E

Saturday, March 19, 1955 From 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Yugoslav-American Hall 405 West 41st Street New York N. Y.

# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Saturday, March 19, 1955

9:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.-Registration

10:00 A.M.- 1:00 P.M.-Morning Session

1:00 P.M.- Lunch

Saturday, March 19, 1955

2:00 P.M.- 5:30 P.M.-Afternoon Session

Saturday, March 19, 1955

6:30 P.M.-10:00 P.M.-Banquet honoring the 65 Walter-McCarran victims.

(If you would like to be seated at the table of any specific Walter-McCarran Law victim, please indicate the name on the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank.)

# EXHIBIT No. 115F

# **FACING DEPORTATION**

			.,	
Name	Age	Country of Birth	Years in U.S.	nesident of
Cedric Belfrage	48	England	28	New York City
Alexander Bittelman	62	Russia	43	New York City
Israel Blankenstein	68	Russia	49	New York City
Frank Borich	56	Yugoslavia	42	New York City
Robert Dickhoff	51	Germany	28	New York City
Andrew Dmytryshyn	64	Ukraine '	40	New York City
Harry Egger	56	Russia	30	New York City
Frank Fleer	61	Russia	44	New York City
Betty Gannett	46	Poland	41	New York City
Bessie Geiser	66	Russia	48	New York City
Clara Gelman	41	Russia	27	New York City
Samson Glassover	58	Poland	49	New York City
Harry Goldstein	66	Poland	49	New York City
lda Gottesman	60	Hungary	45	New York City
Mike Grubisich	55	Yugoslavia	29	New York City
Frank Ibanez	51	Cuba	30	New York City
Claudia Jones	38	British West Indies	29	New York City
Mary Karman	43	Yugoslavia	34	New York City
Nick Karman	52	Yugoslavia	34	New York City
Myer Klig	51	Russia	18	New York City
Felix Kusman	46	Estonia	27	New York City
Choon Cha Kwak	42	Korea	17	New York City
Chungsoon Kwak	43	Korea	20 43	New York City New York City
Sigmund Loiko	68	Russia	42	New York City
Milan Malesevich	64 50	Yugoslavia	35	New York City
Nick Marinos	50 50	Greece Russia	32	New York City
Sam Milgrom	67	Russia	48	New York City
lgnatz Mizher Steve Myrsiades	55	Greece	29	New York City
Rose Nelson	51	Ukraine	42	New York City
Herman Nixon	73	Russia	53	New York City
Michael Nukk	47	Estonia	23	New York City
Steve Plese	65	Yugoslavia	47	New York City
Irving Potash	52	Russia	40	New York City
Johan Roldugin	47	Estonia	13	New York City
Benjamin Saltzman	60	Lithuania	42	New York City
William Sanders	56	Russia	51	New York City
Jack Schneider	58	Russia	34	New York City
Louis Seligson	41	Argentina	35	New York City
Joseph Siminoff	56	Russia	49	New York City
Boris Sklar	69	Russia	41	New York City
Jack Stachel	56	Russia	44	New York City
James Startzeff	57	Russia	38	New York City
Anna Taffler	56	Russia	41	New York City
Morris Taft	75	Lithuania	49	New York City
John Williamson	51	Scotland	42	New York City
Martin Young	49	Russia	34	New York City
Paul Yuditz	69	Russia	46	New York City
John Zazuliak	61	Ukraine	44	New York City
William Zazuliak	60	Ukraine	36	New York City
Paul Cinat	60	Hungary	42 51	Clinton Corners,
Francesco Costa	84	Italy .	51 50	Rochester, N. Y.
Leonard Costa	50	United States	50	Rochester, N. Y.

# **FACING DENATURALIZATION**

Name	Age	Years in U.S.	Years a Citizen	Resident of
Isidore Begun Louis Braverman Daniel Boano Sophie Gerson V. J. Jerome James Lustig Paul Novick Sol Almazov Pearl Constantine Radzie Isaac Ronch Louis Weinstock	51 54 49 45 57 52 63 60 57 46	51 41 18 33 39 33 41 33 41 41	30 24 10 10 26 26 27 11 14 20	New York City New York City

# A PETITION

# The Congress of the United States

The Walter-McCarron Law hos been condemned by all sections of the American people and organizations representing labor, church, civic, educational, fraternal and cultural organizations. President Eisenhower has called this low "racist and discriminatory" and former President Trumon vetoed it. Opposition to it is widespread and mounts doily.

The Walter-McCarran Law is being used by the Justice Department to persecute thousands of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens. The Law imposes police-state conditions of living on 14 million foreign-born Americans and establishes un-American and un-democratic second-class citizenship. It is a threat to the Bill of Rights and thereby is a threat to the rights of all.

Therefore, we the undersigned, respectfully call upon the Congress of the United States to repeal the Walter-McCarron Low and adopt immigration and naturalization legislation based on the following democratic principles:

- Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance
  with law, be permited to become an American citizen without red tape or delay.
- 2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with departation for any reason whatsoever.
- A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with concellation of citizenship for any reason whotsoever, unless it was obtained by froud.
- Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or
  political belief, with full utilization of established quotos.

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Please return this petition to:

The New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y., MU 4-3457

**164** 



# UNAVA

United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc. National Headquarters (

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The United Nagro and Allied Veterans of America is proud to announce the sponsorship of its first cultural event in Washington, to take place at the Vermont Avenue Eaptist Church, Vermont Avenue at F. Street, Northwest, Thursday, October 16, 1947 at 8:30 p.m., when UNAVA presents the distinguished American Artist. Paul Robeson in a cenefit concert. Mr. Robeson will be assisted in the concert by the vermint Avenue Baptist Crurch choir, under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Cosy.

Cirket Prices Ril seads reserved)

Figst from \$3.50, \$0.50, \$2.00 -- Balconv \$2.00, \$1.50 (Jak boludes)

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lumg35m+n... Mated on program, \$2.50 ticket plus \$1.00 +- botol \$5.00.

All checks, code; orders postal notes shall be made payable to the inject begre and Allied Veterans of America and mailed to 925 Y u Street, N. W., Washington I, D. O. For further information phone DEcatur 7831-7851 between the nours of 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m.

[Daily Worker, Monday, August 23, 1948, p. 3]

# Arrests of "12" Assailed by 395 Negro Leaders

President Truman and Attorney General Clark were condemned this week by 395 Negro citizens for jeopardizing the rights of minority groups by the recent "hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party."

The statement, endorsed by citizens in 37 States, will be published this week in a number of Negro weekly newspapers under the caption "The First Line of Defense." Defend Minorities.

The project is sponsored by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Roscoe C. Dunjee, publisher of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, attorney Charles P. Howard, Des Moines. Ia., and Paul Robeson.

"We raise here no defense of the principles of the Communist Party," the statement declares, "Our concern is to defend the 'right' of political and other minorities, especially the Negro people, to fight for the kind of society they consider democratic and just.

"We agree fully with . . . Henry A. Wallace; Defense of the civil rights of Communists is the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people.' "

Two Negroes are among the 12 Communist leaders indicted for "conspiracy" in reconstituting the Communist Party. They are Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Henry Winston, administrative secretary of the Communist Party.

Sponsor Paul Robeson pointed out that the Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42 St., is conducting the legal defense. He expressed the "hope that liberty-loving Americans everywhere will rally to the support of CRC in this case which involves the freedom of us all."

### ASK ACTION IN SOUTH

The 395 Negro leaders compared the arrests to those of the Nazi Gestapo, and declared their obvious purpose to be "to frighten people away from the Wallace Movement and progressive people's organizations generally, and to strengthen the current drive to war."

The President and Attorney General are called upon "to give more than lipservice to civil rights" by taking effective steps "to defend the lives and liberties of the Negro people in the South"; to "repeal the poll tax, establish a national FEPC and outlaw lynching, and to "abolish discrimination in Federal employment and segregation in the armed forces."

Endorsers of the statement include:

Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. (A. M. E.), Wilberforce, Ohio; Bishop C. C. Alleyne (A. M. E. Z.), Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom (A. M. E.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Bishop J. H. Clayborn (A. M. E.), Little Rock, Ark.

Business executives: Augustine A. Austin, Antillian Holding Co., New York; Jake J. Simmons Jr., Simmons Royalty Co. (oil investments), Muskogee, Okla., attorney Willard B. Ransom, assistant manager Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., Indianapolis.

Progressive Party congressional candidates: Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn, Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia, Dr. John E. T. Camper, Baltimore, Dr. Ulysses Campbell, Newark, and senatorial candidate Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.

Trade union leaders: Moranda Smith, FTA-CIO, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Coleman Young, Wayne County CIO, Detroit, Hilliard Ellis, UAW-CIO, Cicero, Ill., Charles Collins, AFL Hotel Employees New York, Thomas Richardson, UPW-CIO, Washington, and Raymond Tillman, ILAW, New Orleans.

Artists: Canada Lee, Shirley Graham, Allan R. Freelon and Charles Enoch Wheeler.

Educators: Dr. Oliver C. Cox and Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Rudolph Moses, Dillard University, New Orleans, Dr. Helen A. Bryant, Wayne University, Detroit, Dean Edward K. Weaver, Texas College, Tyler, Tex.

Mildora Payne, Denver, Alma V. John, New York, Mary Church Tertell, Washington, Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C., Fred Nicklewhite, Manchester, Vt., Capt. Hugh Mulzac, and publisher Henry Graham, Newark.

# Page 4 Bally Worker, New York, Monday, February 25, 1948

# laterfront Boils Over Smith Arrest

By Art Shields

The waterfront is hotter than I've seen The arrest for deportation of Perdinand It since the big 1936 strikes.

C. Smith, Negro secretary of the National

This former chief steward, who has been leading his fellows' struggles, since the big strike of 1921, is the symbol of the men's victories over the shipowners Maritime Union, is the reason.

Men coming back in focsles from Bremerhaven, Valparaiso, Shanghai, Salonika, Marseilles or Genoa are cursing Attorney General Tom Clark as a shipowners' and the Jimerow system.

Seamen in a dozen coffee houses have told me that they'd never have built their unions if it hadn't been for men like Ferdinand Smith who came here from Jamaica some 30 years ago.

Many Negro seamen, whose jobs had been saved by Smith's intervention, were among the grim crowds denouncing Tom

make up nearly half of the membership The Negro and Caribbean seamen, who of the National Maritime Union and the

Marine Cooks & Stewards, are especially hot, though the native American whites are not far behind.

"Every honest American seaman has an especially warm feeling for Smith," said his friend Capt. Hugh Mulzac, famous skipper of the SS Booker T. Washington, MULZAC LAUDS SMITH

Capt. Mulzac said he wasn't just thinking of Smith's part in the fight to get a Negro skipper for the ship he com-

"I'm thinking of his successful fight to establish the VMU on a policy of no racial discrimination and to hold it to manded, and other ships too. that line," he said.

Oliver Boutte, another Negro seaman, ning the support of the Negroes for the added that Smith was decisive in win-NMU at the start.

hey had to be convinced the new union would give them equality in the hiring The Negroes had been sold down the river so often by AFL bureaucrats that

Boutte is serving as acting secretary in Smith did the convincing.

Smith's place, while the pioneer leader is confined in isolation on Elits Island. FOUGHTFINKS

Smitty' with their baseball bats in "Jerry King, Ray Carlucci and the other private detectives never scared 1928 when the fink Mariners' Club almost took over the union," said Jimmy Seamen respect courage.

"You're damned right," added a seaman, who told of seeing Smith put two thugs out of his file or the waterfront Gavin, chief tanker patrolman.

Blackle" Myers told how "King, Carlucci and other stools" had Smith put on Joe Stack, able .eaman, who shares the to-chairmanship of the port's Smith Deense committee, with Frederick N. charges in the union in 1938.

The same type is behind the frame-up "Only shipowners spies tried to frame Smith," commented Stack.

he soup pot full when he ran the "soup um was how "Smitty" mrraged to keep ditchen" on the zaterfront in the big Another thing men' remember about oday, added another seamsn.

36 winter strike.

It was a tough job. But smith managed to get supplies through his connections in the labor movement and other progres-"He made the . tuff taste splendid." sive circles.

Smith, everyone testifice, is a master "And he fed men better at sea than

a Negro seaman remarked.

any chief steward ever did before on a Luckenbach ship," remarked George Burns, an old imer who sailed with I picked up my ears at this, I had sailed on the hungry Luckenbach line, Smith in 1931.

I asked Al Lannon, Conmunist waterront leader, a veteran seaman, who had served on the strike strategy committee "Smitty did it by fighting with the port ateward till he got enough for the men to eat," explained the old sailor. n 1936, to comment on Smith.

"Well," said "annon, "W it hadn't been for men like Smith, Joe Curran would still be a bosun on a non-union ship—because

# EXHIBIT No. 120A

CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT

Temporary Address 331 East 70th Street Nam York 21 N. Y

August 21. 1949

Tear Congressman:

Close to 900 Americans of standing throughout our country have joined in signing the enclosed statement expressing organition to President Truman's arms program and arging that you vate against its passare. Enclosed you will find a copy of the statement together with the list of those whose names have been received by us to date.

We realize that the House of Representatives has already acted upon the urms appro mation. However, there will be another opportunity for you to express your resition on this legislation when the report from the joint House-Jenate conference committee comes before you. At this time, we have you will vote against the arms appropriation.

It may be of interest to you that the statement was initiated jointly by nine leaders in American life, acting through the Continuations Committee of the Conference on Fraceful Alternatives to tie Atlantic Pact. These were Miss Emily Greene Ralch, Hen. Chairmen of the Women's International Learne for Years and Freedom; Dr. Abraham Gronbach, of the Febrew Union College, Cincinnati, Chio; Rev. Dr. Mark Dawber, Home Miscions Connoil of North America, N.Y.; Frof. Kermit Eby, 'niversity of Chicago: Rev. R. Furley Fisher, General Secretary, African Methodist Episcopal Sion Church, Washington, P.C .: The Rev. Frof. Calford E. Luccock, Yale Towinity School, New Maven, Conn.; Pr. Albert W. I dner, former Mederator Congregational -Christian Churches, California; Rev. Franklin Sheeder, Reard of Education and Publications, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. John E. Thompson, Down of Norkefeller Memorial Charel. University of Chicago.

On behalf of the Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Fact, I am trunsmitting the letter and the list of signers, hoping that you will be responsive to this retition for peace.

Sincerely yours.

Jule T. Bourbourt Miss Jule T. Bouchard

For the Committee

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# EXHIBIT No. 120B

# OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ARMS APPROPRIATION

As citizens who are deeply concerned with the welfare and freedom of America and the peace of the world, we urgs you to reject the proposal to send arms to Europe. Nothing could be more tragic for world peace at this time than sending these arms. Nothing will more surely divide the world into two warring camps.

We believe that peace is possible: that war between the United States and the Soviet Union is not inevitable; that through conferences and discussions, as at the recent Four Power Paris Conference, differences between our country and the Soviet Union can find a just and honorable solution. In rejecting the idea that war is inevitable and in reiterating our firm conviction that the United States and the Soviet Union can settle their differences through peaceful means, we are confident that we echo the hopes of the wast majority of the American people.

It is precisely because we believe in the possibility of peace that we are slarmed at the proposal to send srms to Europe. In the few days that have elapsed since President Truman sent his request to Congress for an arms program for Europe, a dangerous atmosphere of panic and hysteris seems to have been deliberately created. The theory is being apreed that the arms appropriation must be passed so that we may muster adequate military forces against the Soviet Union. An arms program such as this will lead to an armsments race which soon will take us into war. Peace has never been preserved by arms -- only destroyed.

A huge and coatly program for the arming of western Europe, underwritten by American money and arms, will add en intolerable burden to the economy of our country and the nations of Europe just at the time when we can least afford it.

The American people cannot afford more arms when their own incomes are declining and money is being denied needed social services and velfares; when the taxes that pay for the cold war are already biting deeply into the average American's income.

It is unthinkable that when the needs of the world are for economic Jurvival, for food, clothing, shelter, that this money should be spent on arms. To force upon the nations of western Europe the staggering burden of an armamenta race threatens them with an impossible burden at the very time when they are concerned with the prevention of economic catastrophe.

There is a road to peace that is not paved with arms. From every side there is convincing evidence that continued negotiation to settle outstanding differences between East and West, will prove more and more fruitful. The recent special report of the American Friends Service Committee has pointed the way, as has every major religious pronouncement these last few months. It lies through reliance on the U.K. for mediation and conciliation, through working for peace rather than preparing for war, through increasing trade with Russia and Eastern Europe.

# The United States must take that road to peace.

But the arms program and the alarmist war atmosphere now being developed to justify this program will cullify any efforts to bream down the barriers between East and West through continued peaceful pegotistions.

We urge upon you that you cest your vote against the erms progrem and thus translate into action the peaceful desires of the American people instead of following the lead of those who would further divide the world through an armaments race.

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# EXHIBIT No. 120C

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(Organisations, ote, are listed for the purpose of lightification only)

Page 2 Daily Worker, New York, Monday, July 3, 1950

# ROBESON, MULZAC, DAVIS AT KOREAN RALLY TONIGHT







CAPTAIN MULZAC

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, World War II Negro skipper of the Bocker T. Washington, will join with Paul Robeson, world peace leader, at Harlem's first "Hands Off Korea" rally since the Korean conflict, tonight (Monday). Called for 8 p.m., at 125 Street and Lenox Avenue, the rally is sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, the Provisional Harlem Committee for Peace and freedom, the Harlem Trade Union Council and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Joining Robeson and Mulzac will be former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Harlem Communist Party, the Rev. Gilbert Sherman, of the Salem AME Church; Ferdinand C. Smith, and Halois Moorehead, both of the Harlem Trade Union Council,

Tremendous response has already developed for the meeting since a communitywide leaflet distribution over the weekend. The slogans of the rally are "Korea for the Korean People," "Africa for the Africans," "Freedom for the Negro People," and "Prevent World War III."

### EVHIDIT No. 122

# CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE

80 Fact 11 Street

Room AOR

New York 3 N. Y.

Tel: ORegon 4-4767

EXECUTE COMMITTEE

COMMON TO MINYOY

February 9, 195/

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#### Dear Friends

We are enclosing a reprint of an appeal which appeared in the NATIONAL GUARDIAN issues of January 25 and February 1. This appeal correctly states that "You can help raverse Smith Act convictions."

Yes - You can help reverse the Smith Act convictions of Elisabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 co-defendants by contributing to the fund we are raising to finance the huge cost of carrying the case to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and. if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Read this appeal carefully. It is designed to convince you by facts that repeal of the Smith Act can be won in the courts. Steve Nelson's appeal victory in the Pannsylvania Supreme Court is abundant evidence that a determined fight in the courts can be successful.

Your own freadom of speach and political opinion are at ataka in this case.

Note carefully the basis of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference appeal. "Support of this case requires no position on the political program of the defendants.

It requires only a defense of their Constitutional rights.

I am certain that when you have acquainted yourself with these fects you will see clearly the necessity of making as generous a contribution as possible.

Sincerely yours.

Olfort T. It Louis CAfford T. McAvoy

Chairman

CTM:MS anc

[Daily Worker, New York, Monday, March 19, 1956]

# Map Court Fight on Coast Guard Screening

# By Herbert Signer

East Coast seamen screened out on the maritime industry will start legal action next week to compel the Coast Guard to drop its screening procedures, which have been declared unconstitutional by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The action, to be backed by a mass campaign, was made known at a rally Friday night sponsored by the Seamen's Defense Committee with the coop-

eration of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, former skipper of the famed World War II Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington, and the first Negro sea master in the U. S. merchant marine, is chairman of the committee and will be one of those who will initiate the court action in Washington.

Despite the storm which hit New York hard Friday, about 100 screened maritime workers, and some wives and friends, turned up at Adelphi Hall.

74 Fifth Ave., to launch this fight.

The court victory on the West Coast, the first major setback to the whole federal witchhunt, came as the climax of an action started in 1951 by 10 screened maritime workers. Since the ruling last October, screening on the West Coast has stopped, but it continues on the East Coast and everywhere else.

Speakers at the rally were Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, economist and former CIO leader; Capt. Mulzac; Victor Rabinowitz, counsel for the Seamen's Defense Committee, and a rank and file seaman.

Dr. Annette Rubinstein, was chairman.

The rank and file seamen predicted the fight to put an end to screening would win strong support from the members of the National Maritime Union and other waterfront unions because it is now generally recognized that the shipowners have been able "to do a job on conditions" of unscreened seamen.

"Let's not think this screening was directed only at the left-wingers in the NMU," he told the rally. "The shipowners knew what they were doing. They used this screening to get rid of any seaman who fought for wages and conditions—and everyone knows it."

Capt. Mulzac, who had sailed the seas from 1907 until he was screened in 1951, cited some of his experiences of struggle for equal rights in the merchant marine. "The sea has been my destiny, and the screening denied me that destiny," said the skipper of the interracial crew, including 18 nationalities, which he insisted should man the Booker T. Washington when the government in 1942 finally bowed to the mass demand for Negro sea captains. Later, four other Negroes were given ships to command during World War II. None are sailing today.

The government, its whole screening program upset, has not yet decided whether it will appeal the ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court, or whether it will change its setup to try to get around the Circuit Court decision. A total of 1,886 maritime workers, including many war heroes and founders of the maritime unions, have been victimized since 1950, when the screening started during the Korein War crackdown on civil liberties.

New York Journal American

Sat , Sept 8, 1951-3

# Skipper Barred By Coast Guard

# By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Hugh Mulzac, a merchant marine captain whose wartime career was widely publicized by the Communist party and its publications, has been refused further maritime duties by the Coast Guard, it was learned today.

Declared a "bad security risk" by the Coast Guard, Mulzac, a Negro, may have his master's license revoked after a hearing scheduled next month in Washington.

During World War II. Mulzac was skipper of the S. S. Booker T. Washington which made 22 trips in the trans-Atlantic run. The ship has been re-commissioned but when it sailed for Hampton Roads last week, a new captain was aboard.

# STUMPED FOR FOR.

In 1944, Mulzac took a leave of absence from his convoy duty to campaign for the late President Roosevelt and served on the Political Action Committee of Sidney Hillman along with Ferdinand C. Smlth. The latter recently was deported as a Communist.

The Communist party has organized a "citizens" committee" to defend the beached Negro skipper and will hold a reception in Mulzac's honor at the Harriet Tubman center. 290 Lenox ave., tonight. The Daily Worker said the reception will announce plans to "save Mulzac from persecution by the Coast Guard."

The Coast Guard, which has been rooting out subversives in the merchant marine for the past two years, would not comment other than to affirm that Mulzac would no longer be allowed to hold maritime posts under Coast Guard jurisdiction.

Ехнівіт №. 125А

# RACIST LAW BEGINS TO GRIND



The infamous McCarran-Walter immigration law threatens the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens and ultimately of all of us

By Alec Jones

FEW laws in the past history of this country have aroused such broad opposition from the diverse elements in the community than the racist McCarran-Walter immigration law. From every corner of the nation and abroad as well there has been a swelling crescendo asking, urging, demanding that this law with its racist, restrictive provisions be stricken from the statute books. In fact, so widespread was the protest, that this law became a primary issue during one week of the presidential campaign and candidates of both parties were obliged to promise "changes" in it to do away with its grossly discriminatory provisions.

President Truman's commission to investigate the law held hearings in many parts of the country. Every conceivable organization added its voice to the avalanche of opposition. In Chicage, some 23 Jewish organizations were represented by the noted attorney, Max Swiren, who delivered a powerful denunciation of the law on their behalf. And at the same hearing, as at similar hearings in many cities. Protestant and Catholic ministers joined the chorus. Typical of the latter was the statement by Father Raymond T. Bosler, editor of the Indvina Catholic Record, calling the act "an infamous law, it is a disgrace" a contemptible law." So wonder that even Senator Richard Nixon was obliged to say that he advocated "changes" in the law even though he had voted to override Truman's veto of it.

But now that the shouting is quieted, actions from President-elect Dwight Easenhower and Vice President-elect Richard Nixon will speak more articulately than campaign phrases. The Negro people, the Jewish people, minority groups, the 14 million foreign born and millions abroad want to know whether Eisenhower was making campaign has while the issue was hot-our whichther he meant business. Possibly never before has a president had such a decisive mandate from the people as in the case of this law.

# Some Provisions of the Law

When the McCarran-Walter law goes into effect on December 24, 14 million foreign born residents of this country become suspect and hable to deportation or denaturalzation as the first step toward their deportation. Never before has one man, in this case the attorney general, been

ALFC JONES is associate secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

given such broad power over the life and limb of the foreign born as by this law. The act leaves to the attorney general's discretion the decision as to who is fit to become a critzen, remain a cutzen or be deported.

Here are some of the provisions of this law, some of them carried over from previous laws. Non-citizens, 14 years and over, are forced to carry on their persons alien registration cards under penalty of jail and fines, or both. All non-citizens who have not been finger-printed under provisions of the Alien Registration Act of 1940 must submit themselves to finger-printing. All non-citizens must register during the month of January with the attorney general on torms provided by him. In the event of changing an address, within ten days that change must be notified by non-citizens with the attorney general just as if they were common criminals whose whereabouts must be known daily lest they betray the public interest. A central organization is to be set up where the names of all non-citizens are to be filed and the attorney general is to be notified whenever a non-citizen is issued a social security card.

Any non-curren engaged in activity which the attorney general, virtually at his own discretion, brands not in the best public interest, can be deported. Whereas previously a person would be allowed voluntarily to leave the United States for a country of his choice, now the attorney general must decide whether it is in the best public interest to deport a person to his country of origin or to allow him voluntarily to depart to a country of his choice.

### Danger to Naturalized Citizene

While under the McCarran-Walter law the three-million non-citizens in our country are thus placed in a distinct class with virtually no right which the attorney general is bound to respect, the status of eleven million naturalized citizens is now dangerously jeoparchized. Here are some of the disabilities with which the law burdens the naturalized citizen. He can lose citizenship, as the first step toward deportation, for retusing to testify before a congressional committee within ten years after gaining citizenship. Conceal ment of a "material fact" at the time of becoming a citizen is also ground for revocation of citizenship. This is a vague, eatch all provision that gives the attorney general practically unlimited powers over naturalized citizens.

The case of Charles Tuteur most clearly dramatizes

December, 1952

# EXHIBIT NO. 125B

what may happen to naturalized citizens. Mr. Tuteur was stripped of citizenship by the nazis in his native Germany in 1938 and forced to flee, leaving his aged mother behind. This followed a search of his home by the nazis during which they found three books which had been branded verboten. The books were Stripe, by May Heaten Vorse, Moscone Knows No Tears, by E. Ehrenburg and Dictators, by H. G. Wells.

Today. Charles Tuteur faces loss of his United States citizenship because at the time of application for naturalization be did not reweal that he read three publications which the Department of Instice has since declared verboten. The publications, according to the official charges, were New Masses, The New World [2] and the People's Daily World. Because he had failed to state that he read these publications, Mr. Tuteur is accused of having concealed a "material fact" even though this "material fact" did not become "material" until years later.

The process leading to denaturalization has already begun in a number of cases. James Lustig, international representative for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has had denaturalization proceedings initiated against him on similar grounds, as well as Isaac A. Rouch, popular Yiddish writer, and John Steuben, editor of March of Labor. A number of those jailed or indicted under the Smith act are being similarly threatened with denaturalization. It is quite obvious that the law is being used as another blackjack against political dissenters.

### More "Deportation Delirium"

The "deportation delirium" already prevailing for several years will be accelerated under the new law. Up to now, more than 275 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings for political beliefs once held or currently held, political beliefs the attorney general doesn't like. If these 275, among them trade union, community, civic and traternal leaders, today face deportation for holding ideas disliked by an attorney general, what is to prevent the ideas, organizations or associates of any non-citizen from being branded "subversive" at any future date and the person deported or denaturalized? No doubt the Justice Department has every intention of using this infamous law to the fullest to intimidate, harass and render silent America's second largest minority, the foreign born.

In the few months since the law passed—and before it became effective—thousands of naturalized citizens have been visited on their jobs, at home, or otherwise contacted by the Imigration and Naturalization Service on the pretext of either adjusting citizenship status or gaining information relative to status. This is purely an attempt to intimidate naturalized citizens, For this service knows full well that once a person has become a citizen, it has absolutely no further jurisdiction over him.

Citizens receiving such letters or being so contacted have been advised to refuse to make any statements or sign any documents based on such requests. Only too often it is not the questioned citizen about whom information is sought but rather a friend, relative or co-worker. A statement can place one in the position, however unconstious, of becoming an informer.

A by-product of the law has been an intensified effort by the Institute Department to deny had to or to clinical had of a number of non-catzens up for deportation. Those who may say it is all right to deny had to persons arrested in deportation proceedings for alleged political heliers, are under a tragic delusion. For, when the right to had has been abolished to monecutivens, the stage has been carefully set to deny the right of had to all, entirens as well as non-citizens, narive born as well as foreign born.

# Unity to Repeal the Law

In order to defeat this iniquitous law, there must be a maximum of unity among the numerous and widespread forces that oppose the law. Perhaps the first comprehensive artimpt to evaluate the post-election situation with regard to the law will be the National Contenence to Detend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans that will be held in Detroit on December 13 and 13 in Detroit under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This conference can serve as a vehicle for the consolidation of mounting protest against the law. It will also take steps to ensure that persons settimized by the law are protected.

But all organizations in one way or another can do their share toward removing this law. One important step in this direction was an American Jewish Congress joint meeting of the executive and administrative committees on November 2. At this meeting President Dr. Israel Goldstein proposed four necessary revisions of the law: "elimination of the national origins quota system, reform of the deportation system to permit expulsion only of persons whose entry was obtained by fraudulent or illegal means, elimination of all distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens and guarantees that all persons subject to the immigration laws will get an opportunity for fair hearing and review" (New York Times, October 10).

Despite differences of view, maximum unity in the fight against the law should be the objective of all organizations arrayed against it.

# Ellis Island as Concentration Camp

THE campaign of the Justice Department to violate the elementary right to bail pending appeal is being intensified under the stimulus of the McCarran-Walter law. On November 17, the bail of eight non-citizens was cancelled and they are now detained at Ellis Island. The eight are Sam Milgrøm, Paul Yuditch, Jack Schneider, Andrew Dmytryshin, Frank Borich, Michael Nukk, Joseph Simoniff and Harry Yaris.

Protests should go to the Justice Department.

10 Jewish Life

Ехнівіт №. 126

Page 8 Daily Worker, New York, Monday, February 23, 1958

# **Demand Bail for Sam Milgrom**

Repeal the Racist Walter McCarran Act

The case of Sam Milgrom, Executive Secretary of the International Workers Order, is a vivid expression of the Walter-McCarran Act in operation. Milgrom is callously denied bail despite his serious illness and the fact that he is presently hospitalized. This is an act of political prosecution for Milgrom's leadership in the interests of labor and the people for the past 30 years.



Come to the

# MASS PROTEST MEETING Tuesday, Feb. 24 – 8 P.M.

CENTRAL PLAZA, 111 2d Ave. (nr. 7th St.)

Speakers: Albert E. Kahn, Famous Author and Lecturer; Rubin Saltzman, Gen. Secy., Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Alec Jones, Asst. Nat. Secy., Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices: Committee for the Freedom of Sam Milgrom

# NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN AND DEFEND ITS VICTIMS



February 27, 1954 Yugoslay-American Home 405 W. 41st Street New York, N. Y.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: Suite 101 - 23 West 26th Street NEW York 18. N. Y - Murray Hill 4-3458

January 21, 1954

CaCharan PROF EPHRAIM CROSS DE CLEMENTINA PAOLONE FLP

ALEC JONES

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...... (partial list Dr. Jarob Auslander Dr. Dorothy Brewster Dr W F B DuBois Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge Jr. Harry Gottlieb Abner Green 1 2 ... David Greene Robert Gwathmey

Dr. Raiph H Gundlach & special factions Rev. Chester E Hadaran Lan T. Hurwitz - Albert E Kahn

Sidney Laufman

Ray Lev ... braile ( 220 m - 5) Joseph C. Navarra

- Arnoud D'Usseau -Melton Wolf - 1 . . . . . . . . (

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Dear Friand:

We enclose a Call for the New York Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims.

The Walter-McCerran law has been criticized generally for having undermined the prestige of the United States abroad. Here at home it has wreaked fear and intimidation in communities where foreign born reside.

To date, more than 300 persons have been arrested in deportation proceedings and more than 45 in denaturalization pr ceedings f r alleged political beliefs under Walter-McCarran Prof Royal W France 18 44 ... LAW PT visions. In New York State, there are more than 50 Pad Royal W France aff ... persons who have fallen victim to this Law and the Attorney Jone Gordon Ceneral has publicly stated that nationally there are to be 1,000 denaturalizations and 12,000 departations under the Law.

72 in 1500 . 12. Thirty-two members of Congress, recognizing the broad antagonism of the American people to the Walter-McCarran Law, have introduced the Lehman-Celler Bill as a Walter-McCarran Law repealer. However, a Congressional pact has been revealed which plans to kill in Committee the Lehman-Celler Bill and all legislation seeking to modify or repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

The purpose of the New York Conference will be to Albert Pozzon

Albert seek methods to win public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill

We urge that you make plans to attend the Conference and secure participation from organizations with which you are affiliated. We would also like to call your special attention to the Conference Banquet which is to be held at 7:00 P.M. . Saturday, February 27, 1954, at the Yugoslav-American Hall.

For your convenience in making Banquet reservations, there is a section of the Cell devoted to Advance Registration.

Locking forward to seeing you at the Conference and Banquet, we are

> Sincerely yours, Moun Care

Prof. Ephraim Cross

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Minertie a l'intone

Dr. Clementina Paplone

# EXHIBIT No. 128A

# NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN SORN



23 West 26th St. . New York 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3458

Co-Chairman

MRS ANITA BLOCK

HUGO DELLERT

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Dear Friend:

We want to thank you for attending the FIGHT LACK RALLY in defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

May 19, 1955

As we all know, our work really begins AFTER the meeting. That is why we are peasing this out as you leave. We ask your help in three ways:

- Fill the petition enclosed in order that additional funds may be secured to assist the Amercan Committee.
- Fill out the little yellow card and become a SUSTAINER of the Now York Committee. Your \$1 each month will help assure that our work goes on.
- 3. Homember the date JULY 10 That's the date of our first Annual Fastival and Picnic. The throwaway tells you where and when. But let us know if you or your organization can use more throwaways or leaflets to help publicise the picnic. Also order tickets to sell in your slope, club or group.

Use the postage-free return envelope to send back your filled petitions, SUSTAINER card or to order picnic tickets, leaflets or throwavays.

Thanking you again for you participation in the RALLY and looking forward to bearing from you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alec Jones

· sul

ftul/ Executive Secretary

### EXHIBIT No. 128B

# HEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN



23 West 26th St. . New York 10, N. Y . MUTTAY Hill 4-3458

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CAPT. HUGH MURZAS Executive Secretary ALEC MONES

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ftul

# DEFEND THE ACPTE

We protest the Justice Department's attempt to destroy the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as an attack on the liberties of the foreign born and the rights of all Americans. We support the program of the American Committee for vopeal of the Walter-McCarren Law. We commend the American Committee for its 23 years of work in defense of the Bill of Rights and, particularly, its carrent work to defend more than 350 non-citizens threatened with deportation and 76 American citizens threatened with deportation of their citizenship on political grounds. In view of its cutatanding work, we committee to the defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

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Please return to

THE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

# WALTER-McCARRAN LAW POLICE-STATE CONDITIONS

# The Story Behind the Story

Read the story to the right. It is an account of why 14 non-citizens are challenging the Supervisity Parole conditions of the Walter-McCarran

What the clipping does not tell is that noncurrens forced to live up to the letter of the Law can be forced to become stool-pigeons against friends, relatives, shop-mates and associates.

Read the underlined paragraph. That is the key. Yes, the 14 non-citizens go consider the conditions of Supervisory Parole an infringement on their constitutional guarantees. Where is their right to free speech; freedom of assembly; freedom of association? What rights do they have if an agent of the Justice Department can query them relative to habits, associations, force them to report regularly and disclose their habits?

Those are POLICE-STATE regulations which have no place on the statute books of a land which considers itself a democracy. The 14 are challenging these provisions in their own behalf and in behalf of the thousands of other non-citizens who might later be placed on Supervisory Paroles.

# High Court to Test Curbs on Alien Reds; 11 of 14 Ordered Ousted Lack Place to Go

WASHINGTON, Jen. 31—Four. Federal court of an injunction clean allerg ordered deported as against continued parole community of the four today notice that followed by the followed WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 Four Federal cou

# AOUS HELD IS NEEDED NOW!

244 - 2500

Five thousand dollars is needed immediately it this case is to be actually heard by the highest Court of the land. The New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born calls upon you to make this possible. Help preserve our democratic rights. Help defend the Rights of the foreign born and remember:

Police-State conditions threaten the rights of all Americans, native born as well as foreign born.

Support this challenge against the Walter-McCarran Law. Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

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Please keep me informed of your comparing for

Enclased find \$ inst the police ste conditions of the Walter MilCarran Law and comparign for repeat of the Law

Address

City, Zone, State ...

# NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN



# FOR RELEASE

23 West 26th St. - New York 10, N. Y. - MUrray Hill 4-3458

Chairman, CAPI, HUGH MULZAC Executive Serving ALBE JENES TOLD CO DITIONS

Police-state Supervisory Parole provisions of the Welter-keCarran Law received another court challenge today as Federal District Judge Ryan signed an order temporarily restraining the Justice Department from ordering 10 non-citizens to report to Ellis Island or be interrogated relative to their activities, it was announced today by the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The 10 involved in the action and temporarily released from having to report at Ellis Island weekly or enswer questions as to associations and activities are:

Frank Borich, Bessie Geiser, Ida Cottesman, Felix Kusman, Rose Melson, Michael Mukk,

Benjamin Saltzman, Joseph Siminoff, Anna Taffler, and Martin Young. All were
represented by attorneys Blanch Freedman and Cloric Agrin.

Judge Ryans' action followed by one week a similar challenge initiated in the case of Boris Skler who won a temporary release from all Supervisory Parole conditions.

Alec Jones, New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born executive secretary, hereided the action and declared:

"Perhaps one of the most inhuman and vicious aspects of the Walter-icCarran Law is that section imposing Supervisory Parole on non-citizens.

"Here we find in cold, hard, legal language that non-citizons whom the Justice Department cannot deport since they are stateless, are to be forced to become stool-pigeons and informers or also be sent to jeil.

"Dut this section provides also that non-citizens who steadfastly refuse to Give information as to friends, relatives and associates can actually be forced to submit to medical and psychiatric examination at the behast of the Justice Department.

"In many cases persons were unable to get or keep employment because the Justice Department insisted on weekly reports to Ellis Island during working hours.

To date 14 non-citizens have challenged Supervisory Parole conditions. There remain over 20 yersons in New York errested in Walter-LicCarran Law deportation proceedings for alleged political beliefs who still are subject to Parole conditions.

Mr. Jones declared that the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born regards Supervisory Parole conditions as undemocratic and in flagrant violation of the Constitution and is prepared to challenge this section of the Walter-McCarran Law up to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

6/2/54

EXHIBIT No. 131A

march of Labor



what's ahead in steel?

## EXHIBIT No. 131B



JOSEPH CHILDS, vice president of the of the CIO United Rubber Workers, and Benjamin C. Sigal, IUE-CIO general counsel, were appointed by President Truman as labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board. They succeed John Livingston of the UAW-CIO and Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications. Workers.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, resigned as a director of the New York City Center in protest against the scheduled appearance in Franco Spain of the New York City Ballet company. . .

DR. FRED D. MOTT, medical director of the hospital projects of the United Mine Workers Welfare Fund, announced that sites have been purchased for nearly all the 10 new hospitals planned by the Fund. . .

PATRICIA BUTLER, of the New York World-Telegram & Sun, was Queen of the annual Page One Ball of the New York Newspaper Guild (CIO).

STANLEY W. EARL, who made headlines across the country when he resigned from the Economic Cooperation Administration after sharp differences over policies in Korea, where he was a labor adviser, is a candidate for City Cooncil in Portland, Ore....

VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, and president of the MARCH OF LABOR corporation, began to serve a six-month prison sentence, arising out of contempt-of-court charges during the trial of Harry Bridges. . .

SAM PARKS, leader of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, was in an automobile accident. Fortunately, he suffered no severe injuries...

PAUL BOATIN, Ed Locke, Nelson Davis, Dave Moore and John Gello, the five building officers in UAW's Ford Local 600 who were removed by Walter Reuther, have returned to their jobs in the buildings where they worked for many yeers...



# DEPORTATION FOR DISSENT

By ALEC JONES

ONE WEEK in October, 1950, the privacy of 48 American homes was invaded, In many of them, the pre-dawn quiet was rudely shattered by piercing and insistent doorbell ringing between the hours of midnight and 4 a m.

Men and winnen stumbled sleepily to their front doors. They were greeted by flashing badges and the curt statement, "You're under arrest!"

In scenes reminiscent of the infamous Palmer Raids after World War I, these 48 people were rounded up under provisions of the McCarran Act, which had become law over a Presidential veto) one month before.

Who were these men and women, and what had they done, that they had to be subjected to midnight raids smacking of Nazi Gestapo tactics.

All of them had one thing in common. They were born in a country other than the United States. They came here at an early age and had not succeeded, despite all their efforts, in achieving American citizenship.

They had something else in common All, in one way or another, had taken part in group efforts to make this a better country to live in

Many of them had tried to improve conditions by organizing the unorganized, leading consumer protests and bonus and hunger marches, and fighting Jim Crow and anti-Semitism

But the chief contribution of the great majority of them was long and arduous years of work to build the strength of the trade union movement.

Grandmothers, grandfatners, workers and trade union leaders, their "crime" was holding to their principles

Many who were dragged off to local jails during the McCarran raids os-

MARCH OF LABOR

EXHIBIT No. 131C

# Union Building Is Their 'Crime'

rensibly for their political behefs, were actually being persecuted for past or possint trade union activity. Included among those arrested and held from eight days to six months without ball bendum deportation proceedings were

Myer Klig and Jack Schneider, of New York leaders of the Intl Fur & Leather Workers Union, Eanesto Mangapang and thris Mensalvos business agent and president of Local 37. Alas ka Cannery Workers Union, ILWU Ferdinand Smith, former national secre tary of the National Maritime Union who was later to seek refuge abroad to continue his work on behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions An toma Sentner wife of UE organizer Bill Sentner, accested and held as host acce for her husband, a militant union Icader Peter Warhol CIO Woodwork to known throughout Mannesota for his sincerity honests and militarics in organizing the unorganized the list turs

### The Flimsiest Charges

Many had been harassed arrested, brought up for depotation hearings over a long period. And how flimsy the charass can be when they really goation a union man is shown in the case of the Weber.

Weber today faces deportation to Yosokavia. Vumon man since he was 13, he originized Harlan County was 13 he originized Harlan County coal maners. New Jersey auto-workers. Aktion cabber workers. In 1930, the CO as seemed for to Cheuto, and there he played a leading role in organizing steel workers, and farm equipment workers.

What's the charge against him? If legal entry? On the way to a national 10 convention in San Francisco Joe stent four hours in Mexico Because of this hardine technicality Joe Weber, tho came here at the age of nine and has devoted his life to the cause of the orking people, faces deportation Behind the technicality is union husting Department of Justice style.

With the McCarran law as its specially labricated vehicle the Justice Department was issuing warning of a new any labor aimmuck. Having tried every thing else reflaining frameups, stoil teoris goods to split and weaken the reognessive section of the trade union

ALEC JONES, formerly a labor newspaperman in the Midwest, is Assistant Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. movement, it is continuing to do the basses work with this new giminick juil for indefinite periods pending de nortation proceedings.

Through this drive against non-citizen trade unionsts, the ain is to proceed from deporting non-citizens for their alleged political beliefs to the denaturalization and deportation of natmalized citizens, and then to the screening of all workers.

The Justice Department has already declared its intent to arrest and deport 3,400 non-citizens under provisions of the McCarran law, and to denatural ize 1500 persons as the first step to ward their denotation.

Denaturalization proceedings have already been started against some 15 citizens among them James Lustig. UE organizer and chairman of the union's District 4. The charges against him allege that he takedy denied ever having been a member of the Communist party when he applied for naturalization papers. This harassment of Lustig is part of the whole on-slaught against the UE mounted by the Un American Communities and CIO randers, with the Justice Denaturalization running interference.

The loaded prescription now being stitten by the Justice Department for America's ills spells deportation for the non citizen, denaturalization and deportation for the naturalized citizen, and witch hunts and concentration camps (likewise under the McCarran law) for American born workers

### Attempt to Bust Local

To see the ultimate purpose he hind the present drive against foreign horn workers, one need only look at what the Justice Department has tried to do to Cannery Workers Local 37 of the first Longshoremen's & Waerhouse men's union Within two years, the dustice Department has arrested its president and business agent, juiled other members and officers illegally for months, interfered with contract negotiations, and harassed hundreds of members trying to bribe them to be informers.

Today, nine leaders and members of this local face deportation to the Philippines because they refused to capitulate. And back ¶ it all is the tach of the cannery bosses to bust Local 37 and get back to the days of '33, when hours were 12 or more a day, wages \$30 a month or less, and a union bring hall was unheard of

But they didn't succeed in busting focal 37. The membership hasn't bud ged an inch. They've been informed of their rights, are standing up to them and rejecting this union-busting. Department of Justice style.

This clear cut collision between the bosses and the Justice Department is epitomized by the treatment accorded Mexican Americans. Recently the Immigration and Naturalization Service requested a special Congressional appropriation to deport 43,800 Mexican Americans in May and June

During harvest time in the South-west, a fluid border is maintained between Mexico and the U.S. to provide labor at sub-union rates for big faim operators. When they have served this purpose, these workers are rounded up by the thousands and deported far into the interior of Mexico-regardless of family ties or extreasing status.

### Many Unions Under Fire

Men and women unionists caught up in the far flung dragnet come from AFL, ClO and independent unions—from locals of Packing, Fur & Leather, Longshore, UE, Auto, Woodworkers, Of tice Workers, Chemical, Marttune, Steel, Bakers, Printers, Shoe, Teamsters, Mine-Mill, Construction, Machinists, ILGWU and many other unions.

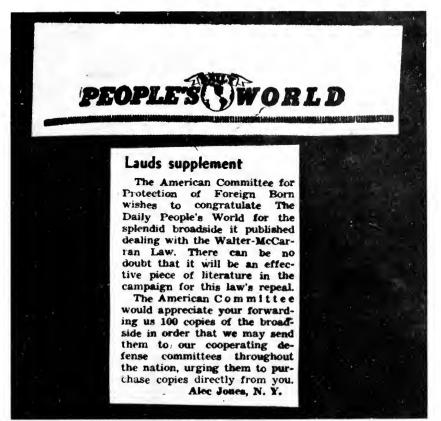
But, despite this, too Iew unions have recognized the attack on their foreign born members as an attack on the union itself, and too few have organized to ward off this blow.

The brunt of defense work has been borne by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born in New York, with cooperating offices in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Among the first unions to set up a committee to defend the rights of foreign born members was Ford Local 600 of the UAW CIO - before Walter Reuther moved in to take over the Local, Mine-Mill, Fur & Leather, UE and other unions are moving forward in this field with trade union conferences planned for early spring in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and the West Coast, the hall has begun to roll.

Climaxing such meetings around the nation will be a trade union conference in New York City on June 7. It will deal not only with the threat to non-citzen unionists but also with the threat to the unions themselves.

Rumblings of far-flung protest are heing heard, and there is a growing determination in union ranks that the McCarran and Smith acts, twin weapons of union repression, must be repealed EXHIBIT No. 132 February 20, 1953, p. 5



Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, February 25, 1954 Page 5

# Conference Saturday Will Map Fight on Walter-McCarran Law

By ALEC IONES

When the New York Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims convenes at Yugoslav-American Hall, this Saturday, it will have as its outlook support of the demands for public hearings on the Lehman Celler Bill as a first step to ward Walter-McCarran Law' fepeal and defense of the 60 Walter-McCarran Law victims in New York State.

The need for the New York Conference and its program can be seen in the Justice Department's continued use of the Walter-Mc-Carran Law to intimidate and rob the foreign-born of their rights.

On Feb. 9, the Justice Department instituted Walter-McCarran-Law denaturalization proceedings against Sol Almazov Pearl, author, writer and staff member of the Jewish daily "Morning Freiheit." Almazov, as he is known throughout the United States and a goodly portion of the world, thus became the 10th denaturalization victim in New York State and the hith associate of the "Morning Freiheit" to face thread of denaturalization or deportation.

Support for the Lehman-Celler Bill grows as the demand for public hearings on it echo. This Bill if enacted would not only protect the cutzenship of naturalized citizens but decree that any personentering this nation before a 14th birthday could not be deported if he has lived in the United States for 20 years.

The Instice Department is fully aware of the public sentiment favoring action on the Lehman Celler Bill. Yet today, it persists in harassing non-citizens and naturlized citizens and the families and friends of the foreign-born.

Four non-citizens—all who have resided in this country over 20 years—languish in prisons denied their basic right to bail simply because the Justice Department has decreed they are to be deported. Nick Tsermegas has been held on Ellu Island since Feb. 3. His brother Steve, is lodged in Cook Country jail in Chicago, Illinois, and has been held there since Dec. 9, 1953. Both Nick and Steve Tsermegas are well-known antifascists.

Also held on Ellis Island, denied hail, is Boris Skar, a member of the editorial staff of "Russky-Golos" Russian daily newspaper. Sklar has been held since Sept. 21, 1953.

In the East Boston Dentention Center, Giacomo Quattrone fights his deportation to his native Italy after 48 years in the United States Ill and in need of medical aftertion, he has been held without bail for 14 months.

While these may be considered glaring examples of the inhuman character of the Walter-McCarran Law, they are but foor. A virtual house arrest has been decreed for all non-citizens whom the

Justice Department cannot deport and who are "free" on Walter-McCarran Law supervisory parole.

Over 325 non-citizens have already been arrested in deportation proceedings because of alleged political beliefs. They are all persons whose lives have been spent quietly and determinedly participating in the building of this country's labor and progressive

A few years ago, these very individuals were being praised and lauded for their contributions to the war effort and their records of service in the armed forces. Today, they face banishment to strange lands where they have no ties or friends.

The New York Conference calls upon all New York State residents concerned with protecting the fundament tenets of this land which are embodied in the Bill of Rights to participate in the deliberations Saturday.

The Conference proper will start with registration at 9:00 a.m. and at 7:00 p.m. there will be a Banquet to close the Conference. Registration for the Conference is \$1.00 and Banquet restructions may be had at \$3.50 each.

For further information regarding the Conference or Banquet reservations, write New York Conference, Suite 101, 23 West 28 Street, New York 10, N.Y. or telephone MU 4-3458.

# ACTION-PLAN ON McCARRAN-WALTER

By Alec Iones

ON December 10, two days before the convening in Chicago of the National Conference to Repeal the McCarran-Walter Law and to Defend Its Victims, agents of the justice Department staged a raid on that city's Greek Cultural Center and arrested Steve Tsermengas in deportation proceedings and held him without bail. The twilight raid was preceded by blasts against the conference in the Hearst press. It was an obvious attempt to stimulate fear and hysteria in order to discourage participation in the national conference, which was held under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

This organization has for 21 years lived up to its title and hence has been in the advance guard of resistance to the attempt to limit and even destroy the Bill of Rights through the opening wedge of an assault on the foreign born. It is not therefore surprising that the attempt at intimidation against this staunch organization failed. Rather, it pointed up the very dangers against which? the conference had been called and galvanized the determination of 321 representatives from 15 states to redouble their efforts toward repeal of the racist McCarran-Walter law and to further the campaign for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler bill as a first step towards that end.

The delegates demanded in resolution form that the attorney general "stay all proceedings now pending or to be initiated under the McCarran-Walter law" until Congress has had the opportunity to consider the Lehman-Celler bill providing for its repeal.

Enthusiasm of the delegates was reflected in the rousing, standing ovation with which American Committee officers for 1954 were elected: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, honorary co-chairmen; Rev. Keneth Ripley Forbes, George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairmen; Abner Green, executive secretary; Charles Musil, treasurer.

The determination and scope of the gathering was seen in deliberations of five panels: labor, women, legal problems, deportation of Mexican-Americans and national group. The reports from these panels to the conference proper reflected a unanimity of perspective: to assure repeal of the McCarran-Walter law and that not one person victumized by it would be without adequate defense.

Deeply concerned with the Justice Department effort to force the American Committee to register as a "Communist-front" organization with the Subversive Activities Control Board, the delegates resolved:

- to defend to the limit the right of the American Committee to carry on its work.
  - · designate March 1954, as Defend ACPFB Month.
  - to raise \$5,000 by April 1, 1954 for the defense of the

American Committee and for its work in defense of foreign-born Americans.

Supervisory parole conditions, denial or bail to those arrested in deportation proceedings and racist discrimination in the immigration laws were roundly denounced as contrary to the guarantees accorded in the Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

The special panel on deportation of Mexican-Americans brought a wealth of information before the conterence regarding the utterly inhuman treatment accorded Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. Four hundred and eighty thousand Mexican-Americans were deported in the first six months of 1653. In the conference city of Chicago, immigration officials boast of 200 to 400 deportations weekly.

While the conference joined with all organizations seeking to win public hearings on the Lehman-Celler bill, it also adopted several proposals for amendments to the bill.

Adopting a six-point program of action, the delegates voted to:

- Make the deportation cases of David Hyun, Koreanborn architect and Giacomo Quattrone, charged with "affiliation with the Communist Party," two major cases with full national participation.
- 2. To give special attention to the denaturalization proceedings pending against Stanley Nowak, former Michigan state senator; John Steuben, editor of March of Lubor; Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit. Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
- 3. To win freedom on bail for Steve Tsermengas held in Chicago: Felix Kusman, Boris Sklar and Herman Nixon, who are all held on Ellis Island.
- 4. To win public support for the test of the McCarran-Walter law supervisory parole conditions being waged by Alexander Bittelman, Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett.
- 5. To wage an active campaign for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler bill.
- 6. To defend the American Committee, which the Justice Department seeks to destroy through Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) registration.

The conference highlight was the banquer attended by more than 400 persons. Included in a rather impressive ar ray of speakers were Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Anton J. Carlson, Rev. Joseph Evans, all of Chicago; I. F. Stone, Washington, D. C.; Don Harris, UE District S. Illinois; Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York City; Rev. Mark Chamberlin, Portland, Oregon; Prof. Louise Petithone Smith, Hartford, Conn. George B. Murphy, Jr., New York City, was banquet chairman.

14 Jewish Life

Ехнівіт №. 135

# Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, February 14, 1956

# O'Connor to Speak in Chicago Feb. 26

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Harvey O'Connor, author and former publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers International Union, will adress a public rally Feb. 26 at 2:30 p.m. to protest Justice Department's efforts to imprison James Keller under the supervisory parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, it was announced by the Keller Defense Committee The meeting will be held at Curtis Hall, 410 South Michigan.

Keller, 54, was indicted last November for refusing to give immigration officials names of friends and trade union asosciates in 1953. He was ordered deported in March, 1953, on political charges, but was placed under parole supervision six months later when the government could not find a country to accept him.

U. S. District Judge Michael L. Igoe will hear argument Thursday by Miss Pearl Hart, attorney for Keller, on nuctions to dismiss the indictment.

The Rev. William T. Baird, of Chicago, and Alec Jones, education director of the American Committee for Protections of Foreign Born in New York, will also speak.

For tickets contact the Keller Delense Committee, Suite 325, 431 St. Dearborn St., Chicago, WE 9-3552

OHIO COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FUNEIGH BORN 5103 7001111 AVERUE CLEVEL NO 5, 0310

January 14, 1953

Door Friends

The fasision we made in Detroit to held an Ohio Conference to defeat the yelter-MaCorran Law is gotting off the paper stage and into the actual planning stage.

Also Jones, Assist it Sucretary of the Cherisan Committee for Protection of Foreign North will be in Cleveland on Turiday and Wednesday, Jamery 20th and Ziet, to help us plan the Conference that will be held this Earsh.

He will speak at an ordered planding deting on Tetroday.
January dist at the Sortian Hall, 1423 1.39 Street, a. 6.00 Pch.

ile of take every effort to be there, and bring common with you, also come is an export on imagration problems. If you have friends or relatives and are acceptables or maturalised estimate, and who seed advice, be sure to bring the slope.

The time to fight the Walter-NeCorran law is new 1 And the fight is not for the for ign-term alone 1 by defending the rights of the for-

Sinderely yours

Eleje Zazrity Booretery

Encl.

COVERERACE

Ropeal the Watter-McCarran La

\_nday, March 18, 1956 Midwest Hotel 6 N. Hamlin Avenue Chicago, III.

VIDWEST CUMMITTER FOR PROTECTION OF POREIGN BORN . 481 S. DEARBORN, CHICAGO S, ILL. WEBSTER 9.3557

Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

#### CONFERENCE PROGRAM

MCTHING SESSION

9:00 - 10:00 A.F.

Registration

19:09 - 12:30 P.M.

Greatings

Bleation of Conference Committees:

Credentials. Resolutions. Nominations

Reports:

Mr. Aleo Jones, Educational Director of American Committee for Protection

of Foreign Born

Mas Ruth Helt, Acting Secretary, Mid-west Committee for Protection of Foreign

Born

12:50 - 1:30 P.M.

Limeb

AFTERNOOF SESSION

1:30 - 5:00 P.M.

General Discussion on Issues of Conference

Repeal of Walter-McCarran Law Pensturalization Supervisory Parole

Denortation Subposnas

Defense of American Committee

Paports from Conference Committees

Credentials Resolutions Nomi na ti ons

Summation

FVENING SESSION

5:10 - 17:00 P.M.

CONFERENCE BANQUET

Pesture: Tribute to Work of the Late Professor Robert Morss Lovett, former Co-Chairman of Modwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

# THE REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES

PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

cordially invite you to a

# TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

honoring

JOSEPH FORER, ESQ. and DAVID REIN, ESQ. of Washington, D.C.

Thursday Evening October 11, 1956 6:00 P.M.

Moderne Room Hotel Belmont Plaza Lexington Avenue at 49th Street New York City

Reservations: Six Dollars a Plate R.S.V.P.

On March 26, 1956, The United States Supreme Court agreed to take a new look at political deportations when it granted certiorari in the case of Charles Rowoldt, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

During the week of October 15, 1956, Mr. Forer and Mr. Rein are scheduled to appear before the Supreme Court to argue the case.

Mr. Rowoldt, 72, is a native of Germany and has lived in the United States for more than 40 years. He was arrested in Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings on the grounds that he had been a member of the Communist Party for a few months in 1936.

The decision in the Rowoldt case will affect all Americans. For victory in the Rowoldt case will help restore freedom of speech and association of foreign-born Americans and will strengthen thereby the civil liberties of native-born Americans.

# Auspices:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. MU 4-3457

### EXHIBIT No. 138-Continued

Subject: Reception and testimonial dinner honoring Joseph Forer and David Rein, sponsored by American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, held at Belmont Plaza Hotel, Thursday, October 11, 1956

1. Following a reception from 6 to 7 p. m. held in the Crystal Room, a testimonial dinner honoring Joseph Forer and David Rein, attorneys, was held in the Moderne Room of the Belmont Plaza Hotel, 50 St. and Lexington Ave. New York City, sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 West 26 St., New York City. Arrangements for the dinner had been made by Alec Jones, Campaign & Educational Director of this organization. Approximately 212 persons attended; there were eleven people seated on the dais, among whom were Corliss Lamont, Louis Pettibone Smith, Osmond K. Frankel, Rev. Kenneth Forbes, Nadyne Brewer, Alec Jones, Joseph Forer, wife Mrs. Joseph Forer, Mr. and Mrs. David Rein.

2. Banquet program for the dinner is as follows:

(1) Abner Green to introduce artists and National Anthem. (2) Abner Green to introduce Father Forbes for invocation.

(3) Abner Green to introduce Prof. Smith as Chairlady.

(4) Alec Jones-remarks.

(5) Osmond K, Fraenkel—remarks.

(6) Nadyne Brewer and Lucy Brown-musical rendition.

- (7) Corliss Lamont—remarks.(8) Rev. Forbes—remarks and collection.
- (9) Nadyne Brewer and Lucy Brown—musical rendition.
- (10) Presentation to and remarks by David Rein.
- (11) Presentation to and remarks by Joseph Forer.

(12) Adjourn.

(Notes:) Introduction along the way of the families of Forer and Rein. Introduction of Harriet Barron, administrative secretary; Grace Johnson, staff member, Helen Morgan, staff member.

- 3. The National Anthem was sung by Nadyne Brewer, with piano accompaniment by Lucy Brown. Abner Green stated "It gives me great pleasure to introduce as the Chairman for this evening, a woman who has for the last several years devoted a great deal of time to foreign born Americans and was active in the fight for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. She has served as Cochairman of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith."
- 4. Prof. Smith stated "It is a great pleasure for me to be chosen to welcome you all here tonight in the name of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. For more than twenty years the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has worked to give aid to all foreign born who asked it, regardless of race, religion or political belief. The last years for a great many of us have not been easy times. I came across a description which seems to me to describe the last years, and I want to share it with you. . . . sinister forces within the nation tried to make conformity serve their own Through the efficient manipulation of mass communications here. they penetrated the factories, offices, schools, homes and even the nurseries. They intimidated a minority. . . we have been through a period where the minority has been intimidated but we have people who have had the courage to fight for the rights of the minority groups of all kinds and it is to honor one section of such people that we have come together tonight. The work of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born would not be done if there had been no men of responsibility in the legal profession. I am not going to take time to say what later speakers will say much more fully and much better. I introduce, therefore, as the next speaker, Alec Jones, Campaign and Educational Director of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born."
- 5. Alec Jones stated, "Thank you, Professor Smith—good evening, friends, I too, on behalf of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, am happy to welcome you to this tribute in honor of Joseph Forer and David Rein. Many years ago I learned that it is not necessarily the trouble that one gets into that lawyers get one out of. In certain instances it is the trouble foisted upon them that one calls lawyers for. On next Thursday, October 18th, Joe Forer and Dave Rein will stand before the United States Supreme Court. At that time they will be arguing to set aright a grave injustice—an injustice perpetrated against a man named Charles Rowoldt. To many of us in this

audience, the name of Charles Rowoldt may or may not mean much. But I would like to tell you about this man and let you judge for yourselves. Charles Rowoldt was born in Germany 73 years ago. He and his wife left Germany in 1914 when he was 30 years of age because of the growing militarism in his native homeland. They came to the United States because they thought that this was a land in which it was most likely that they would find the freedom and democracy they did not have there. Upon arrival, Charles Rowoldt started to attend night school to learn the language and prepare to become a citizen of these United States, but as so often is the case, plans sometimes go awry. Shortly after the birth of his son, his wife became ill and died in 1918 and Charles had to take care of his son. At that time Charles Rowoldt was living in Chicago and the only jobs to be had were in the factories. However, taking one of these jobs would have meant placing his son in an Institution and this he did not want to do. The solution for him was to seek work on farms where a kindly farmer's wife could keep watch on young Walter while the father toiled in the fields. Both father and son seemed to thrive on the farms: Walter was growing into a fine sturdy lad, and then when he was 12 years old, he was stricken with acute appendicitis and died in his father's arms before a doctor could arrive. Needless to say, securing citizenship slipped from Charles Rowoldt's consciousness after the second tragedy in these United States. In 1933, after being told by his boss that business was so bad he would have to find a new job, a fellow unemployed friend told him about an organization called the Unemployment Council. He went to this Council and was helped to get on relief. He became interested in their program of unemployment insurance and social security. Later in 1935 he joined the Communist Party and remained a member of the Communist Party for six months—and today, 21 years after that six months' membership in the Communist Party and 42 years after coming to the United States, Charles Rowoldt faces deportation back to his native Germany. This man's life has been spent here. It is here that he suffered his greatest tragedies and it is here that whatever happiness he experienced happened. But since he is not a citizen according to the Department of Justice, he is an alien and being an alien he is subject to the deportation provisions incorporated in the Walter-McCarran Law which state that 'any alien who was at any time of entry to the United States, a member of the Communist Party, that person is subject to deportation.' But really, how alien is Charles Rowoldt; despite the fact that he is not a citizen of the United States, can he really be considered an alien and stranger, and therefore despite his time here can he simply be arrested for deportation at the whims and fancies of the Attorney General? This is in essence the case that Joseph Forer and David Rein will be arguing before the Supreme Court next Thursday. But the significance of the case is deeper than just Charles Rowoldt. Today in this country there are more than 350 persons who are facing Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings. Their story is practically the same as Charles Rowoldt. In each instance examination will show that the individuals involved came or were brought to the United States at a fairly early age. It is so that their sole crime, and crime is in quotes, was that at one time for whatever reason, they joined the Communist Party, and now, years later, they face expulsion from the United States. But what kind of a law is it that will so brazenly uproot men and women and in what atmosphere was it possible for such a law to become the law of this land with its splendid heritage and tradition of justice and fair play. Well, in times of international tension and domestic political unrest there is traditionally the seeking of a scapegoat and at the same time there are always those who, using the unrest and tension, seek to place themselves into positions of leadership and label all who dissent from their program as disloyal. Following the cessation of hostilities at the close of World War II, this Nation entered into a period of such unrest and confusion. With the emergence of two world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, a fraction of the population immediately began to cry that there could be no coexistence between the nations and war was imminent. With that began the process of determination on which side one stood. There was no middle ground and the determination was not made by the individual in question but rather by investigating committees, selfappointed patriots, the F. B. I. and the Dept. of Justice. For the foreign born of this Nation, the last ten years have been dreadful. Where the Alien Registration Act of 1940 had already decreed that all noncitizens of the United States should be fingerprinted, the Internal Security Act of 1950 added additional restrictions, and then in 1952 came the Walter-McCarran Law which virtually

stripped the foreign born citizen as well as the noncitizen of practically all rights. In truth, during the past 10 years it was not the foreign born alone who felt the blade of the axe against the cornerpost of civil rights. The native born as well as the foreign born were caught in the dragnet and soon we saw our Nation shrouded in hysteria; doctors, teachers, unionists, artists, clergymen, writers, actors, scientists and yes, even lawyers, were called upon to bare their souls, confess their sins, despite the fact that no sin had been committed. Indeed, to coin a phrase, the past 10 years were times in which men's souls were on trial in more than one sense. It is always the case—those who seek to rule by fear forget one thing—they forget people. The American people are a wonderful people as a whole. They have a sense of right and they hold with our heritage and tradition and despite the confusion that reigned for a while, the spirit of fighting back began to emerge. Today we begin to see clearly the emergence of a new feeling, a feeling which, if successfully emerged, will wash away the stains of the past 10 years of idiocy on the political and civil rights front. On this coming December 8th and 9th the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born will hold their 24th annual national conference in Los Angeles, Calif. Previously, one of the main problems facing the delegates to our conferences was the question of actual defense for those facing deportation who were languishing in prison. Today not one person is in jail. At our national conference on December 8th and 9th we will be able to report victories in every area of our work-deportation, denaturalization. and supervisory parole. We can report that almost a score of deportation proceedings on political grounds have been dropped by the Board of Immigration Appeals already in the Federal Courts. We can report that several denaturalization cases have been won, including the most recent—that of Rose Chernin, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. We can report that supervisory parole, that provision of the Walter-McCarran Law which seeks to force virtual house arrest on non-citizens ordered deported—we can report that supervisory parole has been whittled away at, and if the decision by the three-judge court in the case of Antonio-Sentner handed down a few days ago stands, supervisory parole will be rendered virtually ineffective. I by no means mean to imply that the fight for the defense of the rights of foreign born is over or even one-half over. There are still more than 350 persons facing deportation; there are still more than 50 persons facing revocation of their citizenship, and it is true that some 11 persons have already lost citizenship under the Walter-McCarran Law provisions. It is also true that a man by the name of Luke Hegeman (phonetic) faces 10 years in jail because he did not readily make plans to divorce himself from these United States, and it is likewise true that the American Committee itself is under attack, and we can also say that within the same framework that noncitizens on supervisory parole are subjected to the indecencies of having to report to the Justice Dept. periodically. But what I do say is this—the horizon is clearing; within the clearing of this horizon I feel that we here this evening can go forward in our work, and be continually fighting, not only for the protection of the foreign born but in general for the fight for civil liberties for all the American people. I know that one might say—what have these victories in the defense of the rights of foreign born have to do with Americans in general and the general civil rights picture? First, I must say that the fight for civil liberty has been an integrated fight. We cannot say persecution of one group of individuals is all right so long as it is not directed against another. This is especially true in relationship to the foreign born, for it has been historically proven that when the drive against civil rights is begun, first to be attacked are the foreign born and then the native born. The basis in the past 10 years of depression can be traced to the so-called Alien Registration Act of 1940 but one must remember that today we no longer speak of the Alien Registration Act of 1940—we call it the 1940 Smith Act under which the leaders of the Socialist Workers Party were first imprisoned and now under which primarily it is the leaders of the Communist Party who are being tried and jailed. But when the law was passed, it was purportedly only to govern the movement of so-called enemy aliens. But even more than that, recognizing the wonders of the overall civil liberties fight, I want to say that gains taking place in other areas certainly assist in our field. Each single small victory adds to the swell and enough such will change the entire atmosphere. As we in the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born have been fighting to restore the Bill of Rights to foreign-born Americans, so in every walk of life have individuals and organizations been battling in different

areas—loyalty cases, dishonorable discharge cases involving servicemen—these and so many others can be cited as all contributing to the efforts to return our Nation to sanity and dignity. Here in New York City, it might be said we have had more than our share of strife, but it must also be said that, as we battled, so was there assistance. The American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, have done magnificent work and side by side with the work of organizations during \* \* \* the work of a fine grouping of men and women who have made the legal profession their life's work. We are fortunate this evening to have with us several such men and women who have joined to pay tribute to their fellow colleagues. Joe Forer and Dave Rein. Among those present this evening in the grouping of lawyers happen to be John Abt, Leonard Boudin, Harold Cammer, Julius Cohen. Albert Collins, Joseph Diamong, Frank Donner, Blanche Friedman. David Friedman. Ira Golubin, Abraham Isserman, Bernard Jaffe, Mary Kaufman, Samuel Koenigsberg, Rhoda Laks, Victor Rabinowitz, Henry Rubin, Simon Schachter, Dave Scribner, Ralph Shapiro, William Standard, Morton Stavis, Abraham Unger and Nate Witt. [Applause.] And I think it is only fitting, friends, that we give them a good round of applause while they stand. [Applause.] Friends. as we salute our lawyer friends here with us tonight, we must bear in mind that throughout our land there are other men and women lawyers also in the finest tradition, wielding their talents to assure the restoration of the rights of the foreign born and assure the preservation of the liberties of the American people as a whole. I think that as we go about our daily work of seeking to preserve the Bill of Rights for all we know, so by our side stands our attorneys and we of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born vote a special vote of thanks to the many attorneys who throughout the years have stuck by us. For without their knowledge, guidance, and devotion, our cause may well have been set back. There is no possible way to measure the work of our attorneys in dollars and cents. There is no way to truly assess the role they have played in our work. We pay tribute to our lawyers this It is with deep sorrow and regret that Carol King, our late general counsel is not participating. But the work and spirit of Carol King is being kept alive by those who join us tonight and it is with the utmost confidence that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born continues its work, knowing that when the chips are really down our advocates and attorneys will be there, and there is only one more thing I can say to them, and that is-thank you, counsellors, we are proud and pleased to be associated with you."

6. Chairman Smith then announced: "You have heard a report from an officer of the committee in New York City. Next we are to have the pleasure of hearing a lawyer, a noted constitutional lawyer, a consistent defender of democratic rights, and a leader in the American Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Osmond Fraenkel."

7. Osmond Fraenkel stated: "I have been a lawyer a long time and I don't remember having heard so many nice things said about lawyers as I have heard tonight. They are certainly justified by the lawyers who have represented this organization—I mean Carol King—I worked with her a long time in the International Juridical Association and I have known Joe and Dave not so long but for quite some time, and I worked with them in the Lawyers Guild and the nice things said are certainly justified by these three. It is also nice to hear that things have improved. I am generally an optimist about a long term but a pessimist about a short term, and as I was saying to Mrs. Forer, I am usually a pessimist about cases and she said 'Oh, that's the trouble'— 'you've got to be an optimist about cases.' I told her then I'm not disappointed so much when I lose them; she said 'but Joe doesn't lose them.' Well I hope that prophecy is right because the case that he is going to argue is an awful tough one. On its merits it's perfectly plain. Unfortunately the law and merits do not always go hand in hand and the Supreme Court, as you probably too well know, has laid down some very mean rules about aliens and the rights of communists, to order them deported for any reason which at the moment Congress may think suitable. And we of course are hoping that the court will have the sanity and courage to withdraw from some of those earlier pronouncements and lay down a civilized rule in this case. And in the notion that Congress can make deportable something which was not deportable at the time it happened, and in the notion that something unrelated wholly to the present welfare of the country, such as membership in any organization in the long

time past, can be grounds for deportation, the court should recognize as the only grounds for deportation that which presumably is something which affects the present. Is this individual a fit person to remain here—this should be judged by certain standards of fitness and not dependent upon things that hanpened long ago. And so, therefore, our concern is and our hope for more court talents of persuasive powers which will instill that measure of courage into the court. I said I didn't come to make a speech only I was asked to come and say a few words. So I want to close with just one closing remark and that is we lawyers can only do a small job. We get up on our feet or we write briefs. Unless we can get a public opinion to support us in our views, we cannot be too confident that judges are going to listen; as Mr. Dewey said a long time ago—the Supreme Court feels the election returns and judges are sensitive to changes in the climate of opinion. So it is that organizations such as this and other organizations which have been active in this country in the years past, which must continue actively and vigorously to try to influence public opinion and in that way make even the judges realize that the ideas for which these organizations stand are the traditional ideas of American freedom. That is something which this organization has done and is continuing to do, and I hope will keep on doing until the glorious time should ever come when there would be no need in the field of the alien to be concerned about the question."

8. Chairman Smith stated "Thank you, Mr. Fraenkel. Our next speaker needs no introduction to you who have been interested, as I am very sure this whole audience is, in the progress of civil rights and in the progress of attempts to defend the weak. Next speaker is my fellow Cochairman of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Father Kenneth Ripley Forbes."

9. The Rev. Forbes (Episcopalian minister) declared: "It is commonly supposed that when somebody wishes to hear hot air, when someone wishes to hear very closely argued academic matters, it is not uncommon that they turn to the clergy for just that necessary evil. In this case, however, they turned to this particular parson to do one thing that you would like to have done very much and come down to brass tacks and put it on the line. In other words, they wish to hand this guy the job of a collection speech, which he is not going to make but he is, I hope, by this suggestion to some or all of the people here, something of what their privileges are in this particular instance. You know, the foreign born are being depleted because largely of our immigration laws, and their numbers are depleted and their resources are even more depleted, and they cannot wholly protect themselves even when they have lawyers like Joe Forer and Dave Rein, Mr. Fraenkel and all the rest of the noble crowd. We have got to have enough money to put the resources of a larger group such as is represented here tonight. Now, I have been present at a good many feed fests and talk fests of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, and I have come to know several hundred, at least, by sight, of the nationality groups' numbers. As I look around here, I ought to know about 25 of them. So I know that there must be a lot of people on the outskirts of the work of the American Committee that are here tonight, and I appeal to you to help us give resources adequate for the job. Now, all these lawyers who stood up and were counted and were properly honored, they might even in every case give their services, not have any fee. They are officers and they might do it and frequently they do do it, but the courts are not sensitive as that and there are huge expenses in every one of these cases, especially as they are pushed from the Immigration Service to the Federal courts and appeal to the higher Federal courts, and sometimes to the Supreme Court, as Forer and Rein are going to appear before next week. And so I know that some groups here have brought money or assurances of money—pledges of money—and I hope that those who have not brought it will feel it a privilege now to help the American Committee do its job. So I am going to begin by asking any individual or groups or representatives if they have \$500 or more to put on If they have, somebody ought to pick it up. I see some people are roaming thru the audience ready to do that. Who wants to give \$500 or more? When you pick it up, just let's know who it is and how much it is. Any group? Here's a total of \$800 from Washington, D. C., and Lord knows how many good people. Now don't wait for this to be announced but hop right up and say I'll give you another \$500, or if you haven't got the price, we'll take something less-but if you can, \$500 is the mark. Who will add \$500 to that-who will give a pledge of \$500? We'll come down-who's ready with \$250? You know, that's just chicken feed in going to trial, paying court costs, to say nothing of legitimate lawyers' fees. Well, if you haven't got \$250 handy or a pledge for it without going into bankruptcy, come further down and make it \$100. Stand

up and let's see who has it. Who found \$100? What group of people found \$100? Here's eight people at a table—see how very little per head that is. What table here is ready to pitch in and come up with \$100 between them. No \$100 tables? Well, here comes a contribution from Norman Gourse of \$50-that's one individ-Another \$50 contribution from Bennie and Sadie Saltzman, Bronx, N. Y. How about some more \$50? What table will bring \$50—that means \$5 or \$6 aniece. Here's \$60 from the Ukrainian group, people who are among the foreign born and consequently in danger like the rest of us. Another \$50 comes from Joe Forer's brother, he doesn't say what his name is, but it's a good family. Here's \$50 from William L. Standard. Another \$50 from Martin Young, one of the sufferers of the Walter-McCarran Act who somewhere has found \$50. \$75 from Rose Nelson Defense Committee. Table 14 gives \$150. \$25 from John Abt. The Hungarian Committee \$131. The Lithuanian group \$50. see, when people know somebody is gunning for them unjustly and outrageously. they dig plenty and deep. A. A. Heller \$25; \$25 from the Russian-American group. Another \$25 from Armenian Progressive League; \$30 from Alma Foley (phonetic) of Minneapolis; \$25 from a group of Sea Gate friends; two anonymous \$25, you needn't be ashamed of it. From a friend by the name of Louise Pettibone Smith, \$25. 'A lot of people say I'm a hard worker and work hard so you needn't expect me to give, but Professor Smith does both.' \$35 from Table 13. We don't want to keep this money racket going much longer-\$10 annoymous, Otto Nathan, another guy who has suffered but he gives money too. Table 21, \$12: Table 3 with \$20. When we go on with the program, it will not prevent any table or individual from slipping a little money which will eventually get up here. Emma Lazarus, Paterson, N. J., \$7; Rose Tarazona \$10; Alvin Toffler \$12. Abner Green says the money has amounted up to \$1,200. You can sweeten it up some more before you go home; that's all, thank you very much."

10. Chairman Smith, taking over, announced: "Rev. Joseph H. Jernigan, of Washington, D. C., \$6. If the ushers will pass the baskets, anybody with something small can drop it in. The Committee can thank you all that the work that the lawyers are doing can go on a little longer. Father Forbes has to leave because he has to get a train to Philadelphia; we thank him for his efforts. Again I introduce a speaker who really needs no introduction to an audience such as this-educator, author, lecturerer who has for years been associated with cases involving the preservation of civil and human rights, closely associated with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. He also initiated the Bill of Rights Fund to assist in civil rights cases. It is a particular pleasure to me because when I first left my nice academic ivory tower and went with a good deal of shivers to a convention on Civil Rights in New York City, Mr. Corliss

Lamont was one of the speakers at that meeting."
11. Corliss Lamont stated: "Miss Smith, Mr. Rein, Mr. Forer, ladies, and gentlemen, I am particularly glad to be at this meeting tonight because it satisfies me in so many ways. First, I am very happy to be at a dinner honoring Forer and Rein, that great Washington firm without which many an American defendent in a civil liberties case could hardly have survived or escaped jail. As you know, there's an intricate system in Washington, D. C., which makes it very difficult for out-of-town lawyers to come down there and argue a case and learn the ropes and know the ropes, and if it were not for a couple of guys like Dave Rein and Joe Forer, we would be lost down there. I know so many cases which have depended on these two lawyers. Well, of course, I am appreciative of what the lawyers in this room in general are doing; in fact, I never saw so many lawyers together before in all my life, and I feel somewhat abashed in speaking to such a knowing audience. Even though there are many in this room, there are not many in the country as a while relatively speaking, who would stand up today against the witchhunt and take these unpopular cases and risk their own necks in fighting through a case right up to the Supreme Court. But there are no cases that Forer and Rein have not dared to take and we can depend upon them in the future, as in the past, to carry on this battle. And secondly, I am glad to be speaking on a platform where we have this organization, the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, as the guest for all of us tonight. This committee has waged a struggle for a long time for the civil liberties of immigrants to the United States, and I am particularly glad to be with them, because they have been honored in so many ways by the Government of the United States. This was one of the first organizations to be on the Attorney General's subversive list, and I do not say that is a sure path to virtue and honor, but, under the circumstances, we who know realize that the reason for this organization being put on the list was precisely because it was doing such fine

work in the field of civil liberties, protecting the rights of foreign-born Americans. Then, of course, we are working with them, too, in the fight against being cited as a communist front by the Subversive Activities Control Board. And there again they were one of the first organizations cited by the Attorney General to go before the SACB and undergo this ordeal. Particularly I am glad to be here because it is an event and dinner and an organization and people who are associated with this big struggle to maintain the rights of foreign-born Americans. l go way back in my first knowledge of this subject, very fortunately, and to my family. I had an uncle whose name was John Palmer Dewitt (phonetic), who way back in 1922, when I was a student at Harvard College, presented me with a copy of his book, Americans By Choice, and this was a book on immigrants coming to the United States, and what they contributed to the life and achievement of this country, and I have never forgotten what my uncle said in that book, and this cause has been close to my heart ever since. Mr. Dewitt died a few years ago at the age of about 85, but I want to mention his name particularly tonight, because he was one of the first liberal Americans who really got into this subject and did a fine job in treating of the foreign born and immigrants in general. Now, as Mr. Jones has said, the struggle for the rights of the immigrants in the United States ties in with these other civil liberties struggles that we are going through all the time. His example of how a section of the Smith Act was smuggled into the Alien Registration Act was, of course, very good, indeed, and now we know that the Smith Act just last week in Washington has been undergoing a battle on the part of several able lawyers in this room, and we have hoped that in some of these cases there will be a reconsideration by the Supreme Court of its former position in declaring the Smith Act constitutional. It was only today that we read in the newspapers that the Nelson case, together with four of the Pennsylvania cases, had been remanded for a new trial, due to the doubtful credibility of this witness and professional informer McVeigh. Well, what is extraordinary is that the Department of Justice itself finally came forth to question the credibility of one of its star performers and informers; and what the Department of Justice should do, it seems to me in all honor and justice, is to bring under a microscope of intensity that will reveal every true thing; bring under that microscope all these professional informers that they have been using in these trials which have been so often frameups of innocent people.

"That Smith Act business, again I want to say, is based on a misconception of constitutional law and freedom of expression. The whole standard of the clear and present danger should be thrown out and we should have a more definite standard if we are going to treat of revolutionary expressions; if we are going to make some curb of expressions of violent overthrow and other such things. We must substitute for the clear and present danger standard, which is so vague and which forces the judges to become experts on practically every subject in the world; we must substitute the good old standard of direct incitement to violent or some other overt criminal act. Here we will draw the line; when a man advocates assassination or advocates a riot that may lead to bloodshed and violence, there we will say that the government has a right to step in. But that's the standard of incitement and not this new standard which unfortunately the great Justice Holmes originated—that of the clear and present danger. The struggle to maintain these rights of the foreign born ties in with all the other struggles around the many malicious and evil antifreedem laws we have in this country. There are at least eight Federal laws which should be gotten rid of, beginning with the Walter-McCarran Law itself; we just read down the list—the Internal Security Act, the Communist Control Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Welker Act, the Expatriation Act, the Immunity Act, and the Smith Act which we have already mentioned. In all of these cases, coming back to that business of McVeigh, if I pronounce his name correctly, we are faced with this informer racket; the same racket which Harvey Matusow started to break down when he wrote his book about how he had framed up many innocent people in trials throughout the United States. And what does the Department of Justice do when one of the perjurers confesses that he has committed perjury in sending innocent Americans to jail? Instead of investigating right down the line, to what extent that informer's testimony in this trial and that trial was malicious and lying and perjurious, the Department of Justice says 'Why, we'll get that guy, he is breaking down our system.' So they go after Matusow and they go after Mrs. Natvig who was another one who recanted, and finally they're able to frame them up on some charge, and these people who finally try to tell at least a part of the truth, find themselves in jail. Now there's one man who is responsible ultimately for what is going on today in this sort of trial that use

these informers, who is responsible for the prosecution and persecution under these unconstitutional acts, and that's Attorney General Brownell. There's a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet who really takes the authority in these matters and if he said no to some of this terrible conduct on the part of his own department, it would not go on. President Eisenhower is running today as a scared man against the Democratic ticket, but I can tell him, and I can tell the Republicans—if there are any in this room, which I doubt—I can give the Republican Party and Eisenhower some advice right here, which I'm afraid won't take and probably never will hear about, namely that if Eisenhower would publicly announce that he was going to get rid of Attorney General Brownell if and when he was elected President, he would win a million votes right then and there. Eisenhower is trying to get liberal votes—that's what he needs those old independent Democrats who came over to him in the 1952 election. Well, why doesn't be make some gesture about civil liberties, the civil liberties which have fallen to the lowest estate in the history of America during his administration. And if he wanted to win another million votes, when he announced that he was dropping Brownell, he would also announce that he was appointing as Attorney General another fellow general, namely Telford Taylor somebody like that, and I dare say that the Republicans would go far if they adopted the tactics that I am suggesting merely as a political strategy. Again, this battle for the foreign-born ties in with the struggle for Negro rights in America. In a very broad sense, the trouble with the Walter-McCarran Bill and those other unjust acts which affect the immigrant to the United States, are based on a deep national and racial prejudice which I am afraid extends not only among Senators and Congressmen but among many millions of our fellow Americans. And I do not believe for a minute that the Negro will ever be free in America until the foreign born are free as well. In this sense, as in many other senses, civil liberties are individual and as you march forward, on one front, it affects all the other fronts and the battle as a general war on behalf of freedom. When I look at that Negro problem today, I am not nearly as optimistic as some of my friends. When I see what is going on in the south in regard to upholding the Supreme Court decision on desegration of public schools, I cannot feel that we are anywhere near a solution, and then I look at the deep prejudice against the Negro race which extends to every State of the north as well as of the south, I say that this is a long, long struggle which will last during the lives of any one of us here in this room tonight.

"Turning again to another sector of our battle for civil liberties, there is the Congressional inquisition and the attempt of various Congressional Investigating Committees to do away with the rights of individuals and organizations who are merely expressing their freedom of opinion in this country. We have seen some amelioration of the situation in the last three years. McCarthy has taken a back seat, though if the Republicans win the Senate he might become active again as Chairman of the Permanent Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, and we have seen some victories in this field which, while they have not touched the First Amendment, yet are very important in the implications they have for Congressional investigations. I myself, as you know, was involved in a slight skirmish of this kind with Senator McCarthy. My case was tied up with at least one other person in this room because the Department of Justice did not appeal the case, which was won in the courts of New York. They can't appeal because time has run out in which to file for appeal. Mr. Unger and I and Mr. Shadowitz congratulate the Department of Justice in having the wisdom to drop Many people have given me a great deal of praise which I don't I think that we go back to Aristotle for the correct view of ethical life, that is, instead of merely doing what seems to give us the most pleasure and which might lead us to become professional tennis players, instead of seeking our own pleasures, we seek things which are useful to the community and which are according to reason and commonsense. We find that we are getting the greatest pleasure of all in these activities. During the battle with the McCarthy Committee, I had the time of my life; there was very little about it that I didn't enjoy. I didn't choose it: Senator McCarthy chose me, and it seemed to me worthwhile and useful to fight, and the same is true of other bouts that I have on in the field of civil liberties. If the individual suffers too much, if he goes to jail too long, if his economic status is affected so he and his family are starving, he is no longer going to take too much pleasure in the battle. That is happening to many Americans in our time, and yet the psychology and, I think, the effort still holds good, that for those in

the community who have public spirit and long to do as much as those activities which seem important for which they are fit, and they have almost surely. they will get a reward in terms of personal happiness as well as contributing to the cause of freedom and of their own country's advancement. Well, there are a couple of other sectors here on civil liberties that I would like to mention. One is the First Amendment in respect to the separation of church and state. As the reactionaries advance on one front, they also advance on another front, and so it is no accident that in the last few years there have been increasing encroachments on the constitutional separation of church and state. In 1954. for instance, you had the words 'Under God' added to the pledge of allegiance to the flag. In the same year three-cent and eight-cent stamps began to appear with the motto 'In God We Trust' imprinted on them, a motto formerly confined to coins. In 1955 Congress voted that all United States paper money should bear this same motto; and in 1956, mind you, Congress voted to substitute for your old national motto. 'E Pluribus Unum.' the same motto. 'In God We Trust.' Now, this is quite an evolution here, and what it means is that we are adopting officially a religion of theism for the American people and the American nation. This is what is happening to us civil libertarians. I know that you will agree with me that we will be fighting to the end to permit any religious group in this country, no matter how wacky they may be, even if they stand up on a street corner and scare people to death by saying the world is going to come to an end on October 24th, even if they say that or anything else, we defend the right of every religion to educate and propagandize as it will, but we say every religion, including our own religion, must stop at the threshold of making itself official in the United States of America—must stop at the threshold of infiltrating the public schools of this country and try to put across its own creed. And it was only last week when we had another example when the Board of Education passed a new spiritual and moral creed for public-school teachers in this State. This was very good in many ways, and yet the attempts throughout there to smuggle in theism is very clear. And, of course, many groups objected to it, but it went through all the same. Now, finally, in this general review of tying up civil liberties in this country with the fight that we are concentrating on here tonight is the question of censorship of movies, television, and literature. We who have been in this struggle over the past decade have naturally, I think, concentrated more or less on the political aspects of this battle, because here were the things that were hitting us most in the face. Those state laws, those federal laws, those municipal ordinances, and so we have not emphasized perhaps as much as we should the danger in the censorship which has always existed in the United States of literary and other cultural parts, but it has come home to smack us in the face when at the Smith trial one of the main pieces of evidence against the defendants was that they had read and to a certain extent taught from the works of Stalin, Lenin, and Engels. That just shows how censorship in one field, say, a light novel on sexual relations, how that can come over into another field, the field of politics, and cause havoc. There is a book recently published by Paul Blanchard, whose name you know, called 'The Right to Read, who sums this up very well indeed and shows what the dangers are even in the so-called federal obscenity statute which is supposed to prevent obscene literature from being distributed in the United States; and in that connection there has been a recent opinion by Jerome Frank in the Roth case to which I refer your attention because he has a brilliant opinion there, showing that the federal obscenity statute really is unconstitutional. He calls that statute exquisitely vague and he examines it very carefully. He tells us that really what the statute is against is arousing the readers' sexual thoughts, desires, or impulses; and Judge Frank, being a wise man, says, in effect: 'Well, my heavens, how far are we going to push this matter?—if we outlaw all sexual thoughts, let's say the human race will pretty soon disappear.' There it is, in black and white, in a federal judge's opinion, and he states 'this statute, as the courts construe it, appears to provide criminal punishment for inducing no more than thoughts, feelings, and desires.' Well, here is a clear violation of the First Amendment. No overt act. And it reminds me of the story of the chaplain at Yale, who was crossing the campus and saw one of the students coming toward him, and he stopped him and rather pompously said, 'Young man, are you troubled by evil thoughts?' and the student sort of reared back and was very much surprised and said, 'Why, no, sir: I rather enjoy it.' Well, this is an important matter. Judge Frank says that the Supreme Court really has not passed directly on the Obscenity Act, although it has sort of indirectly woven it into its judicial opinion,

and we do not know if we can ever upset that particular position of the Supreme Court but certainly it's worth trying. Well, finally, I might mention, too, that the field of art has come under this same ban, this same crusade against free-Here I will only mention that one of my favorite educational institutions, the New School for Social Research, had painted for it by Morosco a mural way back in 1930, and Morosco, one of the great Mexican painters, put in there the social struggles throughout the world-the Chinese Revolution led by Sun Yat Sen: the Mexican Revolution with its stirrings and strivings: the Indian Revolution with Ghandi as the great leader; and then the fourth panel had to be the Russian Revolution, and, unfortunately, he put in the figures of Lenin and Stalin. Well this was not considered bad at the time because we did not have a cold war at the moment-we had other things going on-but it was only about five years ago that the New School came under pressure because of this mural on the Russian Revolution, and, as many of you know, the New School finally surrendered to the criticisms of people who wandered through the building, and even some of its own students, and they covered up the Morosco mural of the Russian Revolution with a white cheesecloth. You could go down there and lift it up a little and peek, but that was not considered good form. Well, what do you In the fall of 1956 the cheesecloth was taken off. So Mr. Jones is right. The situation is getting better, and we should have a certain amount of optimism. but we have to have a lot of Osmond Fraenkel's pessimism, too, although I know it is not pessimism in the long run, but it got to be an awful long run here before we get freedom under the Bill of Rights for all the American people. And, indeed, we can say that this struggle will go on for many, many decades, and I see in the room tonight the charming and beautiful daughter, age 16, of one of the guests we are honoring at this high table, and I say to her that when she reaches the year 2000, which I hope to reach myself, but I'm not entirely sure about it. that she will still be able to fight for civil liberties as her father did, because there will be problems then as there are problems now in the field of freedom of expression. Well, I want to bow off in favor of the guests of honor at this point; I will only say that these two lawyers here tonight that we are honoring. and this committee under whose auspices we are meeting, they have participated courageously and ably in this great cause of civil liberties. We salute them for their past labors and triumphs, and we look forward to the many more victories on their part in the future.

12. Chairman Smith announced: "We are most grateful to Mr. Lamont for showing us so clearly how all forms of liberty are intertwined. We can now take a long breath and then listen with the greatest of pleasure to Nadyne Brewer and Lucy Brown, her accompanist." Four songs were played and sung by the entertainers.

13. Chairman Smith continued: "That was delightful. The lawyers in whose honor this dinner is held have come not alone and any of us who have watched family life know that it is not just the man of the family who does his work but that a share in that work is done by various others close to him, and I want now to ask the family of Mr. Forer to rise and greet the audience and accept Mrs. Forer, Jane Forer, Mrs. Hilda Roberts, the brothers Dr. Robert Forer, Mr. Morris Forer. I think one of our speakers said that he had not heard too many words in favor of lawyers but I want to quote a quotation on lawyers, written in 1835 that begins this way. It is from De Touteville's (?) analysis of democracy in the United States of America. 'The threat entrusted to members of the legal profession and the influence which these individuals exercise in the government is the most powerful existing security against the excesses of democracy. Men who have made a special study of the laws derive from this occupation certain habits of order and taste for formalities and a kind of instinctive regard for the regular connection of ideas which naturally render them very hostile to unreflected passions of the multitudes.' The first of the men whom we honor tonight is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Law School, has worked in the Treasury Department, for the National Labor Relations Board, the O. P. A. and for various other Government agencies. He went into private Amongst the cases which he has lately handled is the case of practice in 1946. the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Heikkila Deportation case in the Supreme Court, Black v. Cutter in the Supreme Court, and he was counsel for the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in the proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. I feel that I know Mr. Forer particularly well since he had to steer me through that particular ordeal. The Committee wishes to give Mr. Forer a very small concept of appreciation and thank him for the work he has done.'

14. Joseph Forer stated: "Thank you Louise and thank you, all my friends. Before I came here tonight. I thought that on principle. I was opposed to testimonial dinners, but really I have enjoyed this one and I am beginning to think they're all fine. It is a fact, as Louise said in her introduction, that ten years ago, just ten years ago, Dave Rein and I left the government and went into private practice together in Washington. Two or three weeks later the cold war broke out. This was not a case of cause and effect, it just happened. But the cold war brought with it a ten year wave not yet over, of repressive measures against American civil liberties such as this country had never seen before and that had an effect on the practice that Dave and I started out on. We started out to become prosperous corporation lawyers. Somehow that got frustrated and we became unprosperous civil liberties lawvers. This was really my second disappointment in choosing a career. Professor Lamont might be interested to know that my real ambition was to become a professional tennis player and I gave that up, not out of any sense of obligation to society but I just couldn't hit the ball well enough and keep it within the court and though I still play tennis, it will never be as a professional player, I'm sorry to say. During these ten years we did, Dave and I got involved as counsel in a substantial number of cases growing out of this attack on the Bill of Rights. By and large I have enjoyed it a great deal. I can't say the same for our clients. I'm afraid that virtually all of them, even those whose cases we won—ungrateful wretches—found it to be harrowing experience. They weren't always as philosophical as Professor Lamont. But by and large they came out pretty good. As a matter of fact, as I look around me, it seems to me that the audience here tonight falls roughly into three groups: one of course is lawyers; the other are clients; and the third, considering that there are a lot of unfamiliar faces here, makes me think that Dave Rein has a big family. The whole mob Professor Smith will get around to introduce in time, I assure you. I think it is a fact that the worst of the storm that we ran through in these ten years is over, and that conditions are im-That's a good thing, even from my own selfish view. I'm getting proving. to the point where much as I enjoy fighting for civil liberties. I am beginning to wish that I could represent some popular client. I don't mean by this that I intend to abandon my present clients. I just mean that I expect the time soon to come when my present clients will become more popular. In fact they may get so popular that they may stop being clients and that's the consummation that we are hopeful of. But this improvement in the situation of civil liberties, I think it is a real one; there is, as Dr. Lamont said, a long way to go and it is true that there is obviously some very profound clauses for this which are too profound for me to go into. I'm sure there are several people in the room that would be glad to explain it to anyone who will listen to them, if there is anybody who is willing to listen. But leaving aside such major explanations as changes in international relations, what is officially called the relaxation of tension and the fact that the American people have shown enough good sense to really fight off the unparallelled barrage of propaganda which served to convince them that the only way to retain their freedom is to sacrifice their freedom; leaving these profound clauses aside, I think that one of the facts has been the fight back which has been made on a case by case basis in cases growing out of the repressive measures. This fight back has resulted in some victories, really a much more substantial number than most of the people realize, but even where there were defeats, the very fight itself slowed down the progress of repression and it gave heart to other people to join in the fight. And I think it is a fact that this fight primarily \* \* \* all those who were the victims of the cases, the people on the left, and they were joined by a small and ever growing, 1 think, number of other persons who, though not sharing in their political views, had understanding enough to realize what was at stake; that what was at stake were not merely the liberties of the people on the far left but American liberties altogether, and these people had the courage to try to do something about it. And to me it is a source of deep pride and gratification that some of the most eminent of these people who came to the defense of the persons under attack are on the dais tonight. I mean Professor Smith, Osmond Fraenkel, Dr. Lamont, and before he left, Father Forbes. I think it is a fact that whatever the shortcomings of the American left, and I gather that they are now to be enthusiastically acknowledged to be considerable, it has made a real contribution to American society in recent years, in that in fighting for its own right to exist, in fighting for its own right to speak, it has helped to preserve the right to speak, the right

to think, the right to assemble, for all Americans. I think that is a real contribution. In the field of the foreign born, this fight has been about as acute as in any other field, perhaps even more so. I do not think people, most people, realize just what the situation has been in that field. In the first place, the foreign born have been treated just as shamefully or more shamefully than any other comparable group, leaving aside the negro people. In the second place, there have been more civil liberties cases, actual cases of people that have been directly affected by civil liberties cases in this field than in any other single field, and I wouldn't be surprised if in all fields put together. In the third place, those fights in the field of the foreign born have involved all of the basic principles which arose in the civil liberties field altogether. The First Amendment, because the fight has been largely against deportations and denaturalizations for the exercise of rights of speech, of expression and political assembly; substituting due process because the foreign born have had to fight arbitrary and discriminatory governmental action based on no valid classification basis and no valid governmental purpose. In the fight against racism, because unfortunately the principles of our Immigration Laws, both statute and decisional, derive from a racist basis; they derive from the time when the first case, the first deportation statutes, leaving out the Alien Sedition Laws, were enacted because of the prejudices against the Chinese immigrant. As a matter of fact, the first expulsion case, the first general expulsion case in the Supreme Court was of such an obviously racist character that it led to Mr. Justice . . . dissenting, to question out loud whether the disciples of Confuscious would not be warranted in asking why America sent missionaries to China instead of keeping them at home. The fight back in this field has also involved the fight against informants. I think there has been more perjury committed in deportation and denaturalization immigration cases by government witnesses than in all other cases put together, and that is a considerable number. I consider myself an expert in this field: sometimes it seems to me I have heard more perjurers than almost any living person, with the exception of John Abt who has heard just as many and maybe a few It has involved the fight for the right to bail before conviction. As a matter of fact some noble victories were won along that line by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. Basically it has involved the right to decent treatment for people who are human beings against repressive measures, against being exiled from the land in which they have sunk their roots. It has involved the fight for humanity against inhumanity, which has sought to disrupt families and to destroy lives. It is a fact that this fight back with regard to the foreign born has been magnificently organized and led by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. For its reward, the American Committee has been cited as a subversive organization and an attempt is being made to destroy it before the Subversive Activities Control Board proceedings in which I had the honor to represent the Committee. This of course is culpable nonsense on the face of it. While I'm there, I might tell Dr. Lamont that if he wants to meet a Republican in this audience, I could introduce him to a person who was sitting next to him—Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, who I know as a registered Republican because I made her testify to that under oath in the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing. And what is more, she has been a registered Republican all her adult life. been very satisfying to work with the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. As a matter of fact, the American Committee started Dave and me off in this field. The very first civil liberties case that we ever handled came into our office from the American Committee. That was a whopper. Turned out to be a man that needed a separate legal department for his cases. It involved Gerhart Eisler, who for our sins had to be foreign born. Anyway, we took that case all the way up to the Supreme Court too and then I sub-Yes, for the benefit of the few laymen in the audience, I should explain that 'mooted' means that it made the whole thing purposeless, which he managed to do. But it has been a great satisfaction to work with the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. In the next few days we will be presenting to the Supreme Court the case of Charles Rowoldt; we will be doing that for the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. What we are asking the Supreme Court to do in that case is to recognize, for the first time and contrary to their prior decisions, that the deportation powers like other powers of government are really controlled by the Bill of Rights and that the First Amendment applies to deportation powers, Bill of Attainder clause applies to the deportation powers, all of which seems very simple because the Constitution makes no exception, but the courts have made that exception. Maybe we'll lose; we hope we will win; maybe we'll win on some less fundamental point than the major point in the case which was whether the Constitution controls the deportation power. But win, lose or draw, I know that the American Committee is going to continue to wage a good fight for the protection of the rights of the Foreign Born and thereby for the protection of all. As a matter of fact, the Department of Justice is so determined on persecuting the foreign born and it is so alarmed by the depletion in their number, to which Father Forbes referred, that it is doing its best to make native born citizens foreign born, by denaturalizing native born Americans, and by such actions—as just a year or two ago when they tried to deport a fullblooded Iroquois Indian. The Department of Justice said he really did not belong in this country. He won his case; the courts pointed out that he had been here first. Well, I have talked longer than I had expected—possibly a little more solemnly than I expected. I can only conclude by saying to you once again—

I thank you very, very much." 15. Chairman Smith taking over, stated: "Thank you Mr. Forer, in whose debt we are and shall remain. Before I come to the last of the evening's program, I have an introduction and an anouncement. In the first place you have met, you have heard Alec Jones from the Committee office and Abner Green opened this meeting, but I would like also to present to any of you who do not know her, and to re-present to those of you who do, Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary. And a few members of the staff that also worked to make this and all the other things which the Committee must do for success, Grace Johnson and Helen Morgan. And I have been asked to announce that "To Vito Marcantonio, I vote my Conscience" is on sale in the lobby at the close of this dinner. We now come to hear the other guest of honor—the first to his family—Mrs. David Rein, his wife; Mrs. Bertha Rein, his mother; Mrs. Michael Besso, his And now Mr. Rein, we have you to thank also for the work that Forer & Rein have done for this Committee. Mr. Rein is a graduate of Columbia University and Law School, a member of the New York City Charter Revision Commission, the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration, the National Labor Relations Board, O. P. A. and U. S. Marine Corps. He also went into private practice in 1946. He was counsel for Gerhart Eisler in the Supreme Court, the National Council for Soviet-American Friendship before the Subversive Activities Control Board, the case of Dr. Gundlach (?), the Ben Gold case, the case of William Heikkila. For all you've done for civil rights, and

for us, thank you." 16. David Rein stated: "It seems Joe and myself, before we came here, since this was only going to be one dinner with one price being paid—that the guests should be entitled to, rather subjected to, only one speech. We decided, therefore, to let Joe, the speechmaker in the firm, make the speech which he has done. Abner, however, insisted that since he was giving out two guests, that both of us had to stand up on our feet and say something. I'm glad, however, that Joe did come first. We did have a bargain that neither one of us would talk about the other, at least disparagingly, and although I trust Joe implicitly, I'm glad he came first so I could know he kept his part of the bargain. So I'll keep mineexcept I must tell you one story. You might think his family and his brothers came up from Trenton to see Joe because he was being honored tonight, but in fact I learned from one of his brothers that they were really curious to see just to see his partner, to see how anybody could have put up with him all of these years. I have wanted to take this occasion for a few personal remarks; I want to make to pay tribute to the person who is the guiding spirit of the American Committee for so many years, and by that I mean of course Carol King, whom you have all heard referred to tonight. Carol King, I think certainly for myself, and I think probably I can speak for Joe, also is responsible as much as anybody, for the career of Forer & Rein, a career of iniquity which was started with the Eisler case and which led to-I don't say its final culmination-but at least to the banquet here tonight. And perhaps, although Carol had tre-mendous ability and a number of abilities in terms of her legal skill, her ability and analysis, I think, the greatest ability that she had and the one I remember and cherish the most, is her inspirational ability and her ability to get us young lawyers like myself to be involved in civil liberties cases. I think, as a matter of fact, that our movement today and the forces of civil liberties could use a successor to Carol King to play the kind of role to young lawyers that Carol King did. It has always been significant to me that Carol, who was interested in civil liberties for everybody, made a decision early in her life to devote the

major part of her energies to the role of the foreign born. For that reason she hecame counsel to this organization and devoted herself to it. Now, I discussed that with her on a number of occasions and she explained to me the reasons that she had for devoting herself to that line of work, and she saw the problem as being based upon two basic principles which were really the basic principles upon which the committee has worked and is continuing its work under the sterling leadership of the present Chairman, of course, Abner Green its Executive Secretary. And that is the important point to bring out—that the foreign born are not really in face aliens. You note that when we discuss the judicial cases, the courts and what the Department of Justice says, they're always talking about taking action against aliens. The American Committee, however, is not the American Committee for the Protection of Aliens, but the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, and in that lies the real significance—the real significance of the difference of approach to the problem, which is the reason why the American Committee comes out right and the Department of Justice comes out wrong with respect to this. It was not so long ago. I think Dr. Lamont commented about the work written by his uncle, that we recognized the contribution made to our society by the foreign born. It was the foreign born who really built the country, did all the backbreaking and menial jobs in the building of the railroads, in the building of our basic industry. It was also the foreign born who contributed all of us to this audience, to this country—we are all children of foreign born; we are all children of immigrants. It was the foreign born who came here and they didn't come here just to sojourn briefly and go home. They came here to build their lives and to help build America. They may technically, some of them may technically not be citizens and we consider, as a matter of fact that the number I think in the last census is as much as three million—for one reason or another they may not be citizens. Some, as Mr. Jones has told you like Charles Rowoldt, some had personal problems come up: others never understood or appreciated the problem because of the fact that perhaps they did not have proper education, not enough was made of it when they came here, to teach them of the need to become citizens, but they did become Americans in every real sense. They led their lives here and they became as much a part of America as those who were born here. The Department of Justice takes the point of view despite all of this tradition and despite all this history, that these foreign born are merely strangers who just happened to pass through this country and it is on that that we have had to take issue with them. The second basic principle on which the Committee is based, and the one I think the one that Carol King was made to devote her work to it, is that repressive measures against the foreign born has always had precedence in repressive measures against the rest of our society and against the citizens throughout the country. The example has already been given, the fact that the notorious Smith Act, which is the first peacetime sedition act we have ever had, I should probably say the second peacetime sedition act—the first was the iniquitous Alien, the American Alien & Sedition Acts, to show again the combination back in 1798 in the days of the opposition to Jefferson. As I said, Mr. Jones has already pointed out that the Smith Act was offered an an amendment to the Alien Registration Act of 1940. The Smith Act, which says nothing about aliens and nothing about the foreign born, was passed by Congress which was supposedly considering legislation against aliens without any consideration of really what it meant of what it implied. But we should also bear in mind that the first measure taken against any group of our society involving what has since become the widespread iniquitous doctrine of guilt by association, was taken in legislation against the foreign born and that was in the Deportation Statutes of 1920. It was in those statutes that for the first time in American law the principle was established that action could be taken against individuals solely because of their membership in an organization, without regard to any conduct on their part of any kind or character. Once that doctrine had been accepted in the alien field, it was spread—it was spread in the Smith Act—subsequently spread in the Loyalty Order, and it is now spready today—today in every walking field of American life—this doctrine of guilt by association. Surprisingly enough, the legal arguments which the government uses in connection with this usually goes as follows: You first attempt to bring in these innovations and doctrines to destroy constitutional rights in the field of aliens and when they're opposed in court the Department of Justice takes the position that aliens are different from other people and they are really not subject to the constitution, not entitled to the constitution and therefore let's apply this particular principle to aliens. Once

the principle is applied, they back in there and say, well this principle ought to be applied to citizens, because look, you applied it to aliens recently and by the logic—the simple logic that if it was reasonable to apply it there, it is reasonable to apply it here, and therefore anywhere so that we find quite consistently the government can get away with invasion of constitutional rights in the field of alien law and attempts to carry through that principle in other fields. These are the principles which are at issue again in the Rowoldt case and these are the principles we are going to attempt to convince the Supreme Court of next week. There has been some discussion here about being optimistic and pessimistic in the short run or in the long run. I think, realistically, I think as Osmond Fraenkel informed Mrs. Forer, that the firm of Forer & Rein never loses any case; those cases that we lost were always forgotten about—it was always somebody else's fault of course but they're very few in number. But at any rate, we must keep our fingers crossed as to the possibility of success in this case because it has only been two short years ago that the same principle was decided against us by the Supreme Court. We are confident, however, that these principles will apply ultimately, and by ultimately I mean in the not too far distant future and that the work of the American Committee in protecting the rights of the foreign born and thru them the constitutional rights of all of us will be yindicated. I want to thank you personally for the honor that you have tendered me here and say that I am very grateful."

17. Chairman Smith concluded "Thank you and good night," at which this

testimonial dinner came to a close at 11:12 P. M.

Following is is a list of the persons attending this dinner, and the tables at which they were seated:

#### Table No. 1

Morris Forer Mrs. Morris Forer Dr. Robert Forer Mrs. Robert Forer Mrs. Hilda Roberts Mrs. June Gallup

#### Table No. 2

Frieda Malbin Felix Ridge Florence Blendes Richard David Vier Tamara Tkach

#### Table No. 3

Mrs. Elias Besso Bernard Jaffe Grace Hutchins Anna Rochester Martin Young Mrs. Martin Young Mrs. Edith Besso Mrs. Bertha Rein Michael Besso

#### Table No. 4

Dr. Otto Nathan Rhoda Laks Leonard Bouden Mrs. Leonard Bouden Mrs. Victor Rabinowitz Jane Forer John Abt Mrs. John Abt Blanche Freedman David Freedman Mrs. M. Goldman Marcus Goldman Mr. Samols Mrs. Samols

#### Table No. 5

Mrs. Kenneth R. Forbes Frank Doune Henry Collins Angus Keeney Mary Jane Keeney

#### Table No. 6

Abraham Unger Mrs. Joseph Diamond Mrs. Harold Cammer Harold Cammer Nathan Witt Ralph Shapiro Rose Russell Abraham Lederman Henry Rubin Mrs. Henry Rubin

#### Table No. 7

Herman Rosenfeld Ed. J. Malament Julius Cohen Albert Colloms William L. Standard Russ Nixon Abram Flaxer

#### Table No. 8

Leon Strauss
Ira Gollobin
Esther Gollobin
A. A. Heller
Louise Malley
Ida Pruitt
Dr. Dorothy Brewster

#### Table No. 9

Hilda Kasik H. Katzen Arthur Kasik M. A. Abernathy Mrs. Junius Ocales J. Wallach

#### Table No. 11

Rose Tarazona
S. Rosen
Chandler
Benny Saltzman
Mrs. Benny Saltzman
Grete Blodow
Edna Maher
Armenian Progressive
League
David Scribner

#### Table No. 13

Mrs. Jean Hirschon Jean Hirschon Florence Tabor Table No. 13-Continued

Mrs. Morton Stavis Mary Gandall Simon Schachter Mrs. Simon Schachter Samuel Koenigsberg Morton Stavis

Table No. 14

Richard Morford
Nathan G. Silvermaster
Mrs. Nathan G. Silvermaster
William L. Ullman
Joseph Belser
Arthur Stein
Mrs. Arthur Stein
Gertrude Evans

Table No. 15

Dunylnyshn (?) Panchigni

Table No. 16

E. L. Peum Jennie Brownstein Rose Nelson Jenny Schiller Crown Heights E. L. Mrs. Clara Shavelson Molly Berger Seagate E. L. Table No. 17

Rose Katz Simon Feldman Mrs. Simon Feldman Dora Davies Clara Gelman Dora Van Duren Pauline Royce Yetta Sobol

Table No. 18

Muriel Symington Irving Taffler Jeanne Malmond Bessie Geiser S. Merkins Becky Friedman

Table No. 20

Mary Egger Harry Egger

Table No. 21

Charles Mueller
Mrs. Charles Mueller
Miss W. Plummer
Lil Kurtz
Leo Hartman
Mrs. S. Kaskens
S. Kaskens
Richard Lasuly

Table No. 22

Dorothy Rose Blumberg

Table No. 23

Mrs. Forsyth E. Tompkins John Marsalka

Table No. 24

M. Simon Else Bimba J. Weiss Mrs. Sasna

Table No. 25

Anna Rajewicz Helen Oberkirch Rose Golomb Pearl Ger Evelyn Abelson Grace Johnson Helen Morgan Mona Jones

Table No. 26

E. Roth
G. Berkowitz
Petrash
Gamauf
Tatos
E. Dattler
H. Markowitz
R. Weinstock
A. Zevin
John Litz



# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3457

July 27, 1956

Mr. Seymour Kaplan Banquet Manager Hotel Belmont Plaza

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

Please find enclosed our check in the amount of \$100.00 as the requested deposit for our Testimonial dinner scheduled for Thursday, October 11, 1956.

Thanking you for your cooperation and that of Mr. Parkins. I am

Sincepely yours Alec Jones

FE RESTANCE FOR THE SMITH

ABNER WEEN A secretary or Secretary

Campaign and Educational Director

Sponsors (Dartial Lat)

Walter All mandinger Rev. Paul J. Allyand Rev. Pagal J. Allyand Rev. Pagal Pa

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The Lamp. No. 65, February-March, 1951, p. 2

#### THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

Additional arrests, as well as renewed activity on old cases, brought the total number of non-citizens now facing McCarran Law deportation proceedings to more than 175 in 23 states. The most serious immediate asnect of the deportation drive, however, continues to be the Justice Department's attack on the American right to bail, which is discussed in a special report.

#### Old Coses

Last year, the Justice Department wrote to many non-citizens in all parts of the country who had been ordered deported during 1920 or 1930, but whose departation could not be effected sine they were not citizens of any country. The Justice Department wrote to these non-citizens to threaten them that, unless they literally "deported themselves," they would face a ten-year prison sentence, as provided by the McCarran Law. After these letters were sent, the Justice Department started to put into effect one other provision of the Mc-Carran Law and tried to place these non-citizens on "parole." Under parole agreement, non-citizens would have to report regularly in person, submit to psychiatric examination, and give information as to associates and activities. legal action is being taken in all cases to defeat any attempt to deprive noncitizens of their democratic rights.

#### Deportation Hearings

McCarran Law deportation hearings are in progress at the present time in all parts of the country. About 35 hearings have been completed and are Another 40 hearings are scheduled and will be completed to the near future.

On January 10 and 11, deportation hearings were held in San Francisco in the case of Dr. Krishna Chandra, of Sacramento, who faces deportation to India solely because of his past membership in a fraternal insurance organiza-tion, the International Workers Order. The hearing officer took the case under advisement and has as yet made no recommendation.

#### Arrests

New York. On January 2, Paul Cinat, of Chinton Corners, Hungarian-American, father of three American-Born children, released on \$2,000 bail. On February 20, Paul Yuditch, 63, native of Russis, father of two American-born children, labor editor of the Lewish Daily Freiheit, held without bail.

Detroit: On December 28, Monica Itryna, 50, native of Poland, mother of 7 American-born children, two of whom served in the U. S. Army during World War II. released on \$2,000 bail.

Portland, Oregon: Four members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union. Local 7-C, H.WU-Ramon Tancioco, Pete Cabornay, Constancio Cargado, Jose Raymundo were arrested during January and held for deportation to the Philippine Islands. The four were released on \$1,000 bail each.

San Francisco: On January 9, Ida Rothstein, 54, native of Russia, resident of the U. S. for 44 years, was arrested and released on \$5,000 bail. Mrs. Rothstein, secretary of the SF Civil Rights Congress, claims to be an American citizen on the basis of her common-law marriage to an American citizen.

Los Angeles: On January 18, Raye Rubin, 50, who was brought into this country when she was less than two months old, was arrested and held for deportation to Lithuania. She was released on \$4,000 bail. Mrs. Rubin, a deportation to Lithuania. One was revealed on system and is former president of Torrance, is married to an American citizen and is former president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union.

#### PROMINENT WOMEN ORGANIZE NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPEAL

A National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans was organized at a reception in New York City on January 27. Honorary Co-Chairmen are Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of Los Angeles; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, of New York; and Prof Louise Pettibone Smith, of Boston, Uta Hagen and Ada B. Jackson are Co-Chairmen; and Belle Bailynson is national secretary. The National Women's Appeal will seek to inform the American people of threat of deportation to the welfare of American families and will pay special attention to the cases of 30 women who face deportation.

#### Organizational Activities

Therature issued by the ACPSE to griddes. The Deposition Lieuwice The Deposition Lieuwice April Rights by Abur Circle a 4 pivo other Dealer Parallel 1970 includes phin pider Dealer Warafiel 1970 or angule Baimer Rai Is well the action and it to hysteria. Those Basting, Thysicine Assisted Syrie, a folder discussion, a compleaders and members of the Assistance Williams Control Control Control of the depositions historia.

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#### Birthday Greetings

The ACPFB wishes to extend hitfular gives and Allers wishes to exemit 17 offer green mas to the following non-citizens who are smoong the 170 facing depositation and separation from their families and fore-2s

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Ехнівіт Хо. 141 Daily Worker, January 19, 1951, p. 8

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor of the California Eagle. Los Angeles, Dorothy Brewster, of New York, and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Wellesley, will serve as honorary chair-

men, and Uta Hagen and Mrs. Ada been served with a warrant of ar-B. Jackson will serve as co-chairmen of the newly formed National rest. Six are among the 48 nonganization. The National Wom-in Los Angeles, is still in detena nation-wide campaign in defense of the 28 women facing de- and son. portation.

"These women are among the more than 160 Americans of foreign birth who face forcible separation from their homes and families through deportation proceedings launched by the Justice De-tion hysteria." partment," Miss Bailynson declared. "At least 500 more women are included among the 3,400 additional foreign-born Americans the Justice Department has slated for expulsion in the current deportation drive."

the 28 women singled out as the first victims have been legal resof them are married to American 20 St., New York 10, N. Y. citizens and have long-established homes here. They are mothers of 37 American-born children. Four are mothers of veterans who served in the United States armed forces during World War II. Five are grandmothers.

Each of 28 women, Miss Bailynson said, has long records of service in public welfare, in their communities, many of them being leaders of trade unions, fraternal, consumer and other groups.

The threat to the families of these women is an immediate one," Miss Bailyuson warned. "Each has

Women's Appeal for the Rights of citizens seized by the Justice De-Women's Appeal for the Rights of partment during October, 1950 Foreign Born Americans, it was and imprisoned without bail. and imprisoned son, national secretary of the or-Miriam Stevenson, one of the

> "We have organized the National Women's Appeal and are calling on women throughout the nation to support our campaign to protect the rights of the 28 women and others whose homes are endangered by the current deporta-

A reception to honor the six New York women victims will be held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., New York City. The six to be honored are Betty Cannett, Ida: Gottesman, Claudia Jones, Dora Miss Bailynson pointed out that Lipshitz, Rose Nelson and Aanna Taffler.

Additional information regardidents of the United States for 30 ing the National Women's Appeal to 45 years. "They have roots that may be obtained by writing to Miss go deep in American society. Most Belle Bailynson, Secretary, 23 W.

Ехнівіт №. 142

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Daily Worker, May 18, 1951, p. 31

#### Women Visit Capital. Assail McCarran Drive

Washington, May 17.—A delegation of 20 women from seven states today appealed to President Truman. Attorney General McGrath and Commissioner of Immigration A. R. Mackey to call a halt to the McCarran deportation proceedings which they charged threatened to "destroy the homes of 170 law-abiding citizens."

The group presented to David K. Niles, executive assistant to the President.

an open letter signed by 55 prominent American women.

It views "the action of the Department of Justice in applying provisions of the McCarran law to unjustly deport 170 law-abiding noncitizens from the United States" with grave concern. "It is disturbing to think," stated the Open Letter, "what effect the persecution of these noncitizens will have on the civil rights of every resident of the United States, citizen and noncitizen alike, since these deportations are based on the unconstitutional proposition of denying noncitizens freedom of speech and belief. Denial of these freedoms to the foreign-born would strike at the freedom of all Americans.'

Included among the women who signed the letter were: Anita Alverez, Bella S. Abzug, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Sarah Cleghorn, Jeanne Cole, Bishop M. L. Deborah, Susan d'Usseau, Muriel Draper, Sara Bard Field, Dr. Georgia Hark-

ness. Grace Hutchins.

Also, Pearl Laws, Ray Ley, Prof. Mildred J. Ludwig, Katherine A. Van Orden, Prof. Bertha H. Putnam, Rose S. Rosenberg, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.

Mrs. Dalton Trumbo, Dr. Gene Weltfish and Esther Allen Caw.

Mrs. Halois Moorehead, of New York, headed the women's delegation. group stopped briefly at the White House while the Rev. Mother Lena Stokes offered a prayer for the foreign-born men and women who are being persecuted under the McCarran Law.

The women came here under the auspices of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of the Foreign-born. They marched in a body to the hearing chambers of the Immigration Board of Appeals. There they heard attorneys Carol King and Isidore Englander argue the appeal on the deportation order against Rose Nelson Lightcap, first McCarran Law deportation case to be appealed before the three-member Immigration Appeals body.

Alan Brown, Detroit lawyer and Mrs. King also denounced the deportation order against John Zydok, Detroit worker, as unconstitutional.

#### PLEADS FOR WIFE

Harry Raymond, Daily Worker reporter and husband of Rose Nelson, pleaded with the board to overrule the order for his wife's deportation. He charged the order was aimed at breaking up his home.

"My wife is as good an American as anyone in this room," Raymond told the board.

He pointed out that through her marriage to him she became part of an Amer-

ican family with a proud record of service to American democracy.

"William Floyd, an ancestor on my father's side, signed the Declaration of Independence," he said. "My grandfather, Jacob Lightcap, a Union soldier in the Civil War, was wounded at Fredericksburg. I served at the front in World War I, and my brother served as a colonel in World War II.

"And I am proud to say that my wife had added to this record. She has always stood for and fought for the best principles of democracy. I appeal to this board to reject this deportation order which threatens to destroy my home

and break up my family.'

Rose Nelson, formerly vice-president of the women's division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, came to the U.S. with her parents in 1903 from the Ukraine to escape persecution of the Jewish people. She has been an active leader in the consumers' and women's movements for many years.

The women's delegation pointed out that among the noncitizens threatened with deportation are 28 women, the majority of whom are married to American citizens. Some, the delegation said, are grandmothers of American-born children;

some are mothers of veterans of World War II.

Divided into three groups, the women's delegation not only visited the President's aide and the Immigration Commissioner, but also members of Congress. The groups were led by Mrs. Mollie Berger, Mrs. Edith Roberts and Mrs. Lena Evans.

# EXHIBIT No. 144 The Lamp, October-November, 1951, p. 2

## CASE OF DORA COLEMAN BEFORE U.S. SUPREME COURT

The National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans has initiated a campaign around the case of Dora Coleman, Philadelphia mother of three children. This case will be argued before the U.S. Supreme Court during the week of November 26. Mrs. Coleman was brought to the U.S. when she was 14 years old, in 1914, and has lived here continuously since that time. She will be represented by David Rein, Washington attorney. A special folder on the case of Dora Coleman is in preparation. Copies may be obtained by communications with the National Women's Appeal, 23 West 26 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

#### PAROLE

Non-citizens ordered deported 20 to 30 years ago, and whose deportations were not effectuated, are being pressured into all kinds of parole arrangements. One of the most vicious provisions of the McCarran Law is the demand that mon-citizens ordered deported report periodically to the Immigration Nervice submitting to "... medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the U.S.; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information whether or not related to the foregoing as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case."

The Service has been demanding of non-citizens in this category that they secure "sponsors" to whom to report periodically. Failing to produce spousors, four non-citizens were ordered in Los Angeles to report to individuals appointed by the Service. One of the individuals requested the reporting to be done to him at the American Legion Hall. Atterney Aubrey Finn. of Los Angeles, applied for an injunction. The court ordered that government appointed sponsors were illegal. The government is appealing the case.

#### SPECTOR CASE

The case of Frank Spector, who was indicted under the McCarran law for failure to deport himself, was argued before Federal Judge William C. Mathes in Los Angeles. The Judge ruled part of the indictment constitutional, but also ruled that a second part, penalizing alrens for wilfully failing "to make timely application for travel or other documents necessary to departure," is too vague and incertain to "inset the essential requirements of due process under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution." The Government is appealing the case.

## WORKERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE

We greet the newly formed Worker's Defense Committee organized by the ford I scal I nion 590-UAW-t.HO and hope many more innons will follow the example of this Local Union. The Union will protect the "constitutional rights of all workers within Local 600;" help "the workers seek legal aid, bond, etc." In same procedure will apply to cases of immigration and deportation.

#### FARMERS UNION SHOWS INITIATIVE

The Fast in Division of the Farmers Education and Cooperative Union of America, of Trenton, New Jersey, on October 16th sent a communication to Prividents and Secretaries of Locals and Presidents and Managers of Cooperatives, stating that the Board of Directors of their Union unanimously common hed that they send greetings to the Souvenir Journal of the 20th Amiversary National Conference of the ACPER.

#### America Speaks

The Sixteenth UE Convention called fig. "an end to deportations and hairssmear of foreign-born because of their political beliefs, in a resolution on Civil Rights. In a separate resolution the Convention condemned the arrests in deportation pseudology of Anto-instance, Joe Weber and Mrs. Antonia Sentines.

The Methodar Federation by Scial Agricum meeting in Evanston, Illianus, on Sprensber 17 recommended the end of political digs tations and the protection of the rights of the british borream borream.

Listal 7C in Astron Origin at their regular monthly mesting on September 191 while tra-Director of Inningcrine and Systalization and the Attorner Ceneral Jerian tiny of a tradepartation cases against more members of their local be dropped. This also day, listing in Senator Wayne Murse to use fit influences on only to have the cases discussed by the haveextremishing offered the detenders who emerged this country as malionals from the Philippines riann years ago.

Fackinghouse Windows in Change morning than the factor of copies of our of his 1441 Fig. 17, TO BAH.

Ford Lika 600 UAW CIO has set up a Workers. Defense Committee to a configuration and any other Library strong in the Library plant of the Mica on, and snoth a

The Berks County (N. 1) Earne's Union space out against the current depotation in seat their Ost. 19 convention. Noting that essitights of the American people have been cirtailed, a resolution was passed which state.)

egrotations of the tries, in both which is many depositions of the tries, in both under the Ms. Carran Act. These feptivations and arrests take place because the Administration in pewer does not recognize the basis right of people to think as their please and tell what they think.

#### Birthday Greetings

The American Committee extends furth day greenings to the following non-convex who are part of the nate than law who face deportation and separation from their families and friends

Isaac Abraham	Detalor	1
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Fied Wageni	Oktober	26
Michael Pripes	+ 3croher	26
Henry N. At akt	October	50
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Michael Daniels	Noncomber	
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Ехнівіт №. 145А

# SAVE THE 28!

"The friendless alten has undeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey."

THOMAS JEFFERSON On Alien and Sedition Laws, Nov. 1798

# Detroit Chapter NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPEAL

for the rights of foreign born

Americans

invites you to a

# Keception

Saturday, June 23, 1951 — 8 p. m.

# JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

Room 6 2705 JOY ROAD Contribution \$1.00

28 WOMEN in the UNITED STATES 6 of Whom Are DETROIT WOMEN Face Forcible Separation from Their American Homes, Their Children, Their Husbands:

Mrs. Bertha Barker
Mrs. Anna Ganley
Mrs. Monica Itryna
Mrs. Mary Gosman
Mrs. Mary Kristalsky
Mrs. Blaga Poprowska

All have honorable records in their communities. All face deportation because they exercised their democratic rights of freedom of speech, thought and belief. HELP DEFEAT THE DEPORTATION DRIVE.

MRS. GUSSIE WEAVER

Official Delegate of FORD LOCAL 600 UAW, CIO MRS. MATTILEE WOODSON COMMUNITY LEADER

delegates to the Washington D.C. conference to save the 28 women facing deportation.

ENTERTAINMENT

REFRESHMENTS

EXHIBIT No. 146A

#### SAVE THEM FROM

# BANISHMENT AND DEATH!

#### MESSAGES FROM TWO HEROIC WOMEN

#### From Eulalia Figueiredo



Ellis Island New York, N. Y.

#### Dear Friend:

Did you ever see New York on a clear night, from Ellis Island? It is beautiful, like a fairy tale.

People here look out to New York longingly, so near, yet so far, and so hard to get to.

It is hard for these people to understand my arrest and detention on Ellis Island and threatened deportation to Portugal. They have

#### From Katherine Hyndman



Lake County Jail Crown Point, Indiana

#### Dear Friend:

I was told the disturbing news that Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert denied my plea for bail pending completion of deportation proceedings in my case.

It is now almost 5 months since I was re-arrested. And, unless the appellate court overrules Judge Swy-

EXHIBIT No. 146B

#### From Eulalia Figueiredo

been told that it is the right and privilege of one who lives in the U.S.A: to think as she pleases. I have committed no crime. My labors have always been with my fellow workers to make a happier life for all of us. Yet I am being punished, and threatened with banishment from this, my country and people.

In my case, mockery is made of the U.S.A. tradition of asylum for the oppressed. If I am returned to Portugal, I face persecution with possible internment in a concentration camp and death. The censorship is so tight that one cannot even get news of what is happening in that land run by a fascist dictator.

I am encouraged by the many letters I have received; by the fight of the National Women's Appeal; and by the stand of the 400 organizations, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, co-operatives and labor unions, who testified before the President's Commission on Immigration asking for repeal or amendment of the Walter-McCarran Law.

I have been in this country since I was 10 years old and have lived here for over 32 years. I have no other home. What I am — this country has made me. The court fight to test the right of the Immigration Department to deport has significance far beyond me. It will test the right of Congress to make laws which nullify the Bill of Rights. It deserves the support of all who cherish freedom and liberty.

The denial of bail to me and others is also a violation of a fundamental right. I urge you to write to the Attorney General protesting the denial of bail in deportation cases. The right of bail should be restored to all.

Sincerely yours, Eulalia Figueiredo

#### From Katherine Hyndman

gert's decision, I may have to spend months — perhaps years — in the county jail while deportation proceedings go from one department of Immigration and Naturalization Service to another.

The irony of the situation is that I have committed no crime, nor have I been accused of any crime. The only piece of evidence introduced against me at the habeas corpus hearings was that I had been arrested in the Spring of 1950 for distributing a leaflet which read "Stop the War in Korea!"

However, Judge William J Murray threw this charge out of Criminal Court at Crown Point on November 17th, ruling that Americans do have the right to petition the government for withdrawal of troops from Korea. He declared in his decision: "To rule against any group in such a manner would be treading on dangerous ground . . ."

To those who say they abhor what is happening to me, but refuse to speak up for fear of their own personal security, I say your security is a figment of your imagination, for you have no security. As long as non-citizens can be held in jail for no cause, then no one is secure. There will be security and freedom from fear only when the rights of all to political dissent is assured.

As one who knows what it means to spend 24 hours a day behind prison bars, I urge you to write Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., protesting the denial of bail in deportation cases. Demand he restore the right to bail to all.

Sincerely yours, Katherine Hyndman

#### EXHIBIT No. 146C

Help Repeal the modern "Alien and Sedition" Law — the Walter-McCarran Act. Halt the Persecution of Foreign-Born. Safeguard and maintain the American home and family. Contribute to the defense of Katherine Hyndman and Eulalia Figueiredo:

Name	Address	Contribution
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
10		

Please return together with all contributions to:

Total.....

National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans
160 Fifth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

#### EXHIBIT No. 146D

Join the millions who have expressed opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law, under which Eulalia Figueiredo, Katherine Hyndman and hundreds of others are threatened with deportation and denaturalization.

- Wire, write to the Attorney General urging him to cancel the deportation proceedings against Eulalia Figueiredo and Katherine Hyndman.
- 2. Wire, write to the Attorney General urging him to restore the right to bail to non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings.
- 3. Wire, write or call upon your Congressman urging him to support the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.
- Appeal to all organizations of which you are a member to act on the cases of Mrs. Eulalia Figueiredo and Katherine Hyndman and support the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans 160 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
Please send me additional copies of this folder on the cases of Eulalia Figueiredo and Katherine Hyndman.
☐ Enclosed find \$ as a contribution for the defense of Eulalia Figueiredo and Katherine Hyndman.
Name
Address
City, Zone, State

[Daily Worker, May 12, 1953, p. 5]

#### A BETTER WORLD

(By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn)

#### We Greet Our Immigrant Mothers

A letter came to me for all of you to read. It made me think of our mother, Annie Gurley, who came to this country in 1876, an Irish immigrant girl of 17. Mama was a staunch believer in the freedom of Ireland when she came here. She gloried in her Fenian ancestors, who were imprisoned, refugees, and some of them hanged for their country's sake. Here she became a suffragette, a supporter of trade unions, voted the Socialist ticket from 1920 on, and was proud of my activities in the Communist Party, which she approved of my joining in 1937. She had children and grandchildren. I would not dare to tell all this of our dear mother except that she is dead—lest under the McCarran Act she would be placed on Ellis Island and deported to Ireland. It does happen here as the following letter shows:

"Dear Elizabeth: Last Sunday was Mothers' Day. Young and old paid tribute to mothers for their devotion and desire for their children to grow up in a world of peace and security, for their role in maintaining the family and the home. Yet, in spite of the recognition of the role and importance of mothers and the pious talk of the sanctity of the home, there are today many mothers who are threatened with being torn from their children and homes because of accident of birth in another country. Most of these mothers and grandmothers have spent the greater part of their lives in this land and raised their families. Some of their children have served in the armed forces, yet today these mothers live under

the shadow of deportation.

"The Justice Department, under the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law is now threatening many thousands more citizens and noncitizens with this cruel

separation from their loved ones.

"But, I want to tell you of a real Mothers' Day Celebration that will take place Thursday at Manhattan Plaza, in New York City. This celebration, sponsored by National Women's Appeal has selected a special group of women to honor. They are the mothers who face deportation under the infamous Walter-McCarran Law. We have selected as 'Mother of the Year' a woman whom we feel best epitomizes the beauty of a courageous working class mother. She is Marie Kratochvil, greatgrandmother from Chicago, who is coming here to be our guest of honor.

"Marie came to our shores back in 1906 as a very young mother with her husband and baby daughter. Later there were four more daughters. She helped support them as a domestic worker and as a mangle operator, often working 16 hours a day. She raised a fine family and they rewarded her care by grow-

ing into fine American women.

"One was a WAC in World War II, another is a grandmother. Today, at the age of 71, Marie is threatened with exile. This kind-faced, generous-hearted great-grandmother is known and loved by thousands who know her for her many helpful deeds and her work to better the life of the people around her.

"We are proud of our choice of Marie Kratochvil as 'Mother of the Year' and

we want you and your readers to meet her, for to know her is to love her.

"She will bring with her a personal message from Katherine Hyndman whom she will visit in jail prior to her trip here. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your fine column in which you brought forward the facts concerning Katherine's imprisonment since Oct. 7, 1952, in Crown Point County Jail (Ind.).

"Another feature of this Mothers' Day celebration will be the special tribute to be paid to a Gold Star mother, Mrs. Sadie Saltzman, by her son Bernard. He is the young man who stood beside his twin brother when he was killed in the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, and is himself the holder of the Purple Heart and five Battle Stars. His father, an honest worker who was active in the Painters Union when gangsters were trying to gain control, has now been ordered deported.

"Other outstanding women who will appear on the program will include your co-defendant, Claudia Jones, herself a 'double jeopardy' victim of both the Smith and Walter-McCarran Acts. Karen Morley, the famous actress, known for her courageous stand before the witch-hunt committees and for her devotion to the

cause of peace, will do a dramatic reading of three beautiful poems.

"There will be songs and refreshments. Presiding over the celebration will be Halois Moorehead Robinson, noted leader in the trade union and peace movements. There will be other features which we are keeping as a surprise but will add up to a wonderful evening which I am sure you and your readers will enjoy. We look forward to seeing you there.

"Sincerely yours.

"MIRIAM DOYLE,

"Executive Secretary, National Womens Appeal."

The National Women's Appeal (For the Rights of Foreign Born Americans) has its office at 160 Fifth Ave. It is a committee of devoted women who have concerned themselves with the case of 43 women, threatened with deportation, of whom Marie Kratochvil is one.

Born in Czechoslovakia 71 years ago, as Mrs. Doyle's letter points out, she has been in this country nearly 50 years. The charge against her, under the McCarran Law, is that she belonged to an allegedly subversive organization 20 years ago. The bail of \$3,000 was raised among her many indignant friends in the city of Chicago.

She is today one of over 3,400 Americans held for deportation in various parts of our land, for the crime of not being born here. They are threatened with concentration camps, denial of the right to bail, star chamber proceedings, intimidation, mass arrests. American naturalized citizens are threatened with cancellation of citizenship—as in a score of cases around the country today.

I will feel honored to be present Thursday night at Manhattan Plaza, 66 East Fourth St., to greet and honor all women who are defendants under the McCarran Act, personified by Mrs. Kratochvil and Mrs. Salzman, and to honor all our millions of foreign born immigrant mothers, who helped build America.

EXHIBIT NO. 148A

TO ALL TRADE UNIONS:

# "unite for our common interests"

\* \* \*CALL

...FOR NEGRO RIGHTS TO A

NATIONAL

TRADE

UNION

CONFERENCE  $\star\star\star$ 

JUNE 10 and 11 (1950\*)

PACKINGHOUSE LABOR CENTER 4859 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, ILL.

\* See The Worker 4 30/50 pp 6 . 7 ind Put George, & 3228-29

700 Te fles

EXHIBIT No. 148B

# TO ALL TRADE UNIONS:

# To All Trade Unionists, Negro and White BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

A grave crisis confronts the Negro worker.

Unemployment spreads over the country. The employers, true to form, are applying the old rule of "last hired, first fired."

The Negro people are ten percent of the U. S. population, but they are 25 to 40 percent of the unemployed. In Chicago it is estimated that 70 percent of the unemployed are Negroes; in Detroit, 65 percent.

In re-classifying workers, the employers are forcing Negro workers back into the unskilled, menial, most expendable, lowest paid jobs.

In some industries, notably railroad transportation, the employers are trying to oust them altogether. There is no section of the Negro Workers that is hit harder than the Negro Railroad workers, many of whom are being driven out of all types of jobs in the Railroad industry, some of which they even held during slavery.

Negro women workers, especially, are being driven back into the kitchens as domestic servants. Negro youth, including college-trained meo and women, are turned away empty-handed from industry after industry.

Negro jobless workers, disabled and old people, suffer deplorably. The government, appropriating billions for war, begrudges even a pittance to relieve them.

The aim of the reactionary employers is to divide the Negro people from within and to prevent the growing unity of Negro and white workers. The politicians in Washington give lip-service to the passage of civil rights legislation. They cynically betray such legislation every day — the most outstanding doublecross being the recent scuttling of the Powell FEPC bill. They betray their campaign promises to repeal the Taft-Hartley slave law.

Lynchings, jailings, life and death convictions by rigged juries, police brutality, kluxer violence are everywhere increasing — in the North as well as in the South

The ghettoes are being walled up, and despite Supreme Court decisions with their loopholes, Negro families are kept in congested, disease-ridden, fire-hazard tenement slums by restrictive covenant and mob violence.

In the last fifteen years, with the influx of a million and a half Negro workers into the trade unions, many gains were achieved in the struggle for full citizenship. These gains are now in danger of being wiped out. This is the most critical period for us since Emancipation.

Brothers and Sisters:

We have the power to change these conditions. We

must and can stop and defeat this peril. Negro trade unionists, unemployment notwithstanding, are still over a million strong.

What we need for success is unity and organization. We believe that the Negro workers are the indispensable backbone of the struggle of the Negro people to defend their liberties from lynch destruction. We believe that the one thing the enemies of the Negro and white workers fear most is the unity of Negro and white workers we believe that the collaboration of Negro people with the progressive forces of labor is the key to the defense of labor and the Negro people. WE CAN save our unions from destruction by the

Taft-Hartleys and injunction judges.

WE CAN win representation for Negro workers in all levels of leadership of our unions.

WF CAN demand and win adequate unemployment insurance and social security for our jobless and unemployables.

WE CAN demand and win federal and state FFP legislation with enforcement powers.

WE CAN demand and win the right of Negro workers to jobs, to be promoted in accordance with their skills, to the seniority which has long been denied them.

WF CAN break down the lily-white shops and departments and put an end to the employers' effort to oust them from industries where they have long been employed.

WE CAN demand and win decent unsegregated housing, the right to unsegregated education, the right to police protection and fair trials, to all the democratic liberties.

Only under conditions of peace, and expanding democracy can we achieve these worthy aims.

Brothers and Sisters:

We know the power of trade unions and we still have that power.

We not only base the power, but we have the duty and opportunity to fight for our demands, and to help the Negro people overcome the grave dangers confronting them.

In their present difficulties, the Negro people look to organized labor and especially to the Negro trade unions for leadership. WE MUST MEET THIS RE-SPONSIBILITY. As an organized group we can rally to the support of the Negro people the powerful labor movement, the communities, the churches, lodges, social and civic clubs. Together, democratically, we shall work out a program of action.

#### EXHIBIT No. 148C

We, the Harlem Trade Union Council, the South Side Negro Labor Council, and the undersigned Negro and white trade unionists, urge you to join us in carrying out this historic responsibility.

Urge your union to send delegates to Chicago, June 10 and 11, where we will consider the ways to unite our forces, to fight for our rights and our very lives. We usee local, district and international officers as well as full participation of rank and file delegates from the mines, factories, ships and offices,

For your convenience, we enclose a registration form. Fill in the names of your delegates, and with \$1.00 registration fee for each delegate, send immediately to the Harlem Trade Union Council, 2 East 125th Street, New York 35, N. Y.

#### INITIATING SPONSORS

(Portiol Listing)

HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL OFFICERS Ewart Guinler, Chairman Revels Cayton, Ca-Chairman Pearl Laws, Treasurer Thomas R. Sullivan, Recording Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith, Executive Secretary

CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE LABOR COUNCIL OFFICERS

William D Smith, Chairman Octavia Hawkins, Vice Chairman John Bernard, Vice Chairman Elizabeth Worten, Recarding Secretary Osie Long, Financial Secretary Bernard Hinton, Publicity Director Bernard Lucus Treasurer Sam Parks, Executive Director

AUTOMOBILE AND AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Hilliard Ellis Organizer, Local 453, Chicago III James Machacek President, Local 453,

Chicog., III Local 600 UAW, Detroit Michigan Carl Stellato, President at Rice, Vice Pres

Thomas W Thampson Past Lee Ramann Past Vice Pres MOTOR BUILDING

Paul Roatin President Fred Terrell, Vice President John Gallo Ferording Secretary Ned G. Haley Financial Secretary Harold Robertson General Council James Wilson Trustee John Burk Dist Committeeman Titus Capers Dist Committeeman Somuel E Harris Dist Committeeman Max Jurosek Dist Committeeman Walter Kaput Dist Committeeman

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Laray Krawford, Dist Committeeman Emory McDanald, Dist Committeeman James Neal, Jr., Dist Committeeman Granville Owens, Dist Committeeman L. Parks, Dist Committeeman James Trent, Dist Committeeman John Tyson, Dist Committeeman MAINTENANCE & CONSTRUCTION

Art Speed, President Melvin Medrich Dist Committeeman

AYLIF Joe Hogan, President

Dave Moore Vice President George Smith, Financial Sec'y Alex Simion, Bargaining Committee
Sam Rizzo Trustee Vance Mitchell, Dist Committeeman

PLASTIC

James Simmons Pecarding Secy Bill Jackson Trustee Scotty Cocker, Dist Committeeman Bob Palmer Dist Committeeman

CASTING MACHINE Jack Poole President James Tate Vice President

Cleveland Pack, PAC Committee TOOL AND DIE John Oir President Dan Wade Financial Sec +

Larry Krugh, Trustee Mike Haraba Dist Committeeman Tom Jelley Dist Committeeman

DEARBORN ASSEMBLY Walter Guillico, President PRESS STEEL

Archie Acciacca President Art McPhoul, Vice President
Earl Anderson, Dist Committeeman Frank Stepenshenko Dist Committeeman Willie Washington, Dist Committeeman George Miller, Sergeont at Arms

PACKARD 190 Chris Alston, Chief Steward

LOCAL 140 Kennon Burt Chief Steward LOCAL 205

James Wolker, Plant Chairman Brewster Division

Gerald Boyd. Education Director of Unit LOCAL 208

Juhn Paynalds President Fred Williams, Vice President LOCAL 285

Tom Coleman Int | Pepresentative UPW

Curtis Davis Chief Steward Edith Van Horn, Chief Steward Lee Cain, Chairman, FEPC

BUILDING TRACES & SERVICE

M. Cohn, Pres., Local 587, Paperhangers, Philadelphia, Pa. Edward Drill, Secretary, Local 587, Bro.

Painters and Decarators, Phila Rudolph Gillespie, Recording Sec'y, Building Labor Union, Norwalk, Conn.
Saul Kreas, Business Agent, Pointers Local

186, New Haven, Cann. James B. Marshall, Local 68 Building Service Int'l, Newark, N. J.

Oscar Sturm, Vice President, AEL Central Trades and Labor Cauncil, Staunton, III Henry Thomas, President, Had Carriers & Vice President, AFL Central Cammon Laborers, Local 74 Wash D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS Joseph P Selly, President, American Com

muciations Ass'n, CIO, New York, N. Y. ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND FARM EQUIPMENT

Belle Boilynson, Activities Director, Lacol
430, UERMWA, New York, N. Y
Jack Burch, President, Local 1119, UERMWA

FE -UE David Davis, Business Representative, Local

Davis, Business Representative, Local 155, UERMWA, Philodelphia, Pa George Delamoth, Vice President, Local 475, UERMWA Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernest DeMaio, District Pres., District 11, UFRMWA FF 11 F Sidney Gilbert, Aiting Business Mar., Local

Sidner, Gilbert, Atting Burness Mgr., Load 1227, UERMWA, New York, N.Y. Edith Hommer, Pres., Local 430, UERMWA, New York N.Y. Erank Mingo, Financial Secty, Local 101, UERMWA, F.E. & U.E., Chicago, III Robert Rcy, President, Local 141, UERMWA

Robert Ray President, Local 141 UERMWA F.E. & U.E., Chicago, III Roleigh Youngblood, Local 258, UERMWA,

Rolling Toungblood, Local 129, UERMAN, Bridgeport, Cann Henry Rhine, Int I Rep., UERMWA, Phila Osrar Rucker Int I Trustee, Local 735, UERMWA, Cleveland, Chio Ben Shohen, UERMWA, Philadelphia, Pa

Norman Smith, Local 107, UERMWA, Phila-

delphia Po.

delphio Po.
Al Seria Azi, Local 430, UERMWA N Y C.
Lorenza Thomas, Vice President, Local 139,
UERWA F E & UE: Chicago, IR.
Rudolph Thomas, Truttee, Local 407,
UERWA Orenge N J.
Harrid Ward, Financial Seriy, Local 108,
UERWAN F E & UE; Chicago, IRI
Edward Washington President, Local 1227,
UERWAN New York, NY
Edward, Webb Nice President, Local 735,
LIERWAN, Classified, Classifi

UERMWA Cleveland, Ohio

FOOD

Robert Black Intil Organizer, Local 22. FTA. Winston Salem, N. C.

#### EXHIBIT No. 148D

Charles Collins, Vice-President, Local 6, Hot & Club Employees, AFL, New York, N. George Dance, Trustee, Local 80, PTA,

George Dance, Trestee, Local 80, FTA, Camden, N. J. Edward E. Fisher, Pres., Local 471, United Cafeteria & Restaurant Wars., Wash., D.C. Velma Hopkins, Organizer, Local 22, FTA,

Velma Hopkins, Organizer, Local 22, FTA, Winston Salem, N. C.

Oliver Palmer, Bus. Agr., Local 471, United Cafeteria and Restaurent Wkrs., Wash., Josephine Pazzuto, Adm Cammittee, Local 186, FTA, Philadelphia, Pa.

186, FTA, Philodelphia, Pa. Irren Reid, Escudirie Boord Member, Local 15, FTA, Charleston, S. C. Nellie Stone, Exec. 8d. Member, Hotel & Restaurent Workers, AFL, Minneapolis, Min. Wendell Thrower, Cooks Union, AFL, N.Y.C. John Tisa, General President FTA, Philasylvester Williams, Local 386. Employees and Bortenders Union AFL, Newark, N. J.
Marie Winston, Int'l Organizer, Local 10,
FTA, Winston Salem, N. C.

#### GIP

Sam Burt, Manager, Joint Board, Fur Dressers

Sam Burt, Manager, Joint Board, Fur Dressers & Dyers, N. Y. C. Ben Gold, Int'l President, Int'l Fur and Leather Warkers, N. Y. C. Lyndon Henry, Manager, Local 88, Furriers Joint Board, N. Y. C.

Joint Board, N. Y. C.
Clifford T. Johnson, Int'l Rep., Int'l Fur and
Leather Workers, Chicago, III
Bob Jones, Secretary, Local 196, Fur and
Leather Workers, Philadelphia, Pa

Irving Patosh, Furriers Joint Council, NY.C. Sterling Rochester, Executive Board, Local
30. Int I Fur and Leather Workers, Philadelphio. Po

Leon Straus, Executive Sec'y, Furriers Joint Board, N.Y.C.

#### FURNITURE

Bernard Minter, Mamber, Gen Exec Board,
United Furniture Workers, N. Y. C.
Alex Sirota, Member, Gen Exec. Board,
United Furniture Workers, N. Y. C. Frank Wagner, Business Agent, Local 140, United Furniture Warkers N. Y. C.

#### HWELRY

Isidore Kohn Sec y Treos Local 1, Jewelry Workers, AFL, N. Y. C. Andrew Leredu, President, Local 1, Jewelry Workers, AFL, N. Y. C.

#### MARITIME

Hugh Bryson, Nat ' President Nat I Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards S. F. Cald C E Johanson, Part Agent Nat'l Union of Marine Caaks and Stewards N Y C

Joe Johnson, Part Agent, Nat I Union Marine Cooks and Stewards: Wilmington, Calif Emmett McGuire, Chairman NAU, Rank and

file, N. Y. C.

James Malloy Treosurer, NMU Ronk and
File N. Y. C.

Charlie Nicholas Part Agent Nat'l Union Marine Cooks & Stewards Seattle Wash Eddie Tangen Norl Secy National Union Marine Cooks & Stewards, San Francisco, Calif

Angel Torres Sec'y, NMU, Ronk and File. N. Y C

#### MINE AND MILL

Hugh Chesney Safety Committeeman Local 51, U.M. W. Wheeling, W. Vo. Herman Clott Int'l Rep. Local 755, MMSW.

Cleveland, Ohio

Organization listed for identification purposes only.

Raymond Dennis, Esec. Board Member, Local 735. MMSW, Hudson, Ohio Charles Didsbury, Pres., Local 620, MM5W,

Thomaston Conn. and H. Dawd, Vice-President, Local 423, MMSW, Tarrington, Conn.
Lawrence Fairrer, Pres., Local 735, MMSW,

Lawrence Fairrer, Pres., Local 705, Hudson, Ohio John Fields, Recarding Sec'y, Local 7765, United Mine Warkers, Martins Ferry, Ohio William Jackson, Int'l Rep., MMSW, Chicago, III.

cago, III.
F. R. Lindsey, Vice-Pres., Local 7765, United
Mine Warkers, Bridgeport, Ohia
Maurice Travis, Sec'y-Treas., MMSW, Chi-

cago, Ill Winfrey, Local 785, MMSW, Sandustry. Ohio

#### OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL

Anne Berenholz, Int'l Rep., UOPWA, Cleveland Ohlo

mes Durkin, Int I Pres., UOPWA, N. Y. C. Victoria Gorvin, Nat'l Legis. Dir., UOPWA,

Lloyd Herbert, Int'l Rep. UOPWA. Philadelphio, Pa. Arleen L. Kelley, Pres., Local 87, UOPWA,

Cleveland, Ohia Helen Manaold, Pres., Local 19 UCPWA N Y C

N. T. C., Winifred Norman, Sec'y-Treas., Greater N. Y. Local, UOPWA, N. Y. C.
Aaran D. Schneider, Vice-Pres., UOPWA, N. Y. C.

#### PACKINGHOUSE

Sam Curry, President, Local 347, United Pockinghouse Workers, Chicago, Ill. John Lewis, President, Local 28, United Pack-Inghouse Workers, Chicago, III. Harold Nielsen, Dist. Director Dist. 1, United

Packinghouse Workers, Chicago, III sck Souther, President, Local 25, United Pockinghouse Workers, Chicago, III.
Olgo Zenchuk, Sec'y Treas , Local 69, United Packinghouse Warkers, Detroit, Mich

#### PURITY WORKERS

Eliatt Godoff, Vice President, Local 444 Hospital, United Public Workers, N. Y. C.

pital, United Public Workers, N. T. C., Normon London, Choirmon Harlem Com-mittee Teachers Union Local 555 United Public Workers N. Y. C. Thomas Richardson, Int. I. Vice Pres., United

Public Workers, Washington D C

Rose Russell Legislative Director, Teachers Union Local 355 N Y C Albert Spivey Organizer, Local 444, Hos-pital Workers United Public Workers, N Y C

#### RASERDAD WORKERS

Firemen and Orlers AFL Chicago, III.

Solon C Bell, President, Dining Cor and
Railroad Faad Workers Union, Chicago, III.

Doniel Benjamin Not'l Vice Pres, Eastern

Region Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union, N. Y. C.

Workers Union, N. T. C.
Delmon Burris, Secy-Treos, N. Y. Central
Organizing Committee, Railroad Food
Workers Union, N. Y. C.
Robert Bertierich, Vice-President, Ladge 191, Brotherhood of Roilroad Trainmen, Mil-

worker, Wisc Fronk Boyd, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car

Porters, St. Paul, Minn. E. B. Carson, Josef Chairman, Jacob A40 Int'l Bro. Firemen and Oilers. AFL. Chicono. III

orn T. Dillard, Chesapeake and Ohio Rollway Employees, Muntington, W. Vo. Jardon J. Jefferson, Pres., Calared Trainmen of America, Kingsville, Teeas

of Americo, Kingsville, Tesos W. H. Lockhart, Rep., Dining Cor and Rall-road Food Workers, N. Y. C. R. E. Nicholson, Sec'y-Treaz, N. Y. Dis-trict, Dining Car Railroad Food Workers, NYC

Fred Reynolds, Chrm., N. Y. C., Org. Com., Dining Car and Rollroad Food Workers

A. A. Toylor, President, Local 30, Int'l Assoc. Railway Employees, Vicksburg, Miss.

#### PHERRER

Edward Lynons, Del., CiO Council, Local S, United Rubber Workers, Akron, Ohio Fred Eaves, District Rep., Local 2, United Rubber Workers, Akron, Ohio

Bernard Jones, District Rep., Local 2, United Rubber Workers, Akron, Ohio

#### tunt

Gene Borile, Sec'y-Treas., Joint Cauncil United Shoe Workers, CIO, Chicago, Ill-I. Rosenberg, Mgr., Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers, N. Y. C.

#### CTEEL

James Baker Committeeman Local 1190 United Steel Workers, Stubenville, Ohlo Charles Butler, Local 1331, United Steel Workers, Youngstown, Ohio

Albert Drucell Local 1331 United Steel

Albert Driscoll, Local 1331, United Steel Workers, Yaungstown, Ohio Major Fitch, Shop Steward, Local 65, United Steel Workers, CIO, Chicogo, Ill Joe Foster, Local 1331, United Steel Workers,

Youngstown, Ohio ovid Jacobs, Local 2163, United Steel Workers, Youngstown, Ohio norlie Radcliffe, Local 1418, United Steel

Chorlie Radcliffe, Local Workers Campbell, Ohio B Richardson, Zone Grievance Commi

teemon Local 1276 United Steel Workers Pittsburgh, Po.

#### WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

Albert Brown Business Agent Local Bil. Retail Clerks AFL, Philadelphia, Pa Estella Freeman Exec Board, Retail Clerks AFL, Philadelphia, Pa

Dave Livingston, President, Lacal 65. Whole sale and Wasehouse Warkers N. Y

Alcott Tyler, Business Mgr., Local 121 Chemi cal Warkers N Y C MISCELLANEOUS

Nino Evans President, Damestic Workers, N. Y. C.

Morion Gittleman, Rank and File Transport Workers Philadelphia Pa Hyman Gordon, President Local 107, Paper

bag and Sulphite Warkers AFL N Jose Hughes Rank and file Local 15 ItGW Philadelphia Po Lean Kuhl, Business Agent Local 107, Paper

Leon Kuhl, Business Agent Local 107. Paper bag and Sulphite Workers N Y C Rubin Marcus, Business Manager, Local 107. Paperbag and Sulphite Workers, N Y Joseph A Ross Ser'y Treas, Local 641, Blackmith AFI, Cleveland Ohio Sal Weisman, President, Local 364, Cleaners

Dyers and Laundry Workers New Haven

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#### HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL 2 East 125th Street, New York 35, N. Y.

SAcromento 2-0880

CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. KEnwood 8-2700

Registration 9.30 A.M., June 10, Conference Headquarters, 4859 South Wobash Avenue, Chicago, III.)

**Ехнівіт** No. 149

# Worker

Reentered as second class master Oct. 22. 1947, at the postoffice at New York, M. T., under the Act of March & 1879

Vol. XXVII, No. 211

New York, Monday, October 23, 1950

### **WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO UN TO URGE PEACE MOVES**

American Women for Peace will mark the fifth anniversary of the United Nations Tuesday, with a pilgrimage of 1,000 women to Flushing Meadows. They will be joined by nine Broax women candidates on the American Labor Party ticket.

In a call to the women of the nation, American Women for Peace declared, "We American women believe a peaceful solution of world problems is possible if the United Nations acts within the framework of its original principles."

framework of its original principles."

Such prominent women as Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute of North Carolina; Viola Brothers Shore, writer and Acting Executive Secretary of American Women for Peace, and Mrs. Stuart Trotter, owner of the Boston Chronicle, leading Negro newspaper, will lead groups of women who will visit leading United Nations representatives.

The nime candidates who will join the pilgrimage are Mary Kaufman, candidate for City Court Justice; Nan Dickman, for State Senate, 28th S.D.; Annette Reichbach, for Ausembly 1st A.D.; Anita Friedlander, for Assembly, 2nd A.D.; Elsie Forman, for Assembly, 3rd A.D.; Marian Conzalez, for Assembly, 4th A.D.; Consuelo Marcial, for Assembly, 5th A.D.; Belle Bailynson, for Assembly, 9th A.D.; and Eleanor Bartee, for Asembly, 7th A.D.

#### Hearings by President's Commission On Walter-McCarran Law Provisions

On Walter-McCarron law Provisions Representatives of against town in 11 office serious the nation informed the Provision's Commission on Immigration and Neutrania on thes were opposed to the rasast, townminiony, anti-femocratic process on a fire Walter McCarron Law which becomes effects. Detember 14 Orier 200 recigious community civiling managements and orbit representatives lashed but at the law which representatives lashed but at the law which creates a screening process for all entrinoit in United States as well as setting discriminary quotas favoring Angio Saxon countries while permitting but a trickle from others. Earnly prominent Americans signed an Open Letter, which was presented the Commission as it wound up its tour in Washington. In the letter sponsored by the ACPER, the crass discriminal sponsored by the ACPFB, the crass discrimina-tion against West Indians seeking entry wa tion against emphasized as well as the arbitrary discretion granted the Attorney General to decree who shall not become a citizen, who shall not remain a citizen and who shall or shall not remain a citizen and who shall or shall not be exiled through deportation. Following through on the question of the Following through on the question of the Walter-McCartan Law the ACEPB in cospera-tion with the National Guardian, is prepar-ing a special four-page supplement which will appear in December. An informative piece, appear in December An intomative piece, the supplement will deal not only with what has been said about the law but stress its major provisions with explanations

#### Charles Chaplin's Right to Return May Be Decided by Case of H. Chew

The Justice Department maintains it will bar Charlie Chaplin from re-entering the Unit ed States because of undisclosed information ed States because of unfischoed information relative to his association with organizations branded subservice. The case of the screen star parallels that of Harry Chew, a Chinese seaman, who has been held on Fillis Island since April 1951. Chew double-screened by the Coast Goard, before sailing in November 1950, is matried to an American citizen and had been a resident of the United States for muse than 10 years having been legally admitted for remained residence. Persibility clears mitted for permanent residence. Despite clearance by the screening process, when his ship diocked in New York on April 18, 1951, he was removed and taken to Ellis Island. As in was removed and taken to Ellis Island. As in the Chaplan case, the Justice Department has not made known charges against Chew, as serting the information is confidential. Chew's case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court, awaiting decision

#### Sons and Daughters Organize To Assist in Parents' Defense

A new youth organization, the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportations, has been formed Purpose Against Deportations, has been formed. Purpose of the group is to assist in detending parents whose activities in the labor and progressive movement have brought them under McGarran. Law attack. The group will seek to involve wide sections of young people around its ac-tivities with prime emphasis on pointing up. how the current deportation drive affects south Mona Schneider is secretary of the group and Evelyn Barnett is treasure

#### Professional Stoolpigeon In Highly Paid Racket

Testifying in the deportation hearings of Aron Grosberg, in Los Angeles, last month, the professional stoolpingeon, Paul Crouch, ad-mitted receiving \$1,050 from the Justice Demitted receiving \$1,000 from the Justice De-partment for his testimony in one case, that of Steve Nelson, in Pittsburgh. In the Gros-berg hearings, Crouch was being paid \$25 a day, plus expenses.



#### PUBLIC HEARINGS ON WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW TO OPEN NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DETROIT

The National Landgroupe to Defend the Right of Farman Rose Lange cans, which is to be held in Detroit on December 13 and 13, will hold Public Hearings on the Walter-McCarran haw at its Opening Session, Representatives from Mexican, Negro, trade union, religious and fraternal organizations have already reserved time to speak in opposition to the new law and discuss the manner in which it affects their particular group

#### PETER HARISIADES AND FAMILY LEAVE FOR ASYLUM IN POLAND

Peter Haristades, whose deportation case was fought for more than six years, left for Poland on November 12. Accompanying him were his Americancitizen wife and two American-born children, Irene, 13, and George, eight. Released on October 3 from Ellis I-land, where he had three times been held for long periods of time, Harisiades was given thirty days in which to make preparations to leave the I nited States. Threatened with deportation and possible death in Greece, Haristades was granted asylum by the Polish governnient

#### THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO BAIL

On October 8, after threatening to take into custody the Terminal Island David Hyun, Frank Carlson, Harry Carlisle, Miriani Four of Los Angeles in whose ases the U.S. Supreme Court on March 10, 1952, ruled Stevenson bail could be demed non-citizens in deportation proceedings, the Justice Department suddenly granted bail of \$5,000 each for all four. On October 22, Martin Young was released from Ellis Island on parole without bail after having been held since October 26, 1951. In other cities, however, indications of an intensified drive on the right to bail developed.

Charleston, West Fa.: Un October 17, Joe Dumas' hail of \$4,000 was cancelled and he was taken back into custods, held without hail. Un October 30, after Federal District Court Judge Ben Moore had indicated that he would order Dumas' release, the Justice Department reversed itself and accepted \$2,000 for Dumas' bail in the deportation proceedings.

Gary, Indiana; (In October 3, hail was cancelled in the case of Katherine Hyndman, who had been free on \$1,000 bail since January 5, 1949. On November 14, Federal District Court Judge Swygert sustained the demal of bail in Mrs. Hyndman's case, Judge Swygert's decision is being appealed. Mrs. Hyndman, meanwhile, is being held at the County Jail, Crown Point, Indiana.

New York City. On October 24, hail in the cases of eight non-citizens was ancelled and they were taken to the McCarran Wing on Ellis Island. Frank cancened and mey were taken to the mediatrah wing on ruis island. Frank Borich, Andrew Distryshyn, Paul Juditz, Sam Milgrom, Michael Nukk, Jack Schneider, Joseph Simnoff, Harry Varis, On November 14, Federal District Court Judge McGohev heard argument and reserved decision on petitions for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Paul Juditz, Michael Nikk, Jack Schneider, and Joseph Siminoff. On October 26, the Immigration Service released Dmytryshyn on parole rather than face court action

EXHIBIT No. 151A

# Help Us Fight For Our Future

- 1. Write the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Woshington, D.C. Ask him to use his power to stop the deportation of parents of American youth.
- Offer a quantity of this folder for distribution among your friends and organizations.
   Folders may be had at \$5.00 for 100. Special rates for quantities of 500.
- 3. Make a contribution to help the Sons and Daughters reach thousands and thousands of people with our stary. Use the petition below to aid your collections.

NAME	ADDRESS	CONTRIBUTION
1.		
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Collected by

Address

Please return this petition, tagether with all contributions to the.

Sons & Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Departations

23 West 26th Street New York 10 N.Y.

We Are The Sons and Daughters of the foreign born---

#### EXHIBIT NO 151R



#### EVELDIT No. 151C

#### Why

Are we the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born to be prohaned through the deportation of our parents? Our parents are not criminals. They haven't been accused of theft or graft or corrupting government officials or accepting bribes.

#### Why

Do our parents face deportation today? They have taught us to love our homeland. They have taught us to think and respect democracy. They have tought us to be ready to defend our homeland but that a world at peace is really our only hope.

#### Why

Is it that the freedoms we have been tought to fight for -freedom of speech. freedom of thought, freedom of association — why is it that these freedoms don't belong to our parents whose only "crime" has been exercising and fighting for the extension of those freedoms?

#### Why

Must we face a future of broken families and shottered homes just because the Attorney General disapproves of our parents' friends, ideas or associates? But, our parents don't have to be deported if you will . . .



My name is VICTOP KIIG 1 and 20 years old. My family and 1 (ame to this country from Canada 15 years ago. My mather and myself are citizent. My family and a citizen has been a trade unumain mad of his Me and a vice privilent of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union is respected by those who are with his mad the workers he extens.

Why does the Justic Department by the depart him and break up our family 1 is it that he represent as threat to accountly and is that they are making an example of him to they can trill others to keep in glace and total what he is not given?

Lam NANCY PORICH I am 20 years ald Our family — m, suter father and mother—is a class family, each member during his share in all the activities or class family has in common. Then it seemed that date a very far several successive years either the police themselves or a position with a special delivery letter —build come ordering my father held for despiration.

ordering my father held for departation.

Although its difficult enough far us to be action to father of doesn't take or swift on imagination to recize how all fixed it is far Dod to be looked up his accommod when he knows he's done nothing wrong.





Lam FRANCES BORICM. Lam 20 too. Nan, whate stars you've just read, and lare terms. We both looked forward to the education that our main and dad had discoved about since are weight shiften. And now that cherished hope for a complete education is dimenshing.

a companie evolution in minimining. Thus the own false from us fat the fourth time. There are those who feel he must be departed aniwhere so long as it is away from us. Can we have much hope left and will we ever be able to call ourselves a family again.

I am BERNARD SALTZWAN 27 years old. Marrierl and father of one ign. I am a Warld Wor'll retriain holder of the Purple Heart and Five Battle Stars, My tather. Benny. Saltzwan has been ardered departed and his case elected thousands to the police state provisions of the Walter McCarron Law.

housinds to the police state provision, of the Walter McCarran Low-Lives standing hindle my hindher Indiae when he was sittled in the Bottle of the Bulge during World War II. I was wounded. While we were aversed itad was softice on the homefront. The was an outraid worder collected money for the Red Criss and the Indiaelle Paralysis band governme, paints of blood.





I om MAX SALTZMAN. 18 years old and the other son of Benny, Saltzman on horest hardworking house parater ardered departed betause he had joined an againstion which was helping to make on honest pointers union at a time when goings such as Murder. Inc. where in their heyday.

Our family will be broken up if the present day hysterio aversides good sufgment and common sense.

My name is MONA SCHNEIDER McCarran's shadow seems to follow me every where At home I am threatened with the deportation of my tather unde At home I am it other McCarran Law

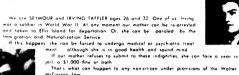
The Walter McCarron law My father is park Schneider believed leader of four workers for most of his Me in this, his country Exerching I learned about truth liberry and our American histogen has been personnelled for me in the struggles and contributions of my father to the American labor morament. I can II y round liber and the colleges student And McCarrons shadow reaches into the colleges too III creates on strengthere in which no student or feacher rais participates on a fire most higher as of the most higher exception.

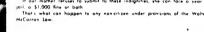




My name is GEORGE NUKK I am 14 years old. In October, my father was taken off to Ellis Island and kept there because he is fat prace and civil (rights for all

I know that being an Ellis Island is just the same as being in jail 1 am told obout democracy and what it means in school. I dan't think it is democratic to try and send in lather away from my brother and mather and me just be cause on Affainer, General doesn't like the way my father thinks.





#### [Mimeographed]

#### Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y., MU 4-3458

Secretary: Mona Schneider Treasurer: Evelyn Barnett Executive Committee:

Frances Borich Nancy Borich Wm. Egger Victor Klig Bernard Saltzman Seymour Taffler

DEAR FRIEND: We are announcing a birth—the birth of a new organization: the Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born in the Fight Against Deportation. We have a program—a reason for existing, but before we tell you about that we first want you to participate in the Youth Panel of the National Conference to defend the rights of foreign born Americans. The Conference will be held at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, December 13 and 14.

The Youth Panel will be held at 3:00 p.m., Saturday afternoon. Now, we'd like to tell you about us. Two and a half months ago a group of children of New York, noncitizens, facing deportation, got together to discuss how we could best aid in our parents' defense.

We organized to ward off efforts of the Justice Department to deport our parents. We organized a fight for a speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.

Our program is a short but vital one which is geared toward youth.

1. We intend to serve as a center for information against the Smith and Walter-McCarran Acts and in so doing to mobilize large sections of young people for their repeal.

2. We will help build and work closely with a youth council composed of

representatives of youth organizations.

3. We will organize children whose parents are now under attack by the Justice Department into a moving force in defense of their parents with the goal of ending the deportation hysteria once and for all.

We are sure that all who are working toward guaranteeing our democratic heritage will be interested in sending a youth representative or delegation to the Youth Panel and we are looking forward to meeting you there.

Sincerely,

Mona Schneider, Secretary.

#### EXHIBIT No. 153

[Daily Worker, Thursday, December 11, 1952, p. 31

#### They Come—1.000 of Them—To Back Those Who Built Our Country By Milton Howard

"If you want to know who they have put Jack Schneider on Ellis Island in order to deport him, just remember that it was Jack and his friends in the furriers union who kicked out the kind of gangsters and racketeers who now make life miserable for the men on New York's docks."

George Kleinman, speaking for the Furriers Union went on:

"The fur industry used to be like the docks are today, like the headlines you read about the rackets and mobs. But Jack Schneider wouldn't stand for that. He fought for American liberties, for a clean union, for honesty. He bears scars of that fight. He helped build America, not tear it down. Is that why they want to deport him?"

The more than 1,000 men and women who packed Webster Hall Tuesday night

shook the old walls of that building with their applause.

The meeting came together in answer to the call of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. They came to get seven men off Ellis Island held there since October 24 for no reason other than that they all lived and acted as excellent Americans, striving to improve life in America, their

adopted home. They came to challenge the McCarran-Walter law which goes into effect December 24.

They heard David Green of the IWO tell of IWO leader Sam Milgrom's cheerful optimism, his faith in the people; they also heard that Milgrom's heart condition is so bad that the authorities have had to let him get a special diet. But they won't let him off the island.

They rose to give an ovation to Claudia Jones, Negro woman leader, herself facing jail under a Smith Act frameup. She showed how this new law will cut the immigration of West Indians from 10,000 to 100 a year because of racism. They heard her cite the heroism of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn who preferred prison for "contempt" rather than betray fellow-Americans as an informer. When Russ Nixon of United Electrical Workers showed how the government police go after union leaders with this deportation frameup, how they try to get at a unionman like William Sentner of UE in St. Louis by arresting his wife, the garment workers, machinists, furriers and others in that intense crowd knew inst what he meant. They knew it from their own lives in the shops and unions.

They knew it, too, when Ewart Guinier of the National Negro Labor Council described how the cops can pick up any "foreign looking" man for persecution, how they can now seize Negroes in the South or any place demand "identification" to prove they are not "illegal West Indians."

These 1,000 men and women were in a fighting mood. They showed their pride as young Mona Schneider, the fur leader's 19-year-old daughter, stood straight and strong and said "Maybe the Department of Justice forgot about us children of the deportees, but we aren't going to let them forget us. We are going to fight for our dads, our families and our country."

These older folks heard with obvious pleasure the youth chorus—Negro and white—sing a Bach choral with new fighting words, and Negro spirituals singing of hope and battle. They resolved not to be pushed around by the immigration police looking for stoolies or victims.

As proposed by Harriet Baron of the American Committee, they voted their determination to fight back, to challenge the McCarran law's enforcement and to get it off the books. In response to an appeal by Carl Marzani, they dug down and gave \$760 right then and there for this fight. They demanded freedom for the Rosenbergs.

As George Muphy of the American Committee and chairman said they were showing the Un-Americans spitting on the Constitution and America's heritage who the real Americans are these days. It was a grand meeting that will be followed by others like it, by the Detroit conference this weekend. The McCarrans will not steal America from its people so easily, these people firmly said.

#### Ехиныт №. 154

[Daily Worker, March 26, 1953, p. 3]

#### Children of McCarran Law Victims Visit Congressmen

(By Harry Raymond)

Washington, March 25.—Congressmen, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the White Honse were told today how the Walter-McCarran Act is threatening to break up more than 300 American families.

The story was told here by some 30 sons, daughters, wives, and husbands of the victims.

#### THE VICTIMS

The group came here, under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in what they called a "pilgrimage of families of victims of the Walter-McCarran Law."

"I surely do not know what we will do if father is taken away from us and deported to Yugoslavia," said pretty, black-haired Adele Warhol, 14-year-old daughter of Peter Warhol.

Adele, eldest of the four Warhol children, came from Minneapolis. She pleaded her father's case before two Minnesota Congressmen, Rep. Eugene McCarthy and Rep. Roy Wier,

"They both said they would take father's case up with the Justice Department," Adele stated. "And Congressman Wier said he remembers father when he was business agent in the AFL Upholsters Union. But I don't think much will be done until the law is repealed."

#### ESPINOZA CASE

"I am the mother of eight children," said Mrs. Conseulo Espinoza, who joined the pilgrimage from Orange, Cal. Her husband, Elias Espinoza, 59, was arrested on a Walter-McCarran deportation warrant while working for a California fruit-grower packing oranges. He has been ordered deported to Mexico. The reactionary Associated Farmers, Mrs. Espinoza said, are behind the move.

Espinoza has been a resident of the United States 48 years.

"I talked with the secretaries of several Congressmen," said Mrs. Espinoza.
"They tell me the Congressmen are sympathetic. But they say they don't see

what they can do. I told them to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law."

Carl Callow, of Niles, Ohio, 20-year-old son and eldest of nine children of Leon Callow, told how his father is threatened with exile to Greece and possible death. Carl is working in a steel mill now to support the family. "What will

the family do if father is deported and I am drafted?" he asked.

Carl visited the offices of Senators Taft and Bricker.
"I talked to their secretaries," he said. "They remembered an earlier visit I made on behalf of my father. But nothing came out of that visit. Both Taft's and Bricker's offices promised this time to take father's case up with the Justice

Department."

Also on the pilgrimage was Ralph Hyndman, Gary, Ind., steelworker, whose wife, Katherine, has been held without bail in the Crown Point, Ind., jall since October 7. The government has refused to release Mrs. Hyndman on bail.

Hyndman, former president of Local 1011, United Steelworkers, has been making the rounds of the Indiana and Illinois Congressmen. He said they all seem to be afraid to act.

"But my neighbors at home and the men in the mill are wonderful," Hyndman said. "They are doing everything they can to help us."

#### OTHERS

Others there were Mrs. Gertrude Yaris, wife of Harry Yaris, war veteran, held on Ellis Island without bail; Mrs. Sonia Schneider and her daughter, Mona, wife and daughter of Jack Schneider, assistant manager, Furriers Joint Council of New York; Mrs. Bessie Klig, wife of Meyer Klig, vice president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Also Patty Ganley, 14-year-old daughter of Anna Ganley, Detroit, another deportation victim; Mary McAdoo, of Detroit, granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Gosman; Mrs. Olga Kruchay, wife of William Kruchay, Allen Park, Mich.; Mrs. Margaret Nukk, mother of two children, wife of Michael Nukk; and Mrs. Rose Weinstock, wife of Louis Weinstock.

Joining the pilgrimage was Ephraim Cross, professor emerits of Romance Languages of CCNY, to discuss the deportation cases with the immigration commissioner.

Later, another group delivered a letter to President Eisenhower calling for a new policy that would not discriminate against a noncitizen because of political belief, birth, race, color, or creed.

#### Ехнівіт No. 155

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THE

# PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL

OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ART

#### FALL SESSION 1944

# 32. PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Guest lecturers will include: Dr. Hayim Fineman, Chairman, Phila. Council of American Jewish Congress; Sol Rotenberg, Sec'y, of Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order I. W. O.; Abraham Olken, Phila, Manager Morning Freiheit.

Wednesday, 9:00-10:30 P. M. (6 weeks)

This course will include a short historical survey, the question of Palestine today and tomorrow, the forces and problems involved in anti-Semitism, unity in the Jewish Community and the American scene, a program for the future

Ехнівіт №. 157А

# A Tribute to Jewish Youth

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

#### FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

O F

American Youth for Democracy

Dinner at the

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1947

Philadelphia, Pa.

#### EXHIBIT No. 157B

### Sponsors



\* Raphael Sover Milton Aver

Joe Louis

· Max Weber

Howard De Sitva Dr W E Du Bois

, n

Lucy Brown

Orestes Stephano

Nicholas Chase

Harry Dub.n

Rev Jackson

J Aspiz

Dr M H Samitz

Rockwell Kent

Arthur Huff Fausett

Elizabeth Frazier

lke Friedman

Alex Freund

Allan Freelon

Phil Bart

loseph Golden

Nathan Fleisher

Alice F Liveright

Dr Daniel Longaker

G Nelli

Dr W L Mahaney, Jr

H K Diskant

Rev Thomas Logan

-Mara Chagall

S.amund Menkes

Marc Blitzstein

George B Murphy, Jr

Louis McCabe

Dr & Mrs Stuart Mudd -

John Howard Lawson

E Washington Rhodes

Anna Pennypacker

Helen Phillips

Sol Rotenberg -

5 Saul Waldbaum -

Frances White -

Rabbi Louis Wolsey

Francis Bosworth
Donald Henderson

Eeniamin Anton -

A D Caesar

Carl Zigrosser

Iames Price ~

Rev E Luther Cunningham

Jules Abercauph \_\_\_

Mrs Viola Allen

Jack Callahan

Mrs. Helen Dukett

Dave Davis -

Snirley Graham

#### EXHIBIT No. 157C

### Program

☆

Tribute to

LECNARD BITMSTEIN Consultor Composer, Planst

HOWARD FAST Author

SIDNEY GORDON O the der New York Globbs

FUTH YOUNG Trade Unionist

MUTCH WHINE Artist

DE HIERMAN KABAT Scientist

Others appearing

DR STUART MUDD

PAT GAPLAND

VINCE PIERI

ALBERT KAHN

Page 8 Daily Worker, New York, Friday, December 21, 1931

# Babtist Cleric Urges Prayer For Victims of the Smith Act

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.-Prayers for victims of the Smith Act repression were urged at a Bill of Rights rally in Reynolds Hall here by Rey, J. Henry Patten, secretary of the Philadelphia Baptist Munisters Conference. Rev. Patten was among church, union

and civic leaders sponsoring a weekend Bill of Rights celebration here

A program was adopted to speed popular action to stop cenocide against the Negro people and police state rule in Washington and Harrisburg. Wires to Gov. Fine demanded he veto a bill fust passed outlawing the Communist Party.

Albert Kahn, Mrs. Amy Mallard and James Dolsen were among the speakers at the rally, Sponsors of the Bill of Rights celebration included:

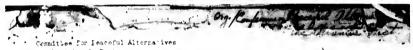
Hans Blumenteld, chief, Division of Planning and Analysis, Philadelphia Planning Commission; Mau-Cohen. business THE agent. Brotherhood of Painters, AFL; Rev C. W. Derrickson, Dr. Arthur Huff

Faiset, educator; Rev. K. R. Forbes, national executive chairman, Episcopal League for Social Action; Bev. E. Gibbs; John L. Holton, executive director, Penn-Holton, executive offector, remissivania Civil Rights Congress, Louis F. McCabe, Joseph Mc-Laughlin, business agent, United Shoe Workers, ClO; Rev. Patten; Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Helen U. Phillips, associate professor, University of Pennsylvania; James Price, president, United Electrical Union, Joseph W. Reilly, editor, Freedom Publications; Sol Rotenberg, executive director, Jewish People's Fraternal Order; Mrs. Margaretta Timms, Past Daughter Ruler of Elks; Rev. A. C. Whitaker.

Also on the program were Betty Sanders, Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman and Osborne Smith, of People's Artists.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 159A



Committee for reaceful to the Atlantic Pact Hiss Jule T. Touchard 1869 York Avenue New York, New York Phone: TR 9-2018

FOR RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1949

1

Nearly 1,000 clergymen, educators, writers, civic and labor leaders from 45 states and the District of Columbia, including 7 Frotestant Bishops and 2 Nobel Frize wirners, Scined today in signing a Statement sent to President Truman urging that the American delegation to the Writed Nations to instructed "to propose an agreement wholely the Atomic bomb shell not be used as an instrument of international warfare, as the first step in a program of general disarmament". The Statement which has been transmitted to President Truman, further called for a new meeting of the Fig Four Envers.

Initiators of the Statement released today by the Committee for Feaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Fact were 19 religious leaders, educators and scientista.

Among them were two Fotel Prize Winners, Miss Emily Greene Falch of Wellesley, Mass., winner of the 1946 Nobel Feace Prize and Thomas Lann who was awarded the Eobel Literature Prize in 1979. Others included 2t. Rev. Edward L. Persons of San Promisco,

Frotest at Episcopal Filing (Perid); Pishop W.C. Walls, Chicage, Illinois, A.M.E. Zion

Thurch ad a matter of the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches; Rev.

Control of the Information of Aberton, Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago, Indian of the Information of Aberton, Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago, Indian of the Information of Aberton, Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago, Indian of the Information, Associated Experient Control of the Information of Aberton, Alexandra English of the Information of Emerican of the Information, Control of the Information, Information,

"The fell we that the most effective initial step toward the reduction of armalists and the achievement of world peace is the immediate declaration by the members of the Court Dations that they will not use atomic energy for war purposes."

# EXHIBIT No. 159B

"We believe", the statement cent on, "that, at the same time, it is possible and necessity for the Pin Four nations to confer once more conserving their nutual protectes — this time in an atmosphere of purposefulness and sobriety the notations determine the success of their discussion."

Anch prominent siners of the statement were Odell Shepard, 1870 Sinner of the Fulitzer Frize for lingraphy and former Lieutenant-Jovernor of Cornectivity Mrs.

Howard of Colwell, levelard, Coloredo, Fronident, Northern I plot Corvertion;

Alexander Leikleport, California, educator and writer, furner Irecit is of University of Timeconit; Bishop Chemics W. Frusheres, Des. cires, Iowa, Ficcol in Lethodist

Charsh; Dr. I.I. Echteri, Heal of the Department of Chemistry, Liversity of Linnequa kinnequality, Dr. Artur Schrabel, New Lork, Connect Findist; Recit Lorent, New York

City, In 1916 Connect of Acturia, Dr. Anten J. Carlson of the Theorem, New York

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State I write A colors that I among the determinant. Prof. 8 Relpt Harlow, Soit College, I styrette, I some Front F. A. Steller, The control fibersity, Illinois; how. The r A. Prison, Agraham, Laborate, Company of more of Camerata and Office in of the law resident regardle of the rain help, fully talk, cortain Emitherican Triange of Exempt of Amigran, Ciable Arroys 7, 1912 top of St. Low Sity. I first Experient Epigeonal lisher of the tred giving mederal, ... first Tin -In scident, American Court of John & Indian Constitutions I seems to they Fisher, I rington, D.J., Was. Com. A.J., Zion Church; Dr. Jose S. 1177, 2776, Frank of Administrated Soll of Dr. of Foul link, Transport of troin, ec-discourage of Househol; From askult Volen at Princ ter fol ., .'.; Hor.. Earl F. Tirk rear of Chirage, reconstantalist, Lr. Hogh Bryson, San Francisco, Calif., Promident Traine Society at Literary of the r. T. I.j.; Rabbi Fudolph I. Coffee of San Ominion, Clif.; Prof. Cohen. S. Lyn., valentil Coiversity, New York Comp. Tr. Schort Cordis, New York, J wish Theological Semi cary of America, 100 1 1 . Outbury, Morreston, M.J., of the Society of Prints (Quakers) and Ir. J. L. Astij it Arbury Park, T.I., President of the Afri-American Partist Corvertion.

The full text of the Statement entitled "Import to Americ ins of Flame", together with the list of signers (arranged prographic Aly, is attached.

\* \* \*

## EXHIBIT No. 159C

IN USER STREET, ST. COMMIT.

become 14, 1949

" I I I I I I I I I ATOLIT C EFA OU L'EAGE!"

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lev. Hermis C. Traviera, Nothediat, Yura Bres, Millis Volla Lorter, Phiwresty of Arizona, Tuesco Lev. Pako Danier, Fermadiy Laurh, Patapenia G.V. Hod. Lewer, Phys E to Hat Taurh, Torpo

Rev. V. H. Te mentl, Presiding Elder, African Methodist Riscoral Church, Mittle Leck

Divile Leck

Div. J., F. Jodeson, ".", Freed int, Recular Arkiness Missionary Poptist Convention

# CALITOTELIA

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Mrs. Buth Impured I Isily, Decrue of Wesen Veters, San Piege
Matthew Impured Italy, Texasis Intil, Longie for Feace & Freedom, Les Angeles,
Buthelius Jen, munician, Francisco
Rat, Hiden's Rissen, Tex Nytheliat Thurch, Tracy
Dr. Lulling, Herry Francisco, Rev. Arabication, Mrs. Barry Francisco,
Rev. Arabid Mine Brown, First Congregational Church, San Bernadine
Mr. Ball Intern, Tresident, Marine Oceks and Stewards Union, Cic. San Francisco
Rev. Eartrell E. Duckner, The Mothesiat Church, Yroka

('reminations, etc. listed for the purpose of identification only.) -cver-- ?-

## EVHIRIT NO. 159D

Signers of Statement "Irward the Atomic Era of Feace"

tora #16

## PERNSYLVACIA (CONTID)

Rev. S. A. Farkins, Millvale Methodist Church, Fittsburgh
Fr. Stanley R. Farnall, Frincisal Emer. Germantewn Friende School, Thiladelphia
Rev. Ordan Fetent, Lewiaburg
Rev. Dwhitt F. Furman, J.D., Fros. Central Fenn. Gynod of United Lutheran Church
Ecleme Curley-Rea, Wozer's Int'l. League for Feace & Freedom, Feven
Ecseph N. Heilly, Editor Voice of Freedom, Fhiladelphia
Scl Retchberg, Exec. Director, Bhiladelphia Council, Jewish Feeples Fraternal Order
Alfred Scattergood Religious Scotlety of Friende, Germantewn
J. Henry Scattergood, Religious Scotlety of Friende, Germantewn
J. Henry Scattergood, Religious Scotlety of Friende, Germantewn
J. Henry Scattergood, Religious Scotlety of Friende, United Stallmerva
Jesoph L. Schaffer, United Stool Workers of America, Fethlehen
Rev. Ralkh W. Johlosser, Elizabethtown College, Church of the Brethren
Mitchell W. Schaffer, United Stool Workers of America, Fethlehen
Rev. R. L. Coott, R.D., Lewer Morien Baytist Church, Fryn Kawr
Rev. W. H. Seybelt Valley Mothodist Church, Hower City
Rev. William B. Spofford, The Titness (Episcopal weekly), Tunkhannock
Rev. Lawrence A. Stahl, The Mothodist Church, Hew Frighten
Ecv. Frederick K. Stann, D.D., writer, Fluxmersville
Rev. Arthur A. Swanson, Nothodist Church, Lundy's Lane
Prof. Tyler Thompson, Allegheny O'llege, Meadville
John Tisa, Fresident, Food, Tobacor, Arriculture & Allied Workers Union, Phila,
Rev. W. H. Talty, D.T., Evangelical United Brethren, Red Lion
Faul L. Editely, Scotlety of Friencis, Lancastor
Hiss Allegra Undworth, The Emirley School, Bryn Mawr
Tr. Endma Verdy, University of Pennsylvania, Thiladelphia
Hrs. Anna E., Varnall, Hobber, Y., T., S.A., Friends 'Resion Foord Thiladelphia Yrly, Hts.,
Trends Wordy, Imiversity of Pennsylvania, Thiladelphia

# EFFEE INLAND

Rev. Carl F. Bare, Newport

Tr. C. Lennert Carlson, Insector of Education, Episcopal Modese of R. I., Providence
Rev. Otto F. Churchill, Morth Scituate Paptiot Church
Rev. Frederick A. Tockmen, Methedist, Providence
Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Lutheran Church, E. Greenwich
Rev. Charence H. Herner, D.C., Orace Church, Providence
Mrs. Ently Finley Fablace, Episcopal Church, Jamesteun
Rev. William R. Wallace, Haven Methodist Church

## DOUTH CARCLINA

Rev. A. R. Heward, Methodist Church, Sumter Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, N.A.A.C.P., Oclumbia

#### COTH DAKE TA

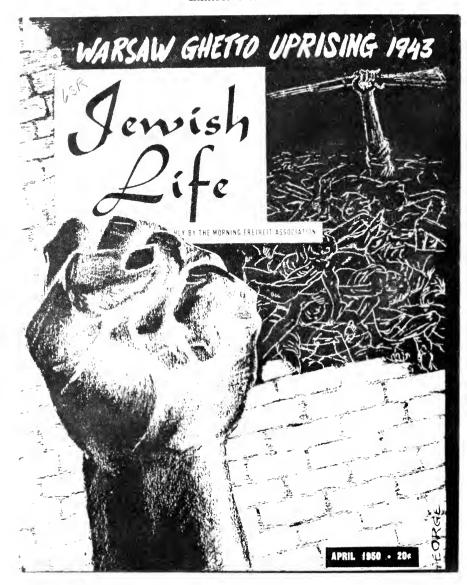
Rev. Faul F. Tavis, First Methodist Church, Sieux Falls Rev. Harrey Sander, Methodist Church, Tulare Rev. Beuben A. Tanpuist, The Methodist Church, Sturwis Rev. Merman J. Tengas, Hamila Reformed Church

#### TERRESTEE

Rev. J. Fins Barbour, Editor, "Matical Bartist Voice, Nashville
Rev. Fr. Hiel D. Bollinger, Georetary, Tenartment of Utilege & University Religious
Life, Beard of Education, The Methodist Church, Nashville
Rev. Hareld Edrensgenger, Editor, "Mative," Ed. of Education, The Methodist Church
Rev. Howard W. Ellis, Beard of Evangelism, The Methodist Church, Nashville
Rev. John L. Ferguson, D.D., Belmont Methodist Church, Nashville
Rev. John L. Ferguson, D.D., Belmont Methodist Church, Nashville
Rev. E. T. L. Isasa, Jr., Faptist Temperance Union Board, Nashville
Jamesen Jones, President, National Conference of Methodist Youth
Rev. E. A. Your, Fres, Torn, Fagtist Mesichany & Educational Convention, Machville
Rev. S. A. Your, Fres, Torn, Fagtist Mesichany & Educational Convention, Mecholis
Relfh T. Riley, American Baytist Templegical Serinary, Nashville
Rev. Alva W. Taylor, Scutton Conference Educational Puni, Machville
Bre. Clarm L. Vincent, Decyle's Institute of Applied Religion, Chattaneous
Rev. Cornelius H. Witt, The Methodist Church, Merghis

(franizations are listed for purpose of identification only.)

EXHIBIT No. 160A



# Ехнівіт No. 160В

# Philadelphia Letter:

# FIGHT FOR FEPC

The following is a letter concerning teach participation in Philadelphia in the instance of the recent great Wishington varieties EPPC sent by Sol Rotenberg, varieties director of the Jean A Popple Francial Order in Philadelphia, in the Island Thomas, Island Anglo-Jean Hardelphia, in the Island Thomas, Island, Anglo-Jean Hardelphia, in the Island Thomas, Island, Anglo-Jean de Leth.

Philadelphia, Pa. January 31, 1950

leavish Times
1928 Sprace St.
Phila 3, Pa.

fernlemen:
You coverage of the National Civil
Rights mobilization and Philadelphia ac
vivites around the mobilization tell far
short of a complete picture.

From your issues of December 30th and fluntary 13th, no one would know that the NAACP was the national and load intuition of the Civil Rights Mobilization. In each the major activities which trook place in Philadelphia under the leadership of the Philadelphia Branch NAACP. When President, Rev. Lewis, and Good Government Committee Chairman, Mrs. Goldie Waxon—spatkplugged the actions

as follows:

1. A city wide conference on December
11. A city wide conference on December
12. Several hundred delegates were pres

ley Temple on January 8th had 3000 peo-

2. An interracial mass meeting at Tind

a Weekly Wednesday might mobiliza medalization benome, — art wide commune representing articles, turke union; Negro and Fewish. This disruptfrairmal, eve. and seeal organizations; If RC is not in 4 Thomsands of Leader Abrithmed, the 1942 and finitestands of buttons solid, thousands or pagen for start fromestands of buttons solid, thousands or pagen for start

pertions, with signatures, 5. Sound tracks in many areas of the 5. Sound tracks in many areas of the cuts, reling the story of the right for casil rights.

About 200 delegates who attended whompton conference for three days.

7. An additional 300 people on a special train which went to Washington for

group spent more time "fighting the reds"

All of the activates were of an interrated of the activates were of an interrated character, broadly representative of the community—in sharp contrast to the "lift white" train, which you publicated of the Philadelphia Council on Equal Joh Opportunities, and the Philadelphia Joh Chapertunities and the Philadelphia which included only it Negroes out of soo people.

The CEJO JCRC group tried to restruct and control the mobilization by apalving the "loyalty" test technique of mittee. They refused to cooperate with the NAACP branch and participate in the rmeared the NAACP local leadership and CAACP effort and drive away the broad ohn Rankin and the Un-American Comlocal conference and other mass activities Fliev tried to prevent other organizations from participating. They red basted and minuty. They even organized a special train in competition with the NAACP strend They hoped to break up the tailed The unity of the load delegations and organizations supporting the NAACP helitited their efforts to mobilize the comsupport of the community in this they

mobilization became stronger, despite the

This disruptive activity of CIFO and ILRC is not new It happened before; in the 1047 and 1040 state legislative campaign for state FEBC. The CEROFFRE propagation to Harrishung it inque planing all their highest on the State Council for EFPC. We did not get FEPC in 1040 because their was no more organized to priess for it, and because the CEFO IR.

than in fighting the eremits of FEPC.

The Jevish community cannot be mobilized for joint action and unity of prome with the Negro people by red baining or any of its insidousy strations. This is the Hiller game, now used so deserby novements top progressive and liveral causes, trade unions and many or gamizations themsives.

parameter training the state of monority groups will only be achieved when Negro and Jewsh organizations, together with the trade unions, churches and swigsigues, mitter in a common light for these basis rights, without regard for differences on other questions, political or otherwise.

To this end, the learth Finer can make a signal contribution by expessing the structuron in which the leavible contribution in which the leavible contribution are maintained by a handral of sell pergeture for many organizations, whose thousands of memory organizations, whose thousands of members have no democratic soose in determining that policy. The tall democratization of the leavible community is long occupied.

ROTENBERG

Ехнівіт No. 161

# Philly Rally Scores Jailing Of Three; Protests Mount

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The largest street demonstration here since the start of the trial of the '12' brought the fight to free the jailed Communist leaders to thousands of Philadelphians in the central city shopping area Wednesday evening. Special police details directed traffic around Cambels and other department stores as thousands of shoppers hard Market Street to watch 750 pickets in front of the Federal Building shouting 'jimerow must go. Free the Communist 12. They hight for

Fence and similar slogans.

A londspeaker truck cruised the shopping area. The demonstration was climated with the largest central cut street meeting held here.

sizer the war

Speakers included. Henry Beits Cart. eareaftive secretary. Progres sive Larts, Dorothis Pearson, exception exceptions services exceptions. Committee to Lee Brand Jenkins. Negro, vonto trained here for murder, Ed String. Committed Farts cut Chomain. Sol. Rotenberg: exceptive, secretary, Jewish, Leogles Fodernal Orden, James Pasquary of the ClO. For and Leather Workers, chaired the demonstration which was organized by an emergency committee of trade mannists. Civic, fraternal, and committee leaders.

The Communist Party here announced that to its knowledge 1 600 protest telegrams were sent to Medina since Friday

HENRY BELLICHER, Secretary of the Progressive Party here revealed that Trogressive Party chibs here were responsible for the sending of adoltional hundreds of protect wires. He also said that a mass membership meeting Tuesday right of the Progressive Laty in West Folladelpha, organning behind the caudidacy of Lil. Lie Narius for City Council, dein unced the frame-up.

Leaders of the JEWISH PEO-FILS FRATERNAL ORDER declared that their local losard of directors had wired. Medina and Fresident Fruman demanding they grep the frame up proceedings.

All these activities were ched abel to be chimaxed that night will a a decident att. Le. Stepher: Grand Hort. The dinner committee Leaded Ev. Mother: Filla Reeve Floor annunced that hindreds of the option of were bong received.





Ехнівіт №. 163



Ехнівіт №. 164



Ехнівіт №. 165



### EVHIRIT No. 166

# Proposed Program of Action—Conference To Repeal Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, Sunday, February 8, 1953

We, the delegates to the Conference of organizations and individuals, assembled here in Philadelphia, this Sunday afternoon February 8, 1953, to discuss the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act of 1952, after receiving thorough reports on the nature of this Law, and after careful deliberations on its purposes and its effect on the American people, adopt the following program of action:

A. RESOLVED THAT:

1. This Conference accept the formulation of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, appointed specifically to make recommendations on the Walter-McCarran Law, wherein they referred to the Law as 'an arrogant, brazen instrument of discrimination based on race, creed, color and national origin," and pledge to support the President's Commission conclusion that the Law "should be reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."

2. This Conference pledges its full support to the repeal Bill introduced by Congressman Wm. A. Barrett of Philadelphia, H. R. 220; and pledges to take

all the necessary steps to insure its passage in Congress.

3. This Conference further pledges to take all necessary steps to replace the Walter-McCarran Law with an Immigration and Naturalization policy which carries forward America's traditional, humanitarian, and democratic approach

to the foreign born and those desirous of entering this country.

- 4. This Conference further pledges its support and aid to all victims of the Walter-McCarran Law, including the carrying on of a campaign for the release of those detained without bail by order of the Attorney General; and stopping the agents of the Attorney General and the Director of the Immigration Service from browbeating, harassing, and intimidating non citizens and foreign born American citizens through improper questioning.
  - B. THIS CONFERENCE ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL POINTS OF ACTION:
- 1. Organize delegations to visit Congressmen to obtain commitments and their support for Conference Resolutions adopted above.
- 2. Obtain signatures on petitions which should be presented to every Phila.

Congressman. No less than 5,000 for each Congressional District.

- 3. Get thousands of postcards and letters sent to our Senators & Congressmen.
  4. Organize large delegation to go to Washington to visit Senators & Congress-
- 5. Develop neighborhood campaigns around Action Program, which includes the visiting of Ministers & Rabbis, round robin letters, local meetings, etc.
- 6. Set up a Continuations Committee, today, which shall carry forward the program of action; be flexible in its operation and make up so that all organizations can be represented; issue informational material & plan further actions.

## Ехнівіт No. 167А



# BROADWOOD HOTEL

BROAD AND WOOD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

"First for Functions"

November 8, 1956

Mr. Richard Arens, Director Committee on Un-American Activities House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On October 28, 1955, a testimonial affair in honor of Attorney A. Harry Levitan was held at the BROADWOOD HOTEL. The affair was contracted by Mr. Sol Rotenberg, recresenting the Philadelphia Life Insurance Co. at 115 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Since we have been advised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning this gentleman, we notified them at the time this affair was contracted for. We also notified the Pennsylvania State Police. Since that date we have had other affairs which have been contracted for by the same organization and the same party, and as stated procedure calls for, we again contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State Police.

If we can he of any further assistance please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

BROADWOOD HOTEL

William Adler

WAico

### EXHIBIT No. 167B



# BROADWOOD HOTEL

BROAD AND WOOD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
"First for Functions"

January 9, 1957

House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities Washington, D. C.

Att: Richard Arens, Staff Director

#### Gentlemen.

I have previously written you advising you that a testimonial affair in honor of attorney A. Harry I evitan was held at the BROADW.COD HOTES on October 28, 1955, and that the affair was contracted by Mr. Sol Rotenberg, representing Philadelphia Life Insurance Company at 115 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

An examination of the contract with this hotel, dated August 16, 1055, and the letter addressed to Mr. Rotenberg by this hotel, dated August 16, 1955, which letter related to that contract, shows that the contracting party for the testimonial affair which I have been describing was the Philadelphia Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born.

In no way, therefore, was the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company a party to that affair or to the contract with this hotel relating to that affair.

\_Yours very truly,

BROADWOOD HOTEL

William Adler

WA:cp

Ехнівіт No. 168А

# YOU

# **OPPOSE**

# McCARTHYISM

EXHIBIT No. 168B

# Then...

# THIS IS THE JOB THAT MUST BE DONE

DEFEND LABOR'S right to organize and bargain collectively. . . . Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law: stop prosecutions under this Act. . . . Stop Court injunctions which hamper labor's right to strike and picket. . . . Defeat the new Brownell proposed bills to destroy the trade unions.

"What is harmful to labor is harmful to the nation." — A. LINCOLN.

DEFEND THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH, Press and Association. . . . Repeal the Smith Act which subverts the First Amendment. . . . Make Philadelphia the graveyard of Smith Act prosecutions. . . . Repeal the McCarran Internal Security Act with its concentration camps provisions. . . . Repeal the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. . . . Pass the Lehman-Celler Bill. Free all those prosecuted under these repressive laws.

Defeat all newly introduced police state bills, pending in Congress, which legalize wire-tapping, deprive Americans of their citizenship because of their political beliefs which would outlaw the Communist Party and "communist activities".

TO END JIM CROW JUSTICE . . . Free Mrs. Rosalie Ingram who faces life imprisonment for defending her honor against an attack by a white neighbor. . . . Stop the mass arrests of Negro youth in Pennsylvania. . . . Defend Negro leaders from discrimination and prosecutions because of their fight for Negro rights and the rights of all the people.

5211

EXHIBIT No. 168C

# To Defend the Bill of Rights For Labor's Right to Organize To End Jim Crow Justice

At the request of the Civil Rights Congress we ask you to join with us in a . . .

# Peoples Conference Against McCarthyite Legislation and For Civil Rights

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1954

ADELPHIA HOTEL

13th and Chestnut Streets

The tide is turning against McCarthyism. Millions of Americans are calling for an end to the hysteria, fear, political terror and character assassination that has been the shameful trademark of McCarthyism. They are calling for action to bring our country back on the road to sanity and decency. The defeat of McCarthyism will be achieved by the organized unity of the people. Only united oction of all people, regardless of political affiliation, race or creed can return our country to the tradition of freedom and democracy that has been America's heritage.

The heart of McCarthyite repression are the laws under which people are being prosecuted and civil liberties destroyed.

We call for continuous arganized resistance to McCarthyite legislation and repression.

# THE SPONSORS:

Benjamin D. Antan, Esq. Mr. Hans Blumenfeld Mr. Samuel Cannady Mrs. Sadie Dobisch Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes Miss Elizabeth Frazier

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes Mr. Joseph Stemple
Miss Elizabeth Frazier Mrs. Margaretta Timms
Miss Mazie Freeman Mr. Eric Winston
Miss Harriet Guignon

Mr. John L. Halton

Mr. Robert Logan Mrs. Lillian Norins

Mr. Sol Rotenberg

EXHIBIT NO. 168D

CONFERENCE AGENDA... on June 19 at Adelphia Hotel REGISTRATION... 10:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. OPENING SESSION... 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

# Two Workshops:

- a. The effect of McCarthyite Repression on Labor: 1:30 to 4:00 P. M.
- b. The effect of McCarthyite Repression on the Community 1:30 to 4:00 P. M.

CLOSING SESSION AND RALLY: 8:30 P. M.

# **HEAR**:

# Rev. William Howard Melish

Address opening session of Conference

# Martha Schlamme ★ William L. Patterson

(tear off and return)

312 Hardt Building, Broad & Columbia Avenue, Phila. 22, Pa.

# CREDENTIAL

City
Observer

Delegates Fee: \$2.50 (includes admission to rally) Admission to Rally \$1.30 tax incl.

Issued by:

Peoples Conference Against McCarthyite Legislation and for Civil Rights
312 Hardt Building, Broad & Columbia Ave., Phila. 22, Pa. Phone: STevenson 7-4090

## Ехнівіт No. 169А

### CPUN LETTER TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

OF THE UNITED STATES GENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Brn. Harley Kilgore, Chairman and Senate Judiciary Committee Washington, D. C.

Hon. Emanual Celler, Chairman House Judiciary Committee Washington, D. C.

We are sure that you are aware of the aroused spublic sentiment which exists in the country today in apposition to the provisions of the Walter-McCarran law. Ever since its enactment in 1952, over President Truman's veto, there has been widespread opinion that this Law is racist, discriminatory and inhuman and that it must be repealed or drastically amended if we are maintain basic democratic principles.

In his Ctate of the Union message this year, President Eisenhower declared that "certain provisions of the law...should be corrected in this sension of Congress."

Since the convening of the 84th Congress a number of bills have been intr duced proposing numerous changes in the Walter-McCarran Law.

We believe that the American people should have an opportunity to express themselves on these bills through rublic hearings.

We unge, therefore, that . public hearings to hold immunistely on all tills pending before the 84th Congress in relation to the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States.

Tt. Pev. Dorald B. Aldrich, Princetin, N.J.
Tev. Pasquale 'Iteric, Miami, Fl rila
Br. Victor arnautiff, S.n. Francisco
Sev. William T. Beird, Chicage
Dr. Irwin P. Beiler, Madville, Fn.
Mrs. Anita Elech, Kew York, N. Y.
Prof. G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Ga.
Patti Stanley F. Frav, Cincinnati, Obio
Dr. Derothy Browster, New York, N. Y.
Prof. P. W. Bridgman, Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. Emily C. Brown, Boughbeopsie, M.Y.
Mrs. Valeda J. Bryant, Palo Alto, Calif.
Dr. Alice Bill Ryrne, Palo Alto, Calif.
Rev. Raymon, Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Chicago
Dr. Pudolph Carnap, Los 'rgelos, Calif.
Pev. Mark J. Chamberlin, Gresham, Cregon
Frof. Florence Converse, Wellesley, Mass
Pev. Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit
Rev. William C. Cravner, Alexander City,
Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati
Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York, N.Y.
hr. Frank M. Davis, Honolulu, Hawaii
Dr. William Wells Denton, Tucson, Ariz
Prof. W. Marshon DePoister, Fulton, Mo.
Mr. Fyko Parmer, Nashville, Tenn
Rev. W. Arthur Paus, Williamsport, Pa.
Prof. Ernst Peise, Ruxton, Md.

# EXHIBIT No. 169B

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. C. h. Fisher, Seattle, Wash. . 3. George Fox, Chicag, Ill. ev. Kenneth Pipley Fortes, Philadelphia n. Clemens J. France, Providence, F. I.
S. Boyal W. France, New Yurk, N.Y.
T. Hujo Gellert, New York, N.Y. Dabbi Robert E. Goldburg, Hamden, Conn. Dr. Harcus I. Goldman, Alexandria, Va. Prof. William C. Greene Cambridge, bass. Prof. Albert Guerard, Stanford, Calif. Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, New York, N.Y. Mr. Deahiell Hermett, Katonah, N.Y. Itr. Hugh Hariyman, Toponga, Calif. Rev. Sidney L. Hurris, Woodcurn, Oregon Mr. William Hurrison, Boston, U.ss. Prof. Robert J. Envignurst. Pev. Francis C. Haves, Piton, Izine Mr. Willard T. Hezen, Jr. ii o n. C ve, than fev. Clarence D. Herriott, Berneley, Juli. Nev. Charles 7. Fill, Tetr. it. High. Fev. Chester E. Hodge in, Czone Faright.Y. Hev. Donald P. Hurlburt, Finer, Maine Dr. Louis C. Harpinski, Winter H ven, Fla. Dr. John '. Ednæstury, Shedy, N.Y. Ircf. Paul Kirkpatrick, Stenford, Calif. Miss Pay Lev, New York, N.Y. Prof. C. F. Littell, Lisbon, Laws Prof. Cliver S. Loud, hell'v Springs, Chic Hon. Robert Morss Levett, Chica, Mr. Albert Miltz, Mexica Prof. The d.r M. uch, Wellesley, tass. Pr. f. Bervey K. McArthur, Hartford, C.rn. Rev. Warren J. McKenna, Epping, N.A.

13

Judge Stanley Moffatt, Los ingeles. Bishop Arthur W. Moulton Salt LakeCit-Mr. Goo. B. Murphy, Jr., Washington, D.C. Dr. Mary W. Newson, Lowell, Ind., Prof. Gaspari Nicotri, New York, N.Y. Dr. Phillip B. Oliver, Providence, R.I. Pev. Geo. L. Paine, Chambridge, Mass. . Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, San Francis Rev. Edward L. Feet, Secramento, Calif. Mr. Willard B. Bansim, Indianapolis Miss Bertna C. Reyn.lds, Stoughton, Mass Prof. Robert '. Posenhaum, Middle town, Dr. Relph Sachley Chicago. Mr. Alexander Saxton, Sausalito, Calif Rev. Fandall B. Scott Temple City, Cal. Prof. Multiard . . Sibley, St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Iaila Skinner, Chicago, Ill Prof. Luise Pettih s.e Smith Hartford Prof. William T. Starr, Evanston, Ill. Dean J hr. E. Thampson, Chicago hev. Erenst J. Troutner, Fedding, Cal. Dr. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, Conn. Dr. Harry F. War, Palsiade, N. J. Frof. Leror Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. John M. Westherwax, Los Vigeles, Cal. Mr. George S. Wharam, Mason City, Iowa Rev.Altert J. Wilson, Walla Walla, Wash. Judge James H. W lfe, Vineburg, Calif. . irof.Rolland Emerson Wolfe, Cleveland Tev. Loyd F. Worley, Hurtford, Conn. Pre. C.E.S. Wood, Los Gat s, Clif. Pev. James D. Wyker, Mt. Vern.n. mio Patter or Burn Yampel, Chicago.

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EXHIBIT No. 170A

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1936

# Introducing The STAFF

IF NAMES sell a newspaper, the Sunday Worker should reach millions almost evernight . . . for here is one of the most colorful arrays of editors, writers and artists ever gathered together by one publication . . . everyone an ace in his field . . . reputations that guarantee popularity, ability and distinction.

BRING THESE talents to bear on the problem of making a newspaper . . . one that makes issues and correctly interprets events . . . providing the many features expected by workers and the progressive middle class . . . and you are pretty sure to have a newspaper appealing to the entire family! These are the men and women who will make this paper!

# EDITORS

C. A. Hathaway

Joseph North

James Allen

Edwin Seaver

# DEPARTMENTS

Sports Women's Page Rotogravure Movies

Edward Newhouse Ann Rivington Ted Jones Joseph Gollomb

Theatre Rooks Art Photographer

Michael Blankfort Edwin Seaver Redfield Elizabeth Ross

EXHIBIT No. 170B

# REPORTERS

Bob Brown
Louis Budenz
Bill Cunningham
Ben Davis
Sender Garlin
Si Gerson
A, B. Magil

Beth McHenry Harry Kermit Thomas McSorley Loren Miller Bruce Minton Blaine Owen Harold Procee Myra Page Michael Quinn Carl Reeve John L. Spivak Walter Wilson Marguerite Young

# ARTISTS

Phil Bard Del Hugo Gellert Glintenkamp Gropper Limbach Redfield

# CONTRIBUTORS

Nathan Asch Albert Bein Earl Browder Margaret Bourke-White Fielding Burke Kenneth Burke Erskine Caldwell Harold Clurman Merle Colby Jack Coprov Malcolm Cowley Bill Dunne R. Palme Dutt Ilva Ehrenbourg James Farrell Kenneth Fearing Ben Field James W. Ford Robert Forsythe William Z. Foster Waldo Frank

Harrf Gannes Michael Gold Maxim Gorky Albert Halper Alfred Haves Granville Hicks Josephine Herbet Langstone Hughes Matthew Josephson Arthur Kallet Valentine Kataev Alfred Kreymborg Corliss Lamont John Howard Lawson Louis Lozowick Grace Lumpkin Andre Malreaux Heinrich Mann Albert Malts Robert W. Minor Harvey O'Connor

Clifford Odeta ·M. J. Olgin Paul Peters Boris Pilnyak David Ramsey Edwin Rolfe William Rollins, Jr. Romain Rolland George Sklar Anna Louise Strong **Jack Stachel** John Strachev Meridel Le Seuer Isidor Schneider Lincoln Steffens Consuelo Tanaga Ernst Toller Mary Heaton Vorse Harold Ward Ella Winter Clara Weatherwax Leane Zugsmith

### EXHIBIT No. 171

(Daily Worker April 28, 1938, p. 41

# Leading Artists, Educators Support Soviet Trial Verdict

Nearly 150 prominent American artists, writers, composers, editors, movie actors, college professors, and Broadway figures yesterday issued a statement in support of the verdicts of the recent Moscow trials of the Trotzkyite-Buckharinite traitors.

The list includes: Arthur Arent, author of One-Third of the Nation; J. R. Brown, University of Kansas; Edwin Berry Burgum, president, College Teachers' Union; Morris Carnovsky, leading player in "Golden Boy"; Robert Coates, author and art critic of New Yorker; Harold Clurman, dramatic director; Merle Colby. editor Massachusetts Guide Book: Jack Conroy, novelist; Malcolm Cowley, writer and an editor of New Republic, and others.

Entitled "A Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials." the announcement declares that the signatories consider the trials "have by sheer weight of evidence established a clear presumption of the guilt of the defendants.

Bracketing the fight against fascism in the United States with the necessity for protecting the American progressive and labor movement against Trotzkvite

undermining, the signers of the statement conclude:

"The measures taken by the Soviet Union to preserve and extend its gains and its strength therefore find their echoes here, where we are staking the future of the American people on the preservation of progressive democracy and the unification of our efforts to prevent the fascists from strangling the rights of the people. American liberals must not permit their outlook on these questions to be confused, nor allow their recognition of the place of the Soviet Union in the international fight of democracy against fascism to be destroyed. We call upon them to support the efforts of the Soviet Union to free itself from insidious internal dangers, principal menace to peace and democracy."

The signatories to statement of American Progressives on Moscow trials

follows:

Arthur Arent Nelson Algren Beril Becker Thomas B. Bennett Arnold Blanch Marc Blitzstein Roman Bohnen Millen Brand Phoebe Brand Dorothy Brewster J. R. Brown Edwin Berry Burgum Alan Campbell Morris Carnovsky Vera Caspary Si-ean Chen Haakon M. Chevalier Ch'ao-ting Chi Harold Clurman Robert Coates Merle Colby Jack Conroy Curt Conway Ted Couday Malcolm Cowley Bruce Crawford Kyle Crichton Robert M. Cronbach Lester Cole H. W. L. Dana Jerome Davis Stuart Davis

Paul de Krnif

Muriel Draper Robert W. Dunn Dr. Garland Ethel Phil Evergood Guy Endore Louis Ferstadt Frederik V. Field Elizabeth G. Flynn Jules Garfield Hugo Gellert Robert Gessner Harry Gottlieb Emmett Gowan B. D. N Grebanier Richard Greenleaf Dashiell Hammett Abraham Harriton Henry Hart Lillian Hellman Granville Hicks Langston Hughes Rolph Humphries Lee Hurvitz Burton C. James Florence D. James Joe Jones V. D. Kasakovich Adelaide Klein H. S. Kraft John Howard Lawson Corliss Lamont Catherine Lawrence Melvin Levy

Jay Leyda Philip Loeb Louis Losowick William C. MacLeod Albert Maltz V. J. McGill Selden C. Menefee Alfred Morang Elizabeth Olds John O'Malley A. L. Ottenheimer Samuel Ornitz Raymond Otis Dorothy Parker Paul Peters John Hyde Preston Rebecca E. Pitts Samuel Putnam Charles Recht Wallingford Riegger Lvnn Riggs Holland D. Roberts Anna Rochester Harold J. Rome Henry Roth Paul Romaine Margaret Schlauch Morris U. Schappes Edwin Seaver George Seldes Howard Selsam Irwin Shaw Dr. Henry E. Sigerist George Sklar Harry Schlochower Bernard Smith F. Tredwell Smith Jessica Smith Hester Sondergaard Raphael Soyer Lionel Stander Bernhard J. Stern Housely Stevens, Jr. Philip Stevenson Maxwell S. Stewart Paul Strand John Stuart Genevieve Taggard Nahum Tschabasov Ethel Turner Keene Wallis Max Weber George T. Willison Frances Winwar Martin Wolfson Richard Wright Victor A, Yakhontoff EXHIBIT No. 172

Page 8 Daily Worker, New York, Friday, November 2, 1951

# Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the

first progressive labor newspaper in the United States, the

# **Hungarian Daily Journal**

On the Program

HUGO GELLERT, Master of Ceremonies
PAIL RORESON

HOWARD FAST LEONID HAMBRO CLIFFORD T. McAVOY WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

MARTHA SCHLAMME

and others

# Sunday Afternoon at 2 O'clock

November 4, 1951

# RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

253 W. 73 Street

Entire Program in English

TICKETS AVAILABLE NOW

Hungarian Daily Journal, 130 E. 16 Street; the Worker's Book Shop, 35 E. 13 Street; the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue.

### EXHIBIT No. 173

[Daily Worker, New York, Friday, May 16, 1952, p. 3]

## 49 Notables Sponsor Amnesty Parley

A call to organizations and individuals concerned over democratic liberties to participate in a National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims was issued yesterday by 49 prominent Americans who have joined in serving as sponsors. The conference will be held June 14, 1 to 5 p. m., at the St. Nicholas Arena. 69 W. 66 St.

Their call points out that in the year since the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, indicted under the thought-control provision of the Smith Act, "many Americans have come to believe that their punishment is unwarranted; many that these men did not have a fair trial; still others that the law they were accused of violating is itself antidemocratic and un-American."

The call concludes: "We believe that amnesty is the only practical way to redress this great wrong."

Sponsors are:

Dr. Jacob Auslander, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Elmer Benson, John T. Bernard, Herbert Biberman, Prof. G. Murray Branch, Prof. Dorothy Brewster, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Sarah Cleghorn, Muriel Draper, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Howard Fast, Clemens J. France, Prof. Royal W. France, John T. Gojack, Hugo Gellert, Abner Green, Dr. Ralph Gundlach, Robert Gwathmey, Rev. A. J. Hallington, Dashiell Hammett, Dr. Alphaeus W. Hunton, Grace Hutchins, Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, Albert Maltz, Vito Marcantonio, Prof. John Marsalka, Carl Marzani, John T. McManus, Halois Moorhead, Scott Nearing, Father Clarence Parker, William L. Patterson, Anton Refregier, Bertha C. Reynolds, Paul Robeson, Waldo Salt, Alexander Saxton, Arthur Schutzer, C. LeBron Simmons, Thomas L. Slater, Jessica Smith, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Gale Sondergard, Maurice Sugar, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Gene Weltfish, Rev. Eliot White, Susan Woodruff.

#### EXHIBIT No. 174

Daily People's World, Monday, July 21, 19521

### Notables Protest Mrs. Yates Jailing

Washington, July 20—The release of Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, jailed for her refusal to become a government informer during her trial in Los Angeles under a Smith Act indictment, was urged upon Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery last week by writers, artists and labor officials.

Headed by Author Howard Fast, the delegation reminded McGranery, in a statement, of his pledge to abolish "witch-hunts" by the Justice Department. They maintained that he could make good on his pledge by ordering government attorneys to refrain from using their "inform or go to jail" technique and releasing Mrs. Yates.

Declaring that "this is the technique of inquisitors," the delegation asked McGranery whether this was the way he intended to "restore the faith of the

American people in the government of the United States?"

With Fast on the delegation were Hugo Gellert, noted New York artist; Ralph Powe, New York attorney; Benjamin Paskoff, education director of the Fur Workers Council in New York; Dr. Marcus Goldman, Washington, D. C., geologist, and several other union leaders from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The delegation was arraigned by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

## **EXHIBIT No. 175**

[Daily People's World, April 29, 1953, p. 7]

### U. S. Cultural Leaders Greet Chile Conference

New York.—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Howard Fast, Charles White, Michael Goldand more than 30 other United States writers, artists, actors, and other cultural workers have sent greetings to the Continental Congress of Culture now being

held in Santiago, Chile. The message endorses the objectives of the congress, which seeks to further the preservation of culture and to stimulate cultural exchange. It declares that "there is no problem in painting, in biology, in psychology, in sociology that will not yield ultimately to study, discussion or scientific test—or that need be settled by dictate, inquisition, or force of arms.

#### NEEDED EXCITANGE

The message and the list of signers follow:

We, the undersigned North American writers, scientists, artists, and professionals, heartily endorse the objectives of the Continental Congress of Culture. We do so out of our belief in a fundamental truth expressed in the call to this congress, namely, that: "The anxieties and anguish of universal conscience, as well as the problems affecting the American Continent, are urging men of good faith to join their effort for a life together based on understanding and trust."

The peoples of the world need many things; bread, shelter, medical care, education, and the peaceful construction that alone can guarantee human advancement. They need also mutual understanding, a knowledge of one another's cultures,

traditions, problems, and aspirations.

We, who work in the arts, sciences, and intellectual professions, know that no problems exist in our fields that cannot be met, dealt with, and advanced by friendly discussion carried on with mutual respect. There is no problem in painting, in biology, in psychology, in sociology that will not yield ultimately to study, discussion, or scientific test—or that need be settled by dictate, inquisition, or force of arms. Indeed, the latter means are always the instruments of those who stand both for cultural reaction and for the retardation of scientific thought.

As North Americans we are particularly conscious of our need to understand better the culture and life of Latin America \* \* \* What of the rich history of the nations of Latin America? Of its poets and liberators, its social struggles and needs and aspirations, its literature, philosophy, and scientific contribution to world advancement? Of these, not only are the schoolboys of North America largely ignorant—but so are most intellectuals. Imperialism feeds on ignorance and indifference.

### NO PASSPORTS

We say this in honesty and in humility. We say it further out of an earnest desire to breach this appalling and unnecessary separation. If there are any who might profit from this congress and from future congresses like it, it is ourselves.

Unfortunately, we who need cultural exchange the most of all are now the least able to enjoy it. At this time in the history of our nation, our own government does not look with favor upon the free exchange of ideas. Many cultural workers have been prevented from attending international congresses such as yours by the government's refusal to grant them passports because they disagreed or were charged with present or past association with persons or organizations that disagreed with the United States government's foreign policy.

For this reason many who would wish deeply to be present at the Continental Congress will not be present in person. Most certainly, however, we will be present in spirit, in intellectual collaboration, in our approval of your aims.

With hearty greetings.

Herbert Aptheker, Phillip Bonosky, Phoebe Brand, Lloyd L. Brown, Harry Davenport, W. E. B. Du Bois, Laura Duncan, Howard Fast, Sidney Finkelstein, Hugo Gellert, Barbara Giles, Michael Gold, Lloyd Gough, Shirley Graham, Yvonne Gregory, Robert Gwathney, Milton Howard, Charles Humboldt, V. J. Jerome, Millard Lampell, John Howard Lawson, A. B. Magil, Albert Maltz, Arnold Manoff, Martha Millet, Karen Morley, Sam Moore, Steve Nelson, Joseph North, Earl Robinson, Waldo Salt, Samuel Sillen, Jessica Smith, Alexander Trachtenberg, Dalton Trumbo, Charles White, Henry Wright.

# EXHIBIT No. 176A Masses and Mainstream, January 1955, pp. 27-31

# Salute to Hugo Gellert

## By MICHAEL GOLD

THE Masses in 1914 was famous for its pioneering att. John Sloan, Robert Henri, George Bellows, and other now historic figures of the "ashcan school" of the new American realism, appeared regularly in the pages of the Masses beside such fighters for social justice as Maurice Becker, Fred Ellis, Robert Minor and William Gropper.

If Masses drawings often seemed ugly to an eye conditioned by the genteel magazine art of the period, there was also the paradox of Hugo Gellett. His drawings seemed out of another world. They were serene country idylls from some lost and forgotten Golden Age; beautiful little white goats and their kids resting gracefully under the trees; or lovely young girls in Greek robes who danced by a river to the piping of dark young shepherds while the sky shed happiness on all the world.

What was such archaic, naive innocence doing in a journal of the class war and the great industrial smog and injustice? I asked myself this question, and I know other bitter young unemployed workers like myself did so frequently. The time seemed too tragic with its war and unemployment for such serenity. Today one understands better that old-fashioned beauty has a place in a journal of working class struggle. The crazy millionaires with their fascism and H-Bomb are threatening to destroy all of man's truth and beauty. And the bourgois artists seem to have abandoned the human race. They paint only meaningless doodles and drips of nothingness, squares and cubes empty as their own withered hearts.

"The bourgeois arrists find humanity superfluous," says Hugo Gellert, a painter of the human hope. They are preparing, it seems, for the abolition of man by the H-bomb. But the workers are old-fashioned and still cherish life. The heritage of human culture now belongs to them. They will know how to defend it from bourgeois nihilism and death."

Hugo says such things in a gentle voice. His wistful eyes look at you tenderly, his smile softens the tuggedness of his red Attila mustache. He gives at first an impression of frailty. His optimism seems like that of a sunny child Don't be fooled by such surfaces.

The man is really a tough Hungarian fighting cock. His gentleness

# Ехнівіт №. 176В

# 28 : Masses & Mainstream

is real, but under it remains the tireless organizer and battler for human rights. Any optimism that can flourish after a forty-year struggle against the fascist persecutions and mass slanders of our land is no hour lily. It is the real thing.

There is a strong sculptural character in much of Hugo's art. It comes from his life-long adoration of Michaelangelo. Hugo tries to paint men not as tortured bourgeois pigmies, but men like gods, proletarian gods of the earth. The peasant nature of much of his work comes out of a genuine life. It is not synthetic.

HUGO was born in Hungary, and spent many summers of boyhood among the peasants. He rode horses, played in the fields with the white goats, and heard the pipe of shepherds and the gypsy fiddles. He watched the sturdy peasant mother suckle her babe in a corner of the wheatfield. In the cottages he saw how the peasants covered every bit of furniture, every smock and tablecloth and towel, with rich and colorful folk design. It affected his own art.

Hugo was brought to America as a young boy. His father, a lively tailor who whistled and sang like a blackbird all day at his work, made the great migration to save his five sons from military service.

The people for a century had believed that militarism was European and feudal, while democracy and peace could only be found in America, the new world. Today we are becoming the old world, and Hungary is new.

Hugo has wandered over America, has picked cotton and driven mules in the Imperial Valley, traversed the cities and farms of the West, and Mexico, and the Eastern industrial cities. He has worked in a Pittsburgh steel mill, and been in strikes and demonstrations; and also watched baseball games and prize fights, and loved Walt Whitman and Mark Twain. But his spiritual roots were struck in the Hungary of his child-hood.

By the age of ten he already had many verses of his beloved Petofi by heart. Petofi is the national poet, the romantic Byron, Shelley and Walt Whitman of the Hungarian bourgeois revolution of 1848. He died in battle before he was thirty. Petofi understood the suffering and greatness of his people, and considered them the true nation. He brought the speech of the people into literature.

Another great influence was Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, that modern Bible which affected my own childhood. I believe it to be the novel of widest humanitarian influence in our time.

THE Gellerts settled in a tenement in the Hungarian sector of Yorkville, just south of the Germans. There was a Hungarian Workers' Home nearby which became young Gellert's university. He painted their May Day posters,

## EXHIBIT NO. 176C.

Gellert : 29

worked on scenery for the amateur theatre, drew cartoons and peasant decorations for the Hungarian daily paper, *Elore*. All of his forty years in the working class movement, as long as I can remember, Hugo has lived and worked in brotherhood with the Hungarian-Americans.

It is a warm and intimate relationship; he is a genuine voice of his people. No American artist that I know has such close relations with a mass of workers. Many of Hugo's paintings have been admired and bought by his friends, those rankand-file Hungarian plumbers, electrical workers, tailors, carpenters, house painters and sheet metal workers.

"I have always felt useful," says Gellert. "I have never felt alone. So many artists in our country have been crippled by their isolation from the people. I have never suffered from that unnecessary sickness."

Hungary's people were the first to be betraved to modern fascism. Herbert Hoover and Wall Street were the evil midwives of the crime. In 1928 the Horthy racketeers and anti-Semites were hunting another big loan in Wall Street. To disguise their blood-stained snout with some human mask, their American public relations counsel suggested a clever plot. The fascists presented to New York City a statue of Kossuth, the democratic liberator of Hungary. A hundred "pilgrims" were sent over for the ceremonies, all covered with badges and testimonials that asserted they were 14-karat democrats from way back, grateful little cousins of Abraham Lincoln and General Motors.

Nothing helped. Hugo Gellert was around. The Hungarian antifascists of New York met the "pilgrim" boat with a long picket line. I was there in the dark night by the lonely piers. A news photographer's flash powder exploded and blew off his fingers. It sounded like a bomb in the night, and the cops went crazy with fear and hysteria. They started clubbing us. It was a wild party. I admired Hugo Gellert and other captains as they re-formed the broken ranks and started us to marching again.

A week later, Hugo flew in a hired plane above the ceremony at the Kossuth statue on Riverside Drive. He flung anti-fascist leaflets down on the "pilgrims," on Mayor Jimmy Walker and the other thieves there. The pilot was a former war ace with no politics. He buzzed the ceremonies three or four times to show his solidarity, but only managed to set Jimmy Walker and the fascists running in fright. It was quite a scandal and filled the papers. Hugo still likes to boast modestly about that happy day.

Hugo always had a flair for public art. He earned good wages when he was only sixteen on his first art job in a lithograph house. Then he left commercial art to study at the National Academy of Design. He won several important prizes there, including a trip to Paris.

He could easily have made a ca-

# EXHIBIT No. 176D

## 30 : Masses & Mainstream

reer, become a fashionable portrait painter or wealthy illustrator for the sophisticated New Yorker, also for big New York papers like the Times, the World, the Tribune. Commissioned to do a big mural in Rockefeller City, he covered a wall with heroic steel workers and Negro machinists, with farmers and scientists and mothers whose sturdy babes reached for the stars. Rockefeller junior himself inspected the mural. It shocked the great man of money. until a diplomatic aide explained to him it was only "symbolic" and meant to represent the Battle of the Moon and the Sun!

Hugo always fought the business world for the right to own his own soul. He likes to boast about his battles against the bourgeois editors and against his own livelihood. Commercial success never corrupted him in a country where most intellectuals have sold their souls to the business world.

one must constantly fight this environment," Hugo says cheerfully. He had given his heart as a youth to the people's cause. Hugo was perhaps the first to paint labor murals in this country. It was a massive work that covered the walls of the Worker's Cafeteria in Union Square, later torn down when the building was taken over by Klein's cheap department store. Hugo's powerful mural for the seamen's union still fills the walls of the NMU building in New York, despite today's reac-

tionary leadership.

Hugo has been a great organizer, a sparkplug in the organization of American artists during the depression, one of the leading actives in forming the Congress of American Artists Against War and Fascism in 1936—that grand united front of the sort that stops fascism. He revived the Masses with me in 1926, after it had suspended for some years.

Hugo is an organizer who never became bureaucratic. He had breadth and insight, and an artist's sensitivity to the great realities. No true artist can become a routineer. Nothing can discourage or frighten Hugo. He is an ever-green optimist who can never grow old.

In 1950 he went with his wife Livia, also an artist, to visit her Australian family. He lived there for several years and loved the vigorous labor commonwealth. He painted murals for the seamen's union and for a government project, then worked his way home on a freighter, this man nearing sixty who did not flinch from cleaning toilers or scrubbing decks, while in leisure hours painting portraits of the crew or painting murals in the seamen's mess room. He will till he dies keep his brushes clean and his heart pure. This is not a fragile liberal reed that cracks in the first unfriendly wind.

HIS brother Ernest was one of the finest young men I ever

# EXHIBIT No. 176E

Gellert : 31

knew. Ernest wanted to be a musician, he composed the piece he played on his violin at graduation exercises from CCNY. Then the imperialist war of 1914 interrupted our lives. Ernest became an active member of the anti-conscription movement, then a conscientious obiector. He was brutally treated at one of the camps near New York. Thugs called top sergeants hazed and tortured him for weeks. They kept him standing in his underwear in freezing weather in the yard. He froze nights in an unheated cell without blankets or clothes. Hugo and I visited him one week-end. He told us about the college boy officers with Saturday Evening Post minds who tried to convert him to beautiful capitalism and free enterprise. When they were psychiatrists, they also tried to have him admit he was crazy. But the young Socialist martyr was saner than all the generals and politicos of the crazy war for profit. And they shipped his body home the following Wednesday with a brief note saying he had stolen a rifle and killed himself. It was a rotten lie, but the American Civil Liberties Union and other liberal agencies could not manage to uncover all its threads.

Another brother, Lawrence, developed TB and after an operation bummed through the South. He collected some of the first Negro work songs and songs of protest. We

printed them in the Masses, an early contribution of great value to Negro history.

I have been Hugo's friend and fellow-struggler these forty years. I knew his family, and he knew my little peasant mother from Hungary, and my brother George, the good carpenter and teacher who died. I have been bitten by his dogs and admired his gardens. I am fond of this shrewd peasant who is always busy painting a picture, organizing a picket line, or carpentering a house.

This month in several American cities there will be banquets to celebrate his forty years of cheerful battle. I am glad to write this brief portrait for the occasion. There can be no progress without people to make it. Fascism cannot be fought without people. Socialism will never come without brave people. So in celebrating Hugo, we are celebrating people and confounding the informers, the opportunists and grave-yard intellectuals who say no people are left in America.

Viva la musica! Hurrah for progress and the people! Let art and brotherhood flourish like a Hungarian vineyard! Let the earth be covered with justice and peace! Three rousing cheers for Hugo Gellert, who never stopped believing in America and Hungary, in friendship, battle, and the human race!

EXHIBIT No. 177

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1953 Page 3

# THE STOP BRING Ŏun' POLICE FROM KORFA CE, DEMOCRACY OR UNITY.

Hugo Gellert's drawing for the cover of the New York May Day pamphil: issue f in 50,000 copies by the Provisional May Day Committee.

EXHIBIT No. 178

# Bully Worker, New York, Tuesday, September 29, 1953 Page 7

# Gellert Teaches Political Cartooning

Hugo Gellert will teach "Drawing and Cartooning" at the Jefferson School of Social Science in the fall term the school has announced.

The course is designed to teach the expression of ideas on political questions, in form suitable for shop papers and mimeograph sheets.

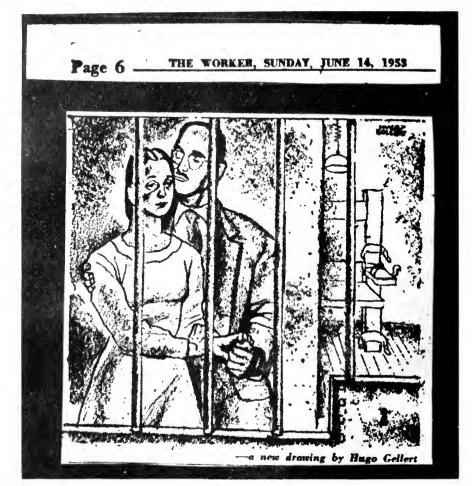
Other art workshop courses include "Painting and Drawing," with Ed Strickland and Herbert Kruckman; and beginning and advanced "Sculpture," with Aaron Coodelman.

There are also courses in "Guitar Playing and Song Leading," with Bettly Sanders and George Levine; "a "Leather Craft," with Roslyn Held; and in "Jewelry Making," the macher to be announced.

Murals by Hugo Gellert decorate the walls of Center Theatre in Rockefeller Center and the National Maritime Union Hall. Other works are exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art, Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts and many other places. His lithograph of Paul Robeson, exhibited at the 1940 Worlds Fair, was later contributed to the Birmingham Public Library.

During the 1930s, Gellert won fame for several illustrated books, notably "Marx's Capital in Lithographs," "Comrade Gulliver," and "Aesop Said So." He was a contributor to the "Old Masses," a founder and art editor of "New Masses," editor of "Liberator," and is now contributing editor of "Masses & Mainstream." He has worked on the staffs of the New York Sunday World, The Times, The Tribume and The New Yorker.

**Ехнивіт** No. 179



### EXHIBIT No. 180

[The Worker, Sunday, April 26, 1953, p. 11]

# Hugo Gellert: Artist "in the Liberation War of Humanity"

Hugo Gellert came out of the tailor's home at the age of 14 when he got his working-papers to find a job at a lathe. He had decided to study mechanical drawing at night school but when he heard the youngster in the line before him register for "free-hand drawing" he suddenly made a decision that changed his life. The working-class boy who had planned to spend his years at a drawing board designing machines became an artist designing the future of man. All humanity became the model for his free-hand drawing.

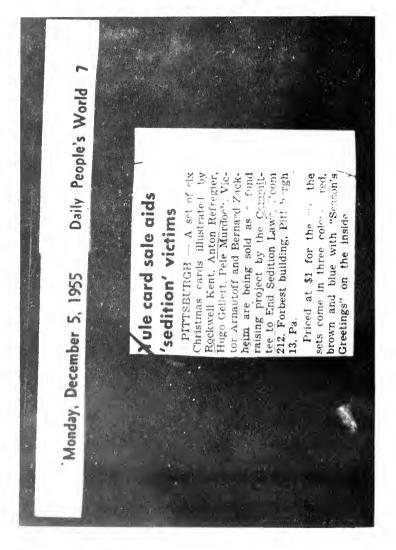
He got down on paper and on stone the grandeur of the class that works the machines he once planned to draw. You saw it in his pages of the Old Masses, the Liberator, the New Masses, you saw it in his four books, like Marx' "Capital in Lithographs," where he tried to capture the innermost truths of our life. With a grand and defiant hand he put those truths on walls in his murals at Rockefeller Center that hang to this day depicting a worker's child reaching for the stars.

The modesty of this man who speaks in a voice so low that you must often lean forward to hear his words conceals a flaming imagination that can soar to the skies. The artist who searches for truth everywhere is frank with his own life. He did not always see his art as a sword for justice: "I was not immune in my earlier years from the prevalent concept that it can't be art if it deals with the strife and troubles of our day." He did not see then as he sees now and he has seen for many decades that the "cartoon which can reach and move thousands, millions, can be art. I learned that art need not be expressed in oils and in paintings alone: it can live on the pages of newspapers that are fighting mankind's fight." He came to that conclusion in his early years and his life has fortified it. He held it all during the years that he drew for the Socialist Call, for Pulitzer's World, for the New Yorker magazine.

So he agreed with John Reed when they founded the Liberator, and with Robert Minor who edited that magazine after 1920; so he agreed with Mike Gold in 1926 when they began the New Masses. And he stands with the trade unionists who march on that grand day of hope. May Day, on the streets of a thousand

cities.

Ехнівіт №. 181



Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 3, 1954

### 248 Delegates Organize Fight to Repeal Walter-McCarran Act

foreign born.

dressed the conference, pointed out that the Walter-McCarran Law gives every immigration official a

ated, resolutions were passed to the conference in the name of the Condemn the Walter-McCarran "Sons and Daughters of the Foreditor and the three staff members Law as a fascist law to terrorize eign Born." (with reservations); demand open The sons and daughters, he said hearings for the Lehman-Celler are prepared to help in the defense bill; empower officiers elected at of their parents; they have pledged the conference to petition Mayor Wagner, the City Council and the State Legislature to state their options work on the contributions of State Legislature to state their options to the Walter-McCarran MENACE DESCRIBED

Law. English progressive press. In addition to the editors and writers of the "Morning Freiheit." where distors of the following newspapers are under attacks "Russky Golos" (Russian language), "Creek American Tribune," "Vus Ulm."

reign born.

Attorney Ira Gollobin, who admoracy and hospitality to all and other tragic consequences. people regardless of belief, na-tional origin or color; that this or-Alec Jones in his report, there are

rest, the granting of dense of some ences.

There was a touching moment State, the majority being Jewish, and supervisory parolle.

There was a touching moment State, the majority being Jewish, when Bernard Saltzman, the son There are over 50 naturalized of the ston, in which victims of the of Benjamin Saltzman, one of the zens whose citizenship the Justice Walter-McCarran Law particip first victims of the law, greeted Department seeks to revoke.

paign for the repeal of the Law; broaden the cam Committee to help strengthen the character of this Nuremberg Law paign for the repeal of the Law; organization of the children of the which aims to destroy the progressupport the Lehman-Celler bill Walter-McCarran Law victims; does press, particularly the non-hearings for the Lehman-Celler are pressed to help in the defense. English progressive press.

A conference of 248 delegates work for establishment of neightits terrible persecutory actions representing 17 national groups, borhood committees to this law wreaked on the foreign born by trade unions and women's organ- and pressure Congress for its re- the Immigration and Naturalization. reaction of the Foreign Born. Capt. Hugh Mulzac was elected chair-mittee for Protection of Foreign denial of bail, denaturalization mittee for Protection of Foreign denial of bail, denaturalization denial of bail, denaturalization of Foreign denial of bail, denaturalization Illigh Mulzac was elected chair mittee for reforegon of Foreign jurinal of bail, uchair and man of the committee, Alec Jones Born to send a delegate to the proceedings; a passport system executive secretary and Constantivo-day conference on the Mc (identification papers needed by tin Ossip treasurer.

Carran Law which opens in Wash—"aliens"); "supervisory parole"—a The conference, held in Yugo-slav-American IIall, placed on the new organization the main task of fishting for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran immioration law Walter-McCarran immigration law City a state-wide Committee for ported and are held under virtual and other measures used to persethe Protection of Foreign Born, conditions of jail, and finally decute naturalized citizens and the the purpose of this organization portation itself, which usually re-

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COMMUNITY WORK

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Ехнівіт №. 183А



### WO DECADES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

### Ехнівіт №. 183В

### CONGRATULATIONS ON OUR 20th ANNIVERSARY

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### EXHIBIT No. 184B

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APRIL, 1938

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Ехнівіт №. 185А



SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1949 1:00 P. M.

MANHATTAN CENTER 34th St. and 8th Ave., N.Y.C

# TO ALL LABOR AND PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

hrate the 65th anniversary of May Day. Inaugurated in the United States in 1886, during the fight for the 8-hour day, May Day has On May First, working people throughout the world will celebecome a symbol to the working class of world-wide solidarity in the march forward to a hetter world. As May Day, 1949, approaches, labor and the people in our city and nation are faced with new problems affecting their very existence.

## BIG BUSINESS PRESSES ANTI-LABOR DRIVE

Big Business presses a constant drive to destroy labor's hard won gains. The Taft-Hartley slave labor law is still with us. Despite all the Rising unemployment and the threat of an impending crisis strike terror ballyhoo, living costs have not gone down. Wage increases are resisted. in the hearts of all working people.

social security. But instead of providing a budget for peace, Presi-Workers need higher wages, decent housing, schools, greater dent Truman and Congress offer a hudget chiefly for war.

Instead, the Administration intensifies the bi-partisan "cold war" against Proposals to assure peace by discussion of disputed issues are rejected. the Soviet Union, bringing the horrors of an atomic war ever nearer.

## WAR PROGRAM ENDANGERS DEMOCRACY

These policies carry with them attacks upon democratic liberties that endanger the whole American people. Not only are Jim Crow and lynch terror intensified in the South, but in our city as well, police terror against the Negro people has reached a new high. The atrocious frame-up of six young Negroes on a charge of murder in Trenton, N. J., brings Scottsboro to the North.

The infamous un-American Committee continues to spread hysteria. Academic freedom is being denied on an ever-increasing scale. And in New York, for the first time in our history, a political party, the Communist Party, is on trial for its program with 12 of its leaders indieted on a charge of advocating and teaching the principles of Marx-

## COUNTER-OFFENSIVE MUST BE WAGED

It is time for the trade unions and all other people's organizations to make a united fight to defeat these threats to social progress and

reedoni. A counter-offensive must be launched to stop the drive to war

## Victories can be won through a fighting program of action!

and fascisml

We have seen that, in the gains of the electrical and radio workers, and the furriers; in the struggle of the longshoremen, the brewery workers, the Philadelphia transit workers, and others. We saw it in the 30th Congress when mass action brought about the defeat of the fascist Jundt-Nixon bill. The working people must depend on their own organized strength and unity to enforce their demands for peace, security, and democratic ights, so clearly expressed in the 1948 elections.

## A CALL TO ACTION FOR MAY DAY

May Day, 1949, in the great militant traditions of the American working class since 1886, must express the determination of the worklabor and all the people; for an end to Jim Crow; against the war proing people of our city to fight for the economic needs and the rights of gram; for preservation of the Bill of Rights. Towards this end, the Provisional Committee for a United Labor and People's May Day herehy issues this Call for a Conference for May Day, 1949, to consider plans for organizing a great united May Day demonstration. The Conference will be held on Saturday, March 26th, from 1 to 5 P.M., at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue.

Delegates are invited from every trade union, shop, and office; from every community, civic, fraternal, veterans and consumer organization; from youth and student groups. Resolutions and proposals on issues and activities are invited from any organization for consideration by the Conference,

There will he a registration fee of \$1.00 for each delegate to defray the expenses of the Conference. The Provisional Committee also calls upon all organizations and groups to set up May Day Committees, NOW, to hegin at once to rally their memhership and develop activities to proadest participation in the May Day demonstration. ACT NOW! DISCUSS THE CALL! ELECT YOUR DELEGATES

### EXHIBIT No. 185C

### Sponsors

(Partial List)

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Office and Professional Workers, CIO
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Order
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Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, AFL

FRANK WEDL, President, 'Local 848, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, AFL LOUIS WEINSTOCK DR. GENE WELTFISH YOLANDA WILKERSON, Sec'y.-Treas., Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO JOSEPH WINOGRADSKY, Manager, Local 115, Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO SAM WISEMAN

Organizations listed for identification purposes only

Provisional United Labor and People's Committee for May Day 13 ASTOR PLACE, ROOM 902, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. PHONE: GR. 3-7493

EXHIBIT No. 186A

 $C \stackrel{||}{A} L L$ 

to a
UNITED LABOR AND
PEOPLES CONFERENCE

**FOR** 

### MAY DAY 1951

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1951 1:00 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS SPORT CENTER 53 West 66th Street, N. Y. C.

1

### Ехнівіт №. 186В

MAY DAY, 1951, has special significance for the working people are city and nation.

TO ALL LABOR AND PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

In the milliant tradition of the May Day demonstrations held in our land since 1886; in the apirit of straggle for liberty and jostice which has moved millions throughout the world in march on May First in international working clean solidarity, this year all who treasore pears and freedom, will join on May Day in a mighty demonstration against the threat of a new world war.

PEACE — OR WAR; THIS IS THE DECISIVE ISSUE OF OUR DAY!
It has been posed for our country and the world by intervention in Korea,
threats a gagresion against People's China, insistence upon the restnament
of Western Germany and Japan, threats of the A and H-bomb!

The American people want peace; they want our troops brought back from Korea. This is the cry which rises everywhere with increasing insistence.

With a sense of grave responsibility to our nation and the world, and with a deep faith in the will for peace of the people of our land, we declare that WARIS NOT INEVITABLE, that the people can stop the drive to World WARIS.

This May Bay, then, let the people of New York unite to march for peace; to end the war in Koreat to outlaw the A and H-bombs; for friendablp with People's China and all People's Democracies; for grantine peace regolations with the Soviet China.

The preparations of the bi-partisan Administration for all-out aggressive war have been accompanied by widespread attacks upon the living standards of the people and their democratic liberties.

The when the state bereaking Talt-Hartley Act is still the law of land, against all which injoincinns are issued. Three imposed, and governe threast levelled against all workers who date to fight for a decent standard of living. A wage freeza became a which perver are allowed now out. Take has been set upon the preverse allowed now out. Take the state of the control is taken off rents. To guarantee the profile of the monopolists who latten on war preparations, the working people are being ordered to endure the brasis preparations, the

The workers of our city, of AFL, GlO, and Independent unions, resulting the struggle for the Banar day in America in which the May Day ecleiration originated, and taking heart from the new will to fight for their needs shown by the coal miner, railrend workers, restile and packing home workers, and others, will demonstrate this May Day in defense of their basic economic interests. — for higher wage, lower pierce, lower turns, no rent increases, the abolition of the Tale-Bardley Act.

Side-by-side with this hated out-labor law, contrary to our Constitution, the infamous Smith Vert and M. Carrent Law are on the statute brooks, instruments to silence any opposition to the Administration's war program Hed-

bailing hysteria is whipped on hy government officials, by press, radio, and movies, and in selvous and collectuation drives and in selvous or corrorize fureign team theories. The department faces labor leaders, croll fiberties apolestmen, where, and others who refers to have down to the House His American Cammittee. Not only is the outlawing of a minority publical antity, the Communities Party, three-rened, and its elegent featured and convicted, not the constitutional rights of all are hency trampled.

Open terror is exercised particularly against the Negro people. The Mar thoshills Seven are doed. Lightly brothed, Wills Medec there a similar fate in Mesissippi, the Trenton Six battle for their lives; Mrs. Rosa Ingram languisties in prison; the world-farmous Or, Dullois faces prison for advocating peace—while the policieskiller of the Negro, weream John Derrick remains free, and the Nati morderers are parloned in Western Germans!

In the fighting tradition of May Day, let us turn May First into a day of trainfer the commercial on Negro and white; fan end to Jim Crow and trainers against the Negro people; for the right to speak out for pract; against the danger of fassion and for a retorn to the democratic liberties guaranteed by the Constitution!

## A Call To Action on May Day

It is in this apleit of partiolic attuggle for peace, freedom, and economic security; it is with the desire to extend our hand in heroliterhood to the peoples of all lands who want peace, who atruggle against the factor normer, that the Providental Committee for a United Labor and People's May Day hereby shouse this call for a Conference for Ma, Day, 1951, to plan the organization of a great United May Day Denionatesition.

The Conference will be held on Saturday, March 24, from 1 to 5 P.M., at St. Nicholas Sport Center, 53 W, 66th Street. Delegates are invited from trade unions, shops and ollices, rank and file groups, from community, civic, fraternal, veterans and consumer organizations; from youth and student groups, and, women's organizations.

There will be a registration fee of \$1.00 for each delegate to defray the express of the Conference

Let this May Bay express the wided unity of the working masses of our city, in the chops and communities, regardless of other differences which may divide us, on the fundamental issue of peace, not sure defense of the Bill of Rights, not a gestapa patients; social progress, not deprivation and hunger. Let us murch in trees of thousands on the propt of the barbar of the propt to prevent a world disaster, and to go forward in prace and progress.

ACT NOW! DISCUSS THE CALL! ELECT YOUR DELEGATES!

## UNITE FOR A NATION AND WORLD AT PEACE

### EXHIBIT NO. 186C

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(Organizations listed for identification purposes only)

PROVISIONAL UNITED LABOR AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY Hotel Langwell, 123 W. 44th St., N. Y. Tel. JUdson 2:5067

Nov. 30,1952

Mr. Thos Mc Quillan Room 512 General Post Office Elig. New York,N Y.

Dear Sir:

As I informed you, I regret that my passport#163730 has been lost. This letter is to notify you to this effect.

Simcerely

Jeanette S. Turner

Ехнівіт №. 188

### DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1927-

### Protest Bill AgainstWomen

### League Officials Go to Capital to See Rep. O'Connor

Representing the Women's Division of the American League Against War and Fascism, Anna Center Schneiderman, of the National Executive Board, and Jean-ette Stern Turner, Executive Secretary of the Women's Committee, City Division, left yesterday for Washington, D. C. to confer with Congressman James J. O'Connor, Chairman of the Rules Committee, regarding the Cellar Bill H. R. 3408

The bill is an amendment to Section 213A of the National Economy Bill which has come under continuous fire since its passage, as a repressive and discriminatory measure against women.

Priof to their departure, Mrs. Schneiderman stated: "As representatives of more than a million

women who are active or affliated members of the American League Against War and Fascism, we feel that Section 213A of the Economy Act is a grossly repressive measure. one that smacks of the laws that have been passed under fascist dictatorships in countries like Germany. Italy and Austria, which have dismissed women in government positions and barred them from participation In nublic affairs.

"This form of discrimination against women is not only reactionary but lowers the political, economic and social status of women. A law of this nature on national statute boks sets the precedent for states to pass similar discriminatory laws. A good many states have already done so. Discrimination of this nature is contrary to our American ideals and traditions.

"While we support the Celler Bill. H. R. 3408, we feel it is only a step in the right direction since it does not remove the principle of discrimination. It would, however, alleviate the great distress occasioned by the dismissals incurred through Section 213A. We will continue to fight for its complete repeal."

Exhibit No. 189

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, January 21, 1941



Seamen's Wives volunteer to aid work of American Peace Mobilization. Photo shows a group of National Maritime Union leaders and members' wives at offices of APM, 381 Fourth Ave. yesterday. Left to right are Mrs. Howard McKenzie, Klarna Pinska, Dale Jones and Jeanette Turner. Back row, Mrs. M. Hedley Stone, Mrs. Retta Curran and Frederick Field of the APM.

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

### Women C.P. Leaders Honor Mother Bloor

Veteran Labor Leader Tells of Trip to the Soviet Union-Praises Democratic Success of Land in Recent Elections

tribute to Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, young pioneers, she concluded. who recently returned from the Soviet Union, at a luncheon yesterday, at the New Hankow Restau-

Principal among the speakers was Margaret Cowl, chairman of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party, which sponsored the dinner, who presented the chair-lady of the day after paying a glowing tribute to the "grand fighter and great comrade," calling Mother Bloor "the symbol of progressive womanhood of America."

Rebecca Grecht, chairlady, welcomed the enthusiastic audience and called Mother Bloor one of the most active fighters against reaction and 'cesspool' Trotzkvism.

### CHEER MOTHER BLOOR

She continued by saying that Mother Bloor for more than 50 years has been and still is considered the epitome of an ardent fighter in the foreground of the struggle of American labor. holding the American Revolution and its democratic tradition, the veteran labor leader will be the

A group of women leaders paid beacon of progressivism for our

Mother Bloor, when introduced received an overwhelming ovation, which ended with the International

During the course of her remarks, she vividly impressed upon the audience the "democratic success" of the Soviet Union. Recalling the eight-hour demonstration in Red Square after the announcement of the election returns, she enthusiastically told of the absolute happiness of the citizens.

Among the prominent guests who welcomed Mother Bloor were Paul Crosbie, Jeanette Turner, Isabelle Grace Campbell. Walker Soule. Charlotte Todes, Grace Hutchins, Charles Krumbein, Anna Damon. Jessie Taft, Louse Thompson, Rose Wortis, Helen Holman, Benita Williams. Audley Moore and Rose Net-

### Ехнівіт No. 191

\*(To be filled out and

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I CENTIFF that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance EAST TO THE ATTENDED TO THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR Payer Je centle M. Lung I century that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received. A compared to the control of the con Carlo Company (Bill must be completely filled in before owith-foation by payes, and there must not be any erasure or alteration whatever) \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE with agreement.

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 Itelander a secretary is a secretary or Treasurer, or member of firm, as the case may be. Live Control Application Control Contr

Latter States at Washington, D. C., in favor of payer named above.

.... dated

EXHIBIT No. 192A

### Our Nation is in Gravest Peril...

This is not intended to be alarmist.

But, we would be remiss in our duty if we did not sound the warning of the grave threat to the bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States contained in the proposed legislation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, titled "Subversive Activity Control Act of 1948".

This proposed legislation would destroy the rights of all Americans, would suppress all opposition and criticism of present or future governmental policies, would smash free trade unions.

We, therefore, call upon all liberty-loving Americans, regardless of political creed, to join in a determined effort to protect our most precious heritage, the Constitution of the United States, by defeating this subversive legislation.

Hon, EMANUEL CELLER Hon, ARTHUR KLEIN
Hon, LEO ISACSON Hon, VITO MARCANTONIO
Hon, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

### A Call to an Action Conference for Freedom

Saturday, May 8th, 1948 Centra' Needle Trades H.S. 225 W. 24 St., N. Y. C.

### No. 192B

## Americans of All Political Faiths, are United to Defend the Bill of Rights and Our Constitution by Defeating the Thomas-Rankin Bill

Amidst an atmosphere of war hysteria, under the smoke-screen of "anti-communism", the House Committee on Un-American Activities proposes that we scrap the Bill of Rights and suppress all thought and action that fails to conform with the standards of the Thomases

prisonment and \$10,000 fine for persons who: They propose penalties up to ten years imIF YOU DIFFER

ON FOREIGN

lol conspire to subvert the interests of occomplishment of either the immediate or the United States by aiding or abetting the ultimate objectives of the world commutrade, commerce or government in the United States with intent to further the objectives of the world communist movement, or ic! conspire with agents or agencies of any totalitarian foreign government totalitarian political organinist movement, or (b) conspire to disrupt

sent from either present or future governmental policies. It would deny the right of a free American to join the Communist Party but, at the same time, could be used to suppress any political party in opposition to the one in Obviously, this is aimed to prevent any dis-

## The Time To Fight Is Now!

of Americans, from all walks of life, have For Democratic Rights, taking as their creed Americans will not lightly give up their basic rights and heritage. For this reason, a number banded together as the Provisional Committee the words of Jefferson, "Resistance to tyronny is obedience to God".

conference, Saturday, May 8th from 1 P.M. to We invite you to join with us at an action 5 P.M., bt the Central Needle Trades High School, 225 W. 24 St., New York City. Attend as a delegate. If this is not possible come os an observer for your arganization.

Fill out the Credential on the back, mail it todoy. Seating capacity is limited.

### for strikers and those who fight for greater industrial democracy to You can be charged with "conspiring to disrupt trade, commerce" for the purpose of furthering the "immediate or ultimate objectives of the world communist movement". It is nothing new be called "Communist" but now the penalty will be imprisonment NO AMERICAN IS SAFE! IF YOU STRIKE FOR HIGHER

ment can bring charges of "subverting the Interest of the United States". Criticism of the present governments of Greece and Turhey would be stifled, support for the UN Palestine partition plan would be suppressed. The penalty—up to ten years imprisonment. Opposition to the present or future foreign policy of the govern-

> IF YOU OPPOSE RACIAL

Criticism of the governmental policles of racial discrimination

ment, opposition to Rankin's white supremocy theories would bring would not be permitted. Activity against Jim Crow army and navy, protests against segregation and discrimination in federal employa penalty up to ten years Imprisonment. DISCRIMINATION

F YOU FAVOR THE THIRD

The members of the Committee have already lobeled the hird Party as a "Communist Front", just as they did Franklin D.

Roosevelt's New Deal. Association or activity in the campaign for Henry Wallace could bring charges of "conspiring with agents of any totalitarian political organization" (the Committee's descrip-

tion of the Communist Partyl. The penalty-up to ten years im-

risonment.

F YOU BELONG

that foils to measure up to the standards of a J. Edgar Hoover or a Rankin, would be forced to register as a foreign agent, turn its membership lists over to the FBI and label Itself in all its publi-Any organization, labor, political, educationol, sociol or fraternal cations and correspondence as a "Communist Front". The Departnent of Justice is to be the judge, jury and prosecutor. Ехнівіт №. 192С

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To Defeat The Pending Legislation Of The House Committee On Un-American Activities

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Are above membe	rs delegates? or	abservers?
REGISTRATION FE	E \$1.00. Please enclose registr fees in a public school building	ration fee as we are not

Mail to:

LEN GOLDSMITH, Executive Secretary
Committee For Democratic Rights
23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.





**Ехнівіт No.** 193

### Congress of American Women

Affiliated with the WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (CONSTITUTE TO THE PARTIES NATIONS)

Phone Ghamerov 7-5519

February 25, 1949

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### Dear friend:

In a year when formation of military alliances and skyrocketing tudgets for war are the order of the day. INTERNATIONAL MONESUS DAY, March 8, assumes a new significance. For on this day, women the world over will dedicate themselves to the task of fighting against the outbreak of another war and for the friendship and unity of all the people as indispensable in the atom bomt age.

The CONGRESS OF AMERICAL TOWERN has planned national ofservance of INTERNATIONAL TOWER'S DAY, through mass teetings, garades, and radio troadcasts, in practically every
major city in the United States. This year we are urging
women all over the country to speak out for peace--- to
call upon President Truman to undertake direct nerotiations
with Premier Stalin for the resolution of all US-USSE differences. The cold war may lead to a shooting, tombing
war. Negotiations can lead to a lasting peace.

We invite the women of your organization to take similar action by writing letters and sending wires to President Truman. Won't you add your strength to ours by observing INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY as SAVE THE PEATE LAY?

Sincerely.

Stella F. Allen Executive Secretary

### EVERIT No. 194

[Daily Worker, February 28, 1949, p. 11

### Chief Justice of Utah Rips Trial of "12"

JOINS 100 OTHERS TO DEMAND GOVERNMENT HALT PROSECUTIONS

Chief Justice James H. Wolfe, of Utah, yesterday denounced the government's prosecution of the national Communist leaders "for mere advocacy of their political views." In a joint statement with a group of distinguished liberals, released to the press yesterday, Judge Wolfe declared political change may become impossible if the government persists in pressing such actions.

The test of the basic constitutional guarantees is "the defense of persons who disagree," the statement said. Terming the indictment "a most shocking exercise of state power," the signers called upon the Attorney General "to suspend

these political prosecutions.

Besides Justice Wolfe, signers include Paul J. Kern, former president of New York City's Municipal Civil Service Commission; Arthur Garfield Hays, outstanding civil liberties attorney; Earl Dickerson, leading Negro member of the Illinois bar; Charles H. Houston, former dean of Howard Law School: and more than a hundred other representatives of professions, arts, sciences, and the labor movement.

Leaders of the group have formed the Committee for Free Political Advocacy. with Mr. Kern in charge, at 11 West 42nd Street, and have named Miss Sydney

Rowen provisional secretary.

### TEXT OF STATEMENT

Text of the statement and the names of signers follows: "Free speech, free press, free assembly, and free petition, as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, have no meaning if they apply only to political The test of these guarantees is their application to political antagonists in times of controversy, and to the defense of persons who disagree.

"This is the interpretation of free speech applied by Voltaire, Jefferson, and Lincoln, and embodied in our Bill of Rights as the most sacred political guaran-

tee of free democracy.

"In this light, the present indictment in New York City, by the Federal Government, of twelve communist leaders for political advocacy of a domestically unpopular doctrine is a most shocking exercise of state power. The indictments in these cases allege no overt act whatever, except 'teaching and advocating' the principles of 'Marxism-Leninism'. The indictments allege no 'clear and present danger' to . . . and ". . . We maintain, therefore, that since this statute . . .does not make the distinction between advocacy and incitement, it violates the First Amendment. \* \* \*"

The undersigned, therefore, urge that you join us in an appeal to the Attorney General to susp nd these political prosecutions. It is our view that the Attorney General should reserve his energies for cases where his activities may preserve. rather than destroy, the political liberty which comprises our most priceless political possession. Certainly, in view of its sweeping terms, a test case of the constitutionality of the Smith Act should be brought before it is used to outlaw a political party.

Dr. Thomas Addis, Stanford University Medical School; Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia; Dr. Bernard Baum, State University of Iowa; Dr. Robert O. Blood, Jr., William Penn College; Richard O. Boyer, author; Dr. Lyman R. Bradley, New York University; Prof. Theodore Brameld, New York University: Hugh Bryson, president, National Union of Marine Cooks

and Stewards, CIO.

Also, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, New York University; David Burliuk, Bradenton Beach, Fla.; Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Congregation Beth-El, New York; Morris Carnovsky, Hollywood, Calif.; George Cermak, Chicago, Ill.

Serge Chermayeff, Director, Chicago Institute of Design; Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Cope, First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, Calif.; Howard Da Silva, Hollywood, Calif.; Prof. John. J. DeBoer, University of Illinois; Anthony De Novellis, Secretary-Treasurer, United Shoe Workers of America, District Council 13.

Albert Deutsch, Columnist, Post-Home News; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,

Council on African Affairs.

Guy Endore, Los Angeles, Calif.; Philip Evergood, author; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University: Howard Fast, Author: Abram Flaxer, Presi-

dent. United Public Workers (CIO).

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Dr. Alice Hamilton, medical scientist, Hadlyme, Conn.: Donald Henderson, president, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers; Prof. William Ernest Hocking (Emeritus), Harvard University: Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C.: Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Crockett Johnson, cartoonist, South

Norwalk, Conn.: Mervin Jules, professor, Smith College.

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Agricultural and Allied Workers; Mary Van Kleeck, New York.

Max Weber, artist; Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Stanford University; Charles Enoch Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.: William Zorach, sculptor.

### EXHIBIT No. 195A

### FAR EAST SPOTLIGHT

A monthly report on U.S. Policy and internal events in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines Southeast Asia and India



and the

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### Editor

Elsie Cholmeley	Chang's World War III Gamble - Edizonal	;;
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Richard Yaffa		

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The Editor will consider manuscripts submitted, but assumes no responsibility regarding them.

EXHIBIT No. 195B

### CHIANG'S WORLD WAR III GAMBLE

Three days after his former capital, Nanking, had been liberated by the Chinese People's Anny, Chiang Kai shek assued a statement urging his followers to fight on and predicting "final victory in three years."

This statement should not be laughed off just because Chiang has so obviously lost the support of the people of China. It means, simply and granty, that Chang still hopes for other support that he must now try to get Americans to shed their blood to re establish him in the power he could not hold with U.S. arms, dollars and advisors alone. The time, according to Chiang's calculation, is to be during World War III. He thinks that war must come during his three year time limit to be of any help to him. To loment such a war will now be the chief aim of Chiang's remaining military, diplomatic and huan cial power, of the cuvovs he maintains in Washington, in other capi tals and in the United Nations.

### What Chiang Hopes For

There is nothing searct about this design. The New York Times, reporting Chiang's statement from Shanghai, quoted the still hopeful exclicator as "blanning China's diplomats for not setting the stage, presumably with more U.S. and for a Communist defeat." What sort of "stage" the diplomats were up braided for not arranging earlier was further indicated by the statement that "the general plan of the Generalissimo and those of his opinion is to light a delaying action

southward in the expectation of a third world war."

Much more carefully, the meat est newspapers in America have sketched the same future. When Chrang Karshek Inst "retired" last January, the Republican New York Hould Tribune anticipated editor fally that he would "be seen again in the center of the world stage." The New York Times, the news paper closest to the State Depart ment, refused to bid Chiang good bye. It wrote only that he had "no present prospects" of return to power. Since then the Fines has blinted again and again at a World War III U.S. expedition to recon quer China where, as it wrote on April 18 "some island of resistance will be obliged for the time bery; to resist the focalone."

### Propaganda in U.S.

This is the outline. Activities within it already include urgings for "investigations of China policy" and unprecedented intervention in that country by General Clane I Chennault, who has done so well financially in business with the Knomintang regime, and by Sena tors McCarran, Bridges and Know The cternal Congressman Judd is the group's political expert on China. Indd's historic wis dom can be judged from his recent statement that "the lion's share of the collapse of U.S. intervention in China, and the success of the Chinese revolution has been due to the activities of the publishers of Inv Fast Spotlight, the Committee for a Democratic Far Lastern Policy.

JUNE. 1949

### NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPEAL

FOR THE RICHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

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Ars. Res Charmin Law Compilities for Protection of Parelum Boad 200 West and Street, Bm. 312 Los Angeles 13, Ocial.

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We hope that your conference was not successful and that your consister anhiered the objectives plants for the conference.

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Sincerely your .

Delle Beilymon: National Secretary

"SAVE THE FORTY"

### EXHIBIT No. 197A

3/4/56

Representative Offin Teague Chairman, House Committee on VeteransAffairs House Office blag., Washington.D.C.

### Dear Sir:

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Leona Thompson in which she informs me that the pension of her husband, Robert Thompson is to be discontinued because he has allegedly violated Public Law 144.

Since the law permits the veteran to be deprived of his pension only if he is guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage and giving aid to an enemy of the United States or its allies, I am at a loss to understand this action, or the purpose. Mr. Thomoson to the contrary was willing by his neroic action during the war to give his life for his country and this was recognized by the fact that he received a distinguished service medal.

Unler the Jonstitution-the Bill of Rights in the first ameniment gives every man and woman the right of freelow of thought. If you are prosecuting Mr. Phompson inthis way for his political ideas it aplears to me that it is the Veterans Administration which is violating the Constitutional Rights of a citizen, and a stop should be put to this kind of action for it is a usurpation of power, a typannical printictive act which has no place in a semocractic country.

The Courts are taking a second look at the Smith Act. And Judges are finding that the men who are in Jail now nave been wrongly roun. Builty.

There is such meanness and cruelty shown in punishing a helpless can and depriving his family of their support that such an

### EXHIBIT No. 197B

action dishonors our country and injures its prestige among the nations of the earth.

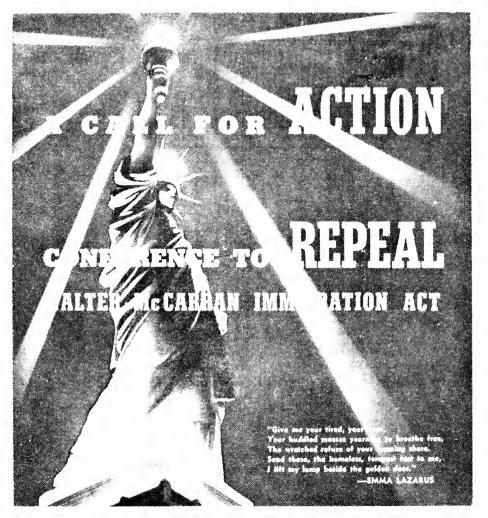
I ask you to reconsider your action and to restore Mr. Thompson's pension to him.

As I cannot understand why such an action was taken in the first place, I would appreciate an explanation.

Yours sincerely

Jednette J. Turner

41-44-48 1.Tu 4 NY Ехнівіт №. 198А



### EXHIBIT No. 198B



### CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

p.m. to 5 p.m.

dices inherent in the racist quota system are

Gives unreviewable, orbitrary power to Americon consuls to deny visas, so that the preju-

Sermony 25,000, Ireland 17,000, Italy only 5645, Polond only 6524, Greece only 307, Negroes from British West Indies only 100 r Creates second class critzenship status for 11

million naturolized Americons and their

\* Establishes vague and trivial grounds for takation, tens of thousands of foreign born Americans long resident here, because of their

ing away citizenship, and subjecting to depar-

luciper & Locust Sts.

Delegates or observers may be sent by organizations.

There will be a small registration delegates or visitors.

Individuals may attend as

information may be addressed to Advance registrations and requests for additional calls and Registration begins at 12 noon

MRS. SARA L. COOPER Conference Committee 2316 Spruce Street Philodelphie 3, Pa.

the temporary secretory:

### What the Walter-McCarran Law Is and Does Fixes quotas on a racist basis for new immi-Quotas annually for Great Britain 65,000, grants, controry to American traditions

r Forbids non-citizens to express beliefs, read publications, join organizations or engage in abor or civic activities, that do not conform to the opinions of a McCorran or the Immigraion Service, under penalty of deportation.

-Get yaur organization to adapt strong resolution for

Wolter-McCarran Low.

3 -Organize or jain community delegation to visit your Con-

- Write your Cangressmon and U. S. Senators Duff and Martin, asking far repeal of

ACT NOW

- \* Destroys the Constitutional right to reosonable soil, by giving the Attorney General arbitrory power to withhold bail, even before a case is
- Threatens to fill the concentration camps in America with non-citizens first, by arbitrary denial of boil and this opens the door for concentration comps for all Americans.
- \* The Wolter-McCarran Law destroys American freedoms It must be repeoled.

### gressmon to discuss the re-peol of Walter-McCorron Law, ond whot he can ond will do obout it. 4-Elect delegotes ta Canlertion, church or trode union. Attend personally as a deleence from your organizo-

- gote or observer. Get others to ottend the Conference. 5 -- Write to Conference Sponsoring Committee for addinotion, and to report action
- WILLIAM BARRETT, 1st District
  WM. GRANAHAN 2nd District
  WARES WRNE 3nd District
  EARL CHUDOFF 4th District
  WILLIAM GREEN 5th District
  HUGH SCOTT, 18. 6th District PHILADELPHIA CONGRESSMEN

## Repeal American Version of Nuremberg Laws of Hitler Germany!

nols, by compelling them to register, be fingerprinted, corry a cord at all times, report change of address within 10 days, or face criminal pen-

alties and deportation

Equates oll non-citizens with common crimi-

beliefs, octivity or membership, present or post,

in trade union or civic offairs

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DELEGATES C	Nome	Address	Organization	Want additional calls
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Celebhone

Please Fill Out Form and Mail to Seretery Mrs. Sare L. Cooper, 2316 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

### EXHIBIT No. 198C



PARTIAL LIST OF -

### ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO THE WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION ACT

(in part or in whole)

The National Council of Catholic Women The Catholic Committee for Refugees War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference

The National Council of Catholic Charities
The Friends Committee on National
Legislation

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Chinese American Citizens National

Lithuanian American Congress
United Services for New Americans
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
National Council of Churches of Christ
National Lutheran Council
Council for Community Action, New York
United Electrical. Radio and Machine
Workers (UE)

Indiana Council of Churches
Polish Immigration Committee
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
Administrative Law Division of the
American Bar Association

American Friends Service Committee

American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees,
Inc.

American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians International Social Service, Inc. Lutheran Resettlement Service United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.

United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc. The Protestant Council of the City of New York (Brooklyn Division) The American Hellenic Veterans Association
The Common Council for American Unity
The Synaporus Council of America

Union of American Hebrew Congregations The United Automobile Workers (ClO)

The Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Bar Association
American Federation of Labor

American Federation of Labor
American Civil Liberties Union
Society of Friends
American Lewish Congress

Americans for Democratic Action
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
American Committee for Protection of the
Foreign Born

Orders Sons of Italy in America Jewish War Veterans Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers

American Jewish Committee Czechoslovak National Council National Community Relations Advisory

Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A Jewish Labor Committee

National Council of Jewish Women Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) International Fur and Leather Workers

American Veterans Committee Mizrachi Organization Hadassah International Workers Order Junior Hadassah ... And Many, Many More!

Add your organization, church, synagogue, trade union, fraternal, nationality, civic or community organization to the growing demand for repeal, and/or, drastic revision of Walter-McCarron Immigration Act. Please notify the Conference of any action taken.

Ехнівіт №. 199



### Letters from Readers

Corrects Report
On Phila. Rallies

Editor, Daily Worker:

We wish to call your attention to the article which appeared in the Daily Worker last Thursday on the Conference held in Pluladelphia on the Walter-McCarran Law.

The story seems to have been confused by your Philadelphia report and should be clarified. There was a conference on sunday afternoon, Ech. 8, at the Hotel Sylvania, called by a group of interested individuals at which Attorney Filindo B. Massino, Dr. William Pearlman, Gene Derrickson, Robert Jones, Morris Cohen, Harry Levitan and Harriet Barron were the speakers.

The meeting in the evening of the same day at the Race Street Forum had nothing to do with the Conference. It was addressed by Clarence Pickett and Earl Harrison.

Sincerely vours,
Harriet Barron,
Administrative Secretary



### American League For Peace and Democracy

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE 207 North Broad Street derile 1

FING BICHTER FYER SK Y

BOARD OF SPONSORS

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RES. ARTHUR E RANKIN

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Phone Billierhouse 4:32 - 4133 Office Hours 10 A M to 5 P M

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1 1. 11 4 1 - 11 - 15.

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, August 3, 1950

### Philly Judge Frees **Two Peace Singers**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22. - A police frame-up was smashed here Wednesday when two young peace workers were freed on charges of "resisting arrest," in a 15-minute

Judge Lewis Levinthal.

Ralph Ditchik and Raymond Stough, members of a singing and acting peace caravan, had been in jail since last Tuesday morning, first under \$20,000 and later under \$10,000 bail. Police had stopped their car and arrested them July 25 when they found it contained netitions and other peace material.

Magistrate James Donnelly had dismissed a phony charge of "larceny" last Monday, fined them \$10 for "disorderly conduct" but had held them in \$10,000 bail each on the "resisting arrest" charge, which threatened them with a year in jail.

The two were freed through

habeas corpus proceeding before the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress, who retained attorney Harry Levitan to represent them. Levitan questioned the arresting officers Wednesday, and demanded the canvassers' discharge when police were unable to present any evidence of "resistance.

> Judge Levinthal agreed. . Assistant district attorney Ray-ond Spizer admitted "reluctmond Spizer admitted "reluct-antly" there was no basis for the charge, but regretted there was no ordinance to hold them for transporting "subversive literature '

> Peace leaders, many of whom were in court, hailed the victory as a setback for the attempt of police to intimidate peace crusaders, and predicted it would stimulate the collection of signatures here.

### OF FREEDOM CONFERENCE REBIRTH

Saturday, June 11th, 17

FORUM 1: THE POLITIC OF FEAR - + - CM . . . . AM

Note French Franch Flor

I. F. STONE. Moderat r

- Informer as a Means of Typre, in-FRANK DONNER

PRODUCTION AND THE CONTROL OF THE PRODUCT OF THE PR

JOHN CAPPOLI - Wire Tapping

### THREE SEPARATE BUT SIMULTANEOUS FORUM - 1.:- AM t . EM

### FORUM 2:

ORTHODOXY, HERESY AND THE INDIVIDUAL CON-SCIENCE

Blue Room - 6th Floor

ROYAL W. FRANCE Moderator

MRS. EDITH HURLEY Indivitual Conscience as a Glide

WILLIAM GAILMOR Healts and Freed m 1 Expression

### FORUM 4:

PASSPORTS, THE FIGHT TO TRAVEL AND THE RIGHT TO STAY HERE

N. Forest Room - \* tr. Floor

LEONARD B. ROULIN Moderator

DR. OTTO NATHAN The Bight . Trave.

HARRY LEVITAN

Denaturalizatin ani leportation

CLARK FOREMAN

barriers t "hierstanding ani Peare

### FOFTM +:

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DANIEL S. GILLMOR Sterilizing the Art

PROF. JOHN TIAKLI Punishment i Independence

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<sup>&#</sup>x27;Broadwood Hotel, Thiladelphia - see: "Rights," Vol II, No. 9, Mar 1955, p. 8)

### Ехнівіт №. 203

FICE BOX	of post-office hoxes.  see below the name of the members whose mail is members whose mail is	E. Forth. 15 House.
APPLICATION FOR POST-OFFICE BOX	The undersigned hereby applies for the use of a box in the post office at . Child Ext. It. 1. The transfer of the comply with the postal regulations and rules relative to the runting and use of post-office house. If the box is rented for a corporation, the applicant should write on the lines below the name of the companies; if for a firm, the name of the firm and the full name of each of its members whose mail is to be placed in the box. Born	Signature of applicant Court. Aprilantarypio Organisation Character of business A philantarypio Organisation Business address 130 Myrtle Street, Boston 14 Massachmastts Residence address 130 Myrtle Street, Boston 14 Massachmastts Reference during C. R. Preupoly, 67 Westlender, Cont. Subseq.  1. The Street of Street Street Cont. Post. S. Man.  1. The Street of Street Street Street Street Street  1. The Street Street Street Street Street Street  1. The Street Street Street Street Street Street  1. The Street Street Street Street Street Street Street  1. The Street Street Street Street Street Street Street Street Street  1. The Street
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Ехнівіт No. 204

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

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# UNITED STATES

# VOUCHER

Ruth E. Hillsgrove

408 School Street

Watertown, Massachusetts

<u>ج</u>

Appropriation

(Do not write in this space)

Payer Ruch C, Sule on I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

(Bill must be complitely filled in before certification by payer, and there must not be any erasure or alteration whatever) \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

I CRAILER that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

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<u>OEFEND YOUR AM</u>ERICAN CITIZENSHIP!



Stanley Nowak

Outstanding trade unionist and leader of the Polish-American people SPFAKS ON:

RGGAI OI THB Woller McCarron A

With its threat to every American and to the Trade Union Movement

#### Other prominent speakers

Come yourself and bring friends

#### Entertainment

FRIDAY EVENING, MARGH 13

8 P.M.

DOME ROOM — HOTEL TOURAINE cor. Boylston & Trement Sts.
Reston

#### ADMISSION FREE

Auspices: New England Committee for Protection of Foreign born 130 Myrtle St., Apt. 7



Massachuselus Commuttee for the Revision of The McCarran-Walter Impaignation and Naturalization Act

THE PROBLEM COMMENTER TO STAND THE MEASURE THE MASS TO MASS TO

Biren 614 64 habisi https://Ecst CAprell 7 8275

July 3, 1953

The Honorable Fat McCarran United States Senate

Dear Senator WcCarran:

The McCarran-Malter Immigration and Naturalization Act 19 more encouraged every day over the growing realization of the people of this nation and their elected Senators and Representatives that the McCarran-Walter Act, whatever the motivations of its authors, is really not in the best interests of our country. As we wollknow we do not live in isolation from other mations, and it cannot but affect a seventually if not immediately, if the Povist Union centinues to aggrandize itself. We must, therefore, by our immigration policy, encourage those who would defect from or revolt against Soviet tyranny. Moreover, it seems to us that simple haven kindness directs that we wimit in reasonable numbers deserving people from intolerably over-crowded areas.

. We nincerely note that as a fair-mainded man, our will reconsider your rosition.

Yours sincerely,

Jerome Freston, Jr.

Chairman

#### Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and To Protect the Foreign Born

1001 Chestnut Street, Room 405, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

#### PRESS RELEASE

The infamous Walter-McCarran Law which has made all foreign born Americans into second-class citizens, received a blow today with the reversal of the decision in the Reba Kessler denaturalization case. This decision was hailed today by the Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Protect the Foreign Born, as an important set back to those forces who would jeopardize the citizenship of thousands of naturalized Americans.

In its Opinion the court again reiterated the opinion stated in the Schneiderman Case. It stated, ". . . 'In its consequences it (the revocation of citizenship) is more serious than a taking of . . . property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty . . . But such a right once conferred should not be taken away without the clearest sort of justification and proof and, 'Especially is this so when the attack is made long after the time when this certificate of citizenship was granted and the citizen has meanwhile met his obligations and has com-

mitted no act of lawlessness' . . .

The need for repeal of this vicious legislation becomes all the more urgent when the facts are examined in this case and its decision by the United States Court of Appeals. The very fact that such a proceeding could be held under this Law is reason enough for its condemnation. In its totality this Law is a complete denial of the democratic principles on which this Nation was founded. and if Attorney General Brownell has his way, he will move for 10,000 denaturalizations and 12,000 deportations, as he has promised.

In view of such threats, and the arrests for deportation of hundreds of people that have already taken place, the Committee To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Protect the Foreign Born calls on all democratic thinking people to move

immediately to wipe this Law off the books.

The attempts of the Eisenhower administration to stifle the voices of freedomloving Americans for repeal, must be defeated and as the recently passed resolution by the Philadelphia City Council states. Congress has the obligation to "provide a modern and democratic immigration system."

#### EVHIRIT No. 209

[The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Monday, February 3, 1941]

#### Unite in Behalf of Foreign-Born-150 Ohioans Elect Lamb To Lead Protective Group

An extensive program for the prevention of mistreatment of foreign born was drafted by 150 delegates and observers who attended an organization meeting of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday afternoon at the City Club auditorium.

Edward Lamb of Toledo. State head of the National Lawyers Guild, was named

The group, in resolutions, went on record promising to:

"Voice its support for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, its parent body.

"Promote better understanding between native and foreign born.

"Counteract anti-foreign-born propaganda.

"Facilitate processes of naturalization. "Secure passage of remedial legislation.

"Maintain American traditions of right of asylum.

"Prevent destruction of American families by deportation.

"Prevent passage of so-called antialien legislation.

"Oppose employers who for one pretext or another discriminate against noncitizens and Negroes.

#### WILL APPEAL TO OHIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"Call upon the Obio Chamber of Commerce to end this abuse and issue a public statement declaring that industry must cease such undemocratic and un-American practices.

"Urge public housing projects be made available to low-income families purely

on basis of their need without regard to citizenship status."

No official notice was taken of a recent squabble in which several Clevelanders who had been named as sponsors of the provisional committee resigned suddenly after the phrase "red tinge" was hurled. However, several of the speakers, including Bernard V. McGroarty, Martin A. McGornack and the chairman, Russell N. Chase, sarcastically referred to those who resigned as "prima donnas" and "pseudoliberals." Only one of them, Prof. Henry Miller Busch of Cleveland College, was mentioned by name.

The resolutions committee went into action after the series of talks, chief of which was given by Miss Pearl Hart of Chicago, national vice chairman of the

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

#### SOUTHERN CONCRESSMEN BUT

Immigrants were welcomed in the years when they were needed to build up this Nation, she said, adding that now certain quarters, particularly southern Democratic Congressmen, were stirring up hatred and hysteria. If native-born Americans and democratic institutions were to be protected, she asserted, dis-

crimination against foreign born must be put down.

Other speakers were Lamb; Miss Edith Lawrence of the Descendants of the American Revolution; A. E. Stevenson, Cleveland Industrial Union Council secretary; Elmer O. Fehlhaber, CIO-Longshoremen's Union international representative; Henry Weissfeld of the Akron United Hungarian Societies; Manny Schorr of the Cleveland City Council of Youth, and Curt Swinburne of New York, national secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Besides Lamb, others elected were:

Miss Cornelia Anderson of Akron and Harvey Vahulka, an AFL Machinists' union local president here, vice presidents; Mrs. Minnie Golden, secretary, and Weissfeld, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati, Wilmer Tate of Lorain, Mrs. Faye Stephenson, Jack Ferline, Chase, McCormack, Fehlhaber, Stevenson, Mc-Groarty, Miss Lawrence, Anton Krechmarek, Walter Meissner, Sam Griff, Rev. C. F. McLennan, Edward A. Crudele, Louis Tarcai, Schorr, Ben Favorito, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, David Balint, Betty Mondak, Henry Mach, Mary Capenegro of Cleveland, Mrs. Rosa Donley of Akron, Louis Majors of Cincinnati, Edward T.

Cheifitz of Toledo. Ben Bloomenthal of Youngstown, Jack Wismer of Akron, Albert Kozlik of Barbertown, directors.

#### EXHIBIT No. 210

[Cleveland Plain Dealer, Friday, January 17, 1941]

#### Busch Cites Communist Tinge as Civic Leaders Ditch "Foreign Born Aid"

A number of Cleveland civic leaders last night asked that their names be withdrawn from any connection with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born after Dr. Henry Miller Busch, professor of Cleveland College, withdrew his support of the organization and branded one of its statements as being "typical of the Daily Worker and organizations and individuals affiliated with the Communist cause."

Announcing such action in a joint letter issued to the Plain Dealer were Dr. Busch, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Euclid Avenue Temple, Miss Alice P. Gannett, president of the National Federation of Settlements; State Representative Lody Huml, Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Jelliffe, directors of Karamu House; K. Elmo Lowe, associate director of the Play House; William M. Milliken, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, and Assistant City Law Director

Charles W. White.

The group asked that this newspaper print their "disavowal of our connection and condemnation of the methods used' to organize an Obio conference of the committee at the City Club February 2. They said they believed they were "willfully misinformed" and said their supposed connection with the conference "has been used to give it standing which otherwise it might not have."

Russell N Chase will be chairman of the conference.

Dr. Busch charged that, without authorization, his signature was 1 of 3 used on a 4-page folder advertising the conference and containing statements with which he said he did not agree. The other signatures were those of A. E. Stevenson, president of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, central body of the CIO here, and Mrs. Minnie Golden, secretary of the Ohio committee.

The educator charged further that, when invited to speak before the conference, he inquired as to the auspices under which it was being held and was given

only the names of "liberals."

He accepted the invitation, Dr. Busch said, after being assured by Mrs. Golden that there were in the organization "no Communists, fellow travelers, or individuals whose sympathies seem to be with the Comintern, as evidenced by recent actions suspiciously harmonious with the line of the Third Internationale."

In a letter to Mrs. Golden withdrawing his support of the organization, Dr. Busch said he strongly objected to being associated with at least nine persons

whose names appeared in connection with the call to the conference.

In the letter to the Plain Dealer, Busch and the others charged that misrepresentation of membership "is an old device used by people who have neither prestige nor the courage to stand forth in their own right, but who put forth a false front of unsuspecting citizens, behind which they carry on their own activities."

"We, too, believe that the foreign born may need protection against the excessive zeal of some people who may not understand the meaning of civil liberties and patriotism," the letter continued, "but also against certain elements who would use the plight of the foreign born to promote their own causes and

purposes."

#### CALL CHARGE "FALSE"

The letter asserted that the signers regarded as false the following "charge against Federal authorities" contained in the folder:

"Noncitizens are being denied citizenship because they are unemployed or have received relief, or because they have waited 'too long' before applying for citizenship, or for other reasons not specified in our naturalization laws."

It branded as typical of the Daily Worker and Communist-affiliated organizations and individuals another statement in the call to the conference:

"Those foreign-born Americans—citizen and noncitizen—who today are being excluded from the benefits of our society are the first victims of a terror which, unless checked, may engulf all sections of the population."

#### SAYS DR. BUSCH SIGNED

Mrs. Golden said she "emphatically" denied Dr. Busch's charge "that his name was used without authorization."

"We have a photostatic copy of his signature," she said.

Asked if the authorization was for use of his name on the call to the conference, Mrs. Golden said it was as a sponsor of the conference, for which the call was issued.

She said Dean Carl Wittke of Oberlin College would make a "general statement" of the work of the committee at a luncheon in Hotel Allerton tomorrow. Curt Swinburne, national secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will speak.

The committee was founded "to combat alien discrimination and promote unity among native and foreign-born Americans," according to Mrs. Golden.

National headquarters are in New York.

of the formation the Protection of America Born 5106 Eurici Amonto Cleveland 3, 0200

Door Proced.

Since the Walter-McCarran law goes into effect on December 24, we feel that it is extincely important to bring to the attention of all respectives the following new provisions of the law affecting then directly:

1) After December 24, all non-citizens in the United States must have on their person at all times an Alien Registration Receipt Card, which is preef of the fact that the non-citizen has been registered and fingerprinted in accordance with law. We urge that any non-citizen who has lest his Alien Registration Card apply for a new one inactiately.

If the non-citizen has lost his Alion Registration Receipt Card, he should apply at the local office of the Indigration and Naturalization Service, a leising them that he has lost his eard and wishes a new card.

At this time, there is a charge of \$1.00 for replacing an Alien Registration Receipt tand that has been lost. After December 24, the charge for replacing an Alien Registration Perceipt Card that has been lost will be five dellars. (\$5.00)/

- 2) After December 24, any non-obtain who moves must notify the Attorney General of a change of address within (10) days of such change of address. Special forms for this purpose are available at all local post offices.
- 3) During the menth of January 1953, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney Emeral of their current address on special forms which will be available at all post offices.

Failure to comply with any one of the above new provisions of the Walter-McCartan Law can result in fail sentences ranging from three to six nonths, fines, and possible lepertation.

We hope that we will bring those new profisions of the law to the attention of all non-actions with what you are in contact in your columnity and organization.

Sincoroly yours,

the Bay wy

Elsia Zazrivy Sacrotary

P.S. In bringing those provisions of the new law to the attention of non-citizens, we have no intention of indicating any support for these fascisting provisions of the Walter-Rocaran Law. These provisions put into effect the Gascape pass system for hen-citizens in the United States, and must be repealed together with the other anti-democratic provisions of the Walter-McGaran Law.

#### Ехнівіт No. 212А

Call to a

# CONFERENCE

Walter McCarran Law

and

Defend Its Victims

47

We enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the Registration Fee for our representatives. 

☐ The Registration Fee

City, Zone, State.

Address

will be paid at the Conference when registering. (Registration Fee for each delegate, observer, or places at \$2.00 each

at the Conference Banquet to be held at 7:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Enclosed

Please reserve

visitor; \$1.00).

in payment for these reserva-

tions. 

Reservations will be paid at the

Banquet.

Sunday, March 14, 1954

UKRAINIAN LABOR TEMPLE 1051 Auburn Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio

to Repeal the

ADVANCE CREDENTIAL

AND RESERVATION BLANK

THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW AND OHIO CONFERENCE TO REPEAL

DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

Name of Organization.

Will be represented by delegates

City, Zone, State

Address

Name of Representative.

Name of Representative.

City, Zone, State.

Address

PROTECTION FOREIGN BORN OHIO COMMITTEE 5713 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio UTah 1.6188

Toward defraying the very considerable expenses of organizing the Conference and to help continue its work, our organization has voted to

contribute \$\_

#### No. 212B Ехнівіт

# WHY THIS CALL?

Ohio is a state built on the foundations of its huge industries. Iron and steel, coal mining rubber and automobile parts manufacturing have developed Ohio's industrial cities and Ohio's ortunes. Behind these industries stand the people of io, and particularly the foreign born, who, h their children, make up the bulk of its Ohio, and with their

population.

Germans. Hungarians, Scandinavians and other nationality groups, Ohio's industries would not Without the muscles and sincws, the skill and craftsmanship of the Slavs, the Poles, the Italians, have grown-nor could they function today.

apart and reduced to second-class citizenship by the Walter McCarran Law not only in Ohio, but throughout the country. Yet the foreign born find themselves now set

picion; it is racist and discriminatory; it flaunts the Constitution by its disregard of freedom of speech, thought and belief; and it is inhumane December of 1952, after it passed by one vote over a presidential veto, is based on fear and sus-The Walter McCarran Law, in effect since in its application.

cans have had to register under the Walter McCarran Law; they must carry with them at must report every change of address. Failure to In Cleveland alone, 40,000 foreign-born Ameriall times their Alien Registration Cards, they do these things may mean arrest and deportation,

tions; report regularly on all activities; separate themselves from life-long friends; become stool are subject to a form of police-state parole; they Those who face deportation under this law must submit to psychiatric and physical examinapigeons.

tection of Foreign Born are many cases attesting to the injustice of the Walter McCarran Law in its provisions on deportation. Not one of those arrested for political ideas has lived in the United States for less than 30 years, They are not young In the files of the Ohio Committee for Propeople; their average age is over 50. Most of hem came here as youth under 20; one came here at the age of five.

bride of 18, 40 years ago. She has reared There is the case of Mary Todorovich, who came to this country from Yugoslavia as a During the depression, Mary Todorovich was active in fighting for more adequate relief eight children here, and has 16 grandchildren.

57 years old, the father of three Americanborn children, two of them married. Because Russia, the country of his birth, which he left 44 years ago, will not accept him, Mr. Schloss-berg is not deportable. He is under super-There is the case of David Schlossberg,

There is the ease of Leon Callow, 57, of Niles, father of nine children, only one of hem old enough to work to help support the amily. Callow faces deportation to Greece because of his political beliefs of the 1930's. 3ut Callow is a Macedonian, and has always ought for the liberation of Macedonia from Greek rule. Callow faces imprisonment or visory parole, living in a sort of no-man'sand of police-state restrictions. leath if deported to Greece. There are cases of denaturalization, such as that of Jenny Lukkarila, who emigrated to this country from Finland when she was 20, and who has lived here for 41 years, becoming a citizen in 1940. And the case of Sam aurenti of Akron, father of eight, who came nere from Italy as a boy.

Their story is repeated a hundredfold throughout the country. The Attorney General has promised 12,000 deportation and 10,000 denaturalization These are only a few cases, and only Ohioans. roceedings. We feel that the people's opposition to these flagrant violations of human rights must be made mown, and the Walter McCarran Law repealed.

We feel that it is particularly fitting that the people of Ohio, with its preponderance of firstand second-generation foreign born should be active in this demand for repeal. The Lehman-Celler Bill has been introduced nto Congress by 32 members of Congress to replace the Walter McCarran Law with one that is must be debated before Congress and considered in most respects more humane and just. This bill on its merits. We call upon all organizations and individuals interested in the prescrvation of the Bill of Rights to work for repeal of the Walter McCarran Law; to call for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill; and to support the Conference of this Committee, to he held on Sunday, March 14, 1954.

ELSIE ZAZRIVY, Secretary Ohio Committee Protection Foreign Born K. O. GEMMILL, Chairman

5713 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

## REPRESENTATION

₹;

he Conference.

Starts at 9:00 a.m., Sunday, March 14, at Cleveland, Ohio. Registration Fee: \$1.00 for each

REGISTRATION

for her eight children, and other mothers' children. This was in the '30's. Today Mary Todorovich is under arrest, and faces depor-

tation.

Jkrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Avenue, delegate, visitor or observer. Registration Fee nay be paid in advance or when registering at Organizations are invited to send as many delegates as desired. Individuals are invited to attend as visitors.

# CONFERENCE BANGUET

To be held at Ukrainian Labor Temple at 7:00 o.m., Sunday. March 14. Reservations for Banquet: \$2.00 cach. Reservations may be paid in dyance or at the Conference.

# ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Organizations are urged to register their representatives as soon as possible so that notices and other material may be forwarded them.

₹3

work by making a substantial contribution, Conributions may be sent with the Advance Creden-Your organization can help meet the great inancial expense involved in organizing this important Ohio Conference and continuing its ial and Reservation Blank or may be brought o the Conference.

send All Communications to:

### PROTECTION FOREIGN BORN OHIO COMMITTEE

5713 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

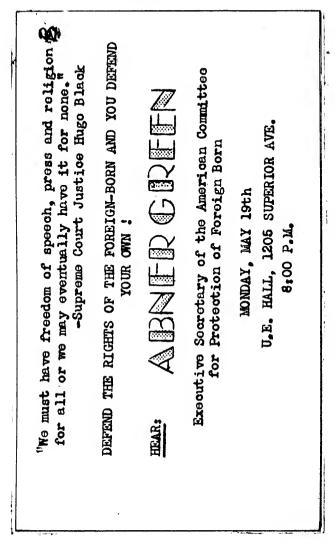


EXHIBIT No. 214A

#### Call to a

# CONFERENCE to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

#### UKRAINIAN LABOR TEMPLE 1051 Auburn Avenue – Cleveland, Ohio

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

IMMIGRATION to these United States, under the Walter-McCarran Law is being governed through the application of a discriminatory, racist policy. No longer are prospective residents welcomed. They are subjected to minimum quotas, screening, hardships and police-state practices.

ELEVEN million naturalized American citizens find their freedom curtailed and even their right to continue to be citizens of this country seriously threatened by the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. Already, the Justice Department has initiated proceedings against 25 naturalized citizens in five states, seeking denaturalization on political grounds.

TIPREE million non-citizens find that they are not entitled to freedom of speech or belief and that they do not have the protection of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. Already, more than 275 non-citizens in 14 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have been arrested for deportation under the McCarran Law and, after having lived here most of their lives, face exile from this country and life-time separation from their families and friends. ANY non-citizen can be arrested without a warrant; can be imprisoned indefinitely without bail, in concentration camp fashion; and can be denied due process of law in biased and unfair deportation hearings. All non-citizens must report in writing once a year to the Department of Justice and are subjected to forms of intimidation and harassment by Justice Department agents.

THEREFORE the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born joins with all who seek repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the institution of an immigration and naturalization policy more in keeping with the freedom-conscious heritage and democratic aspirations of the American people. The Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born CALLS you to participate in a Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

EXHIBIT No. 214B

### *Repeal the* Walter-McCarran Law

"The immigration and nationality law embodies policies and principles that are unwise and injurious to the nation . . . It rests on an attitude of hostility and distrust against all aliens. It applies discriminations against human beings on account of national origin, race, creed, and color . . . It contains unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals . . . It should be reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."

-President's Commission on Immigation and Naturalization



"In other regards, too, our immigration laws now upon our statute books should be revised. Aliens should not, except as penalty for a crime and as punishment imposed by the judicial branch of our Government, be subjected to arrest, detention, or banishment. Deportation is a very serious thing for a man who has lived in the United States for three or more years. It is even more serious for an alien who has lived here since childhood or for one who has married here and reared an American family. Deportation deprives them of their homes, their families, and sends them, as it were, into exile."

-Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple, Cleveland



"Instead of eliminating racial discrimination with regard to the admission of colored peoples, the bill perpetuates the restrictive features of the 1924 Immigration Act. This is naturally viewed with alarm in our community."

-Charles P. Lucas, Executive Secretary, Cleveland Branch NAACP



"We adamantly oppose the conception that naturalized citizens are second class citizens, and that their rights are less than those of native born citizens. . . . grounds for deportation should not be changed retroactively. . . . the authorities administering the law should have sufficient discretion to enable them to take humanitarian considerations into account."



EXHIBIT No. 214C

#### List of Sponsors

(Partial)

Rev. S. L. Cole

Spiridon Comanita, Youngstown

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach,

Cincinnati

The Rt. Rev. Edward T. Demby

Ethel L. Goodman

William Gore

Rev. Elmer I. Hostetler

Homer H. Johnson

Elmer McClain, Lima

Mrs. Alexander Mintz

Lee Morgan

Mrs. Edwin Polshek

Dr. Joseph N. Simans

#### PROGRAM

(TENTATIVE)

A.M.

9:00-10:00—Registration

10:00-10:30—Keynote (George Murphy, Co-Chairman, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)

10:30-11:30—Speakers against the Walter-McCarran Law

11:30-12:00—Area Report of activity and future action

12:00-Lunch

P.M.

1:00- 2:30—Panel Discussions

2:30- 3:00—Speakers

3:00- 4:00—Panel Reports

4:00- 5:00—Resolutions and program of action

5:00- 5:30—Election of Officers

5:30—Closing remarks

6:00—Banquet for delegates and guests

EXHIBIT No. 214D

#### ADVANCE CREDENTIAL

#### Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1953

Ukrainian Labor Temple—1051 Auburn Ave., Cleveland, O.



SEND ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

5103 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

Ohio Committee for

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

5713 Euclid Avenue, Room 211

UTah 1-6188

Cleveland 3. Ohio

March 6, 1954

Dear Friend:

This letter is to remind you of the importance of attending our Conference to Repeal the Wal-ter McCarran Law and Defend its Victims.

Plans for the Conference include a two-fold treat for you: the main report at the afternoon session will be given by Abner Green, national Cheirman of the ACPFB; main speaker at the banquet, directly after the Conference, will be the Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church of Detroit, well-known fighter for civil rights.

Registration begins at 9:00 a.m. Sunday, at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Avenue, where all sessions will be held. There will be a break for lunch at 1:00 p.m., with afternoon sessions lasting until 5:00.

The banquet will also be held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, at 7:00 p.m., directly after the last sessions.

We hope that you can be with us.

sincerely yours, Caumil/

Kenneth O. Gemmill Chairman

kog-z

#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From:

Ohio Committee for Protoction of Foreign Born 5103 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3. Ohio

Kenneth O. Gomill, Chairman

January 27, 1953

A conforcace to Ropeal the Walter-McCarran Law was announced today by Kenneth O. Gerwill, Chairman of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This will be hold Sunday, March 15, at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Avenue, in Cleveland.

In announcing the Conference, Mr. Genmill said that

"The Walter McCarran Law imposes second-class citizenship
upon 11,000,000 naturalized citizens and 3,000,000 non-citizens, who must be fingerprinted and registered under this
law. In addition, Americans of forcign birth are placed in
joopardy of losing their citizenship, of being held in jai'
without bail, and of being deported for exercising their constitutional rights of freedom of thought.

"We are calling upon hundrods of organizations and thousands of individuals to join us in urging the ropeal of this discriminatory, biased and unfair law."

The Conference will be based on panel discussions to be led by prominent Ohioans. All inquiries should be directed to the Committee, which is located at 5103 Euclid Avenue, in Cleveland.

####

Ехнівіт №0, 217

#### HOW DOES THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

#### AFFECT YOU?

Whether you're a non-citizen, a naturalized citizen, or a native born American, the Walter-McCarren Law affects you.

On December 24th this vicious law went into effect. Not only does it embrace all the evil policy of the McCarran Law of 1950, but adds the racial, religious and discriminatory measures of the quota system. It deepends the harassment and terrorist drive against the foreign born. It reduces the foreign born to second-class status.

Hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals have gone on record for repeal of this Walter-McCarran Baw. Our Committee joins with them in the FIGHT FOR REPEAL.

### The time for repeal is NOW hear ILEC JIMES

Assistant Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Midwest Journalist; expert on the Walter-McCarran Law.

SERBIAN HALL 1423 E. 39th Street

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21

8:00 P.M.

He will analyze the law for you and spark the fight for its repeal!

Auspices: OHIO PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 5103 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3. Ohio Express 1-9486

EXHIBIT No. 218A



### OHO DEFENDER

Issued by:

THE OHIO PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FORWIGN BORN -5108 Euclid, Cloveland 3, Chio, Ru. 7 EX 1-9486

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS MUST BE REVERSED

#### ROSE NELSON WILL SPEAK

Clovolanders will honor Roso Nelson Lightoap, one of the 30 women now under threat of do pertation for political ideas, at a tea this Sunday afternoon, March 16, at 3:00 P.M.

birs. Lightoap has lived in the United States for 37 years. She is a founder of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Poople's Fraternal Order, is a well-known fighter for women's rights, trade-union leader and outstanding speaker. The tea will be at the home of birs. Eurgaret Wherry, 3882 E. 143 St

#### DEFENSE OR-GANIZES

Ukrainian friends of John Lovehonke, arrested on Mar. 6 for departation, are organi zing a committee for his dofense.

Levchonko, 56, came to this country as a young man, and has lived here almost 30 years. He is married, and the step-father of two American-born children, Bail is \$4,000.

MEETING: The next mooting of the Ohio Provision Committee will be Friday, March 31.

March 10 marked a day of grave orisis for the demooratic rights of the American people, when the Su preme Court handed down two decisions against the rights of 3,000,000 foreign-born Americans, and a gainst the liberties of everyone in this country.

First, by a vote of 6-2, the Court ruled against Peter Harasiades and Dora Coleman, deciding that a person could be deported for membership in the Communist Party. Second, in a close 5-4 decision, they sustained the authority of the Attorney General to hold without bail non-citizens facing deportation. The latter case involved the "Terminal Island Four."

Both of these decisions have nullified the Bill of Rights - and the American people must demand their reversal. The rights of freedom of thought and the right to bail are guaranteed by the Constitution - and this fact was recognized by Justice Hugo Black in a violent discenting opinion against the bail decision

Ho said; "The denial of a right to bail under the circumstances of these cases strikes me as a shocking disregard of the following provisions of the Bill of Rights; Eighth Amendment's ban against excessive bail; First Amendment's ban against abridgement of thought; speech and press; Fifth Amendment's ban a gainst depriving a person of liberty without due process of law." Justice Black further stated that "I have an idea that the liberty of every American is at steke."

Justice William O. Douglas accused the majority in the Court of repudiating " our tradition of telerance and our articles of faith based upon the Constitution.

WHAT DO THESE DECISIONS MEAN IN HUMAN TERMS?

More than 200 non-citizens in 14 states new face
the prespect of deportation. Each of these cases must
be tried on its merit - but each is joopardized by
the Supreme Court Decisions - if they are allowed to
stund.

(Continued on Next Page)

EXHIBIT No. 218B

#### Page 2

(Canaluded from P. 1)

Like Dora Coleman and Peter Harisiades, most of them came to this country as young children. Most are married to citizens & havo American-born children. Harisiados faces deportation to Greece - a country that offers only death to democrats.

In Ohio we have Joe Lukas, an American resident for 42 years: David Schlossberg, for 38; Loon Callow (like Harasiades, facing deportation to Greece) 35 yrs.; John Levohenko, 30 years; Po ter Shikas , 50 years (he was 6 when he camo); Goo. Vasiloff. 37 years. These men have worked in the mills and shops: helped build the country and raised families.

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE ?

There have been bad laws and bad docisions before - but the people of this country have never let them stand. Attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born have applied for rehearing of these docisions by the Supreme Court. Those will be filed before Mar.

- 1. Sign and mail the en elosed postcard to President Truman demanding that he use his influence for rehearings.
- 2. Send telegrams to Truman and ask your organizations to do the same.
- 3. Step up activities around the Ohio cases, by supporting the Ohio Provisional Committee for Protection of the F.-B.

Jefferson said of the Alien and Sedition Laws, "The friendalready fellowed, for already has a sedition act marked him as proy."

#### KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

The recent Supreme Court decisions against the constitutional rights of the foreign-born may possibly mean a stopping-up of the program of intimidation and harassmont that has been carried out against the non-citizens and naturalized citizens of Cloveland by the Immigration Department for several years.

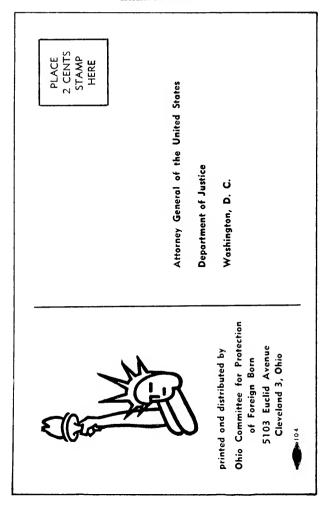
What the Department is looking for is a corps of willing or unwilling stoolpigeons, who will incriminate thomselves and their friends under the thought control McCarran Act. Although they have a pro fessional informer, Charles Baxter, paid full-time by their department to give testimeny in deportation hearings, the immigration authorities evidently don't think that this is enough.

Now very few people in this city would willingly bocomo informers. Yet through innocence or ignorance of their rights, some can be tricked into giving in-formation that can be used against them and friends. There are a few simple rules to remember :

- 1. A LETTER FROM THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IS NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT! You can answer it or not, as you choose. If you choose to answer it, remember to con sult an attorney or organization for help and adviso going down to the Immigration Bureau.
- .. 2. NO PERSON, citizen er non-citizen, can be forced to answer any questions put to him by any agency, before he has consulted his atterney or organization. The bost rule to follow is this: Don't answer any questions until you have talked to your attorney or organization. This is your right. Bo firm.
- 3. If you are subpeachaed, you don't have to go anywhere or answer any questions until you have consulted your attorney. The agent delivering the subpoena has no right to take you with him anywhere. Just tell him to leave the subpoena. Don't answer any questions he may ask - he is just a delivery boy who wears a badge.
- 4. If you want any information or help, call us. Contact the PROVISIONAL OHIO COMMITTEE for PROTECTION of FOREIGN BORN, RM. 7, 5103 EUCLID AVE. EX 1-9486. arter 1:00 P.M.

Note: A new flood of letter has recently gone less alion has indeed been se - our to naturalized citizens . A Cleveland attorney lected as the safest subject of who called the Bureau on behalf of a client, was a first experiment; but the city told by Floyd Ault, head of the Department, that "of izon will follow, or rather, hascourse, they didn't have to come down" and " in all probability they wouldn't receive further lotters," As simplo as that 1

#### Ехнівіт No. 219



#### Ехнівіт No. 219—Con.

H3177	Hart.	Seportation proceed-	Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D. C.  Lurge you to drop the deportation proceedings now pending against Leon Callow.  This father of nine American-born children faces persecution and a possible death sentence if deported to Greece. His family faces untold hardships.	Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: I urge you to drop the deportation proceedings now pending against Leon Callow.  This father of nine American-born children faces persecution and a possible death sentence if deported to Greece. His family faces untold hardships.  Callow has lived and worked in the United States for 36 years; he has made a great contribution to this country. He must not be deported.	deportution proceed- eon Callow. erican-born children sible death sentence family faces untold orked in the United s made a great con- He must not be
47	<i>F</i> <sub>2</sub> - 1	ortation proceed-	oortation proceed- n Gollow. can-born children ble deeth sentence imily faces untold	octation proceed- n Callow. can-born children sle death sentence imily faces untold ked in the United hade a great con- He must not be	ortation proceed- n Callow. can-born children ble death sentence imily faces untold ked in the United nade a great con- He must not be
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### crtation hysteria!

#### DEFEND MATTBLASKOVICH

On July 21, 1952, Matt Blaskovich was arrested by the Department of Justice and held for deportation. He is one of hundreds of men and women arrested in the current by teria of political deportations.

Matt Blaskovich is 61 years old. He came to this country from Croatia in 1913. For almost 40 years he has lived here and worked together with his follow men for the botterment of this country. Yet today ho is under arrest for deportation because at one time he belonged to a political party that is now in disfavor with your dopartment.

YOU CAN HELP keep Matt Blaskovich from doportation ! Write to Atternoy General McGranery, Washington, D. C., demanding that do portation procedings be stopped. CONTRIBUTE WHAT YOU CAN to the costs of his defense !

CONTRIBUTION

Issued by: Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born- 5103 Euclid

Ohio Provisional Committee for

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

5103 Euclid Avenue, Room 7

EXpress 1-9486

Cleveland 3. Ohio

#### Dear Friend:

We cordially invite you to participate in the Conference to Repeal the McCarran-Walter Law, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, March 15, 1953.

The Walter-McCarran Law is racist and dis - criminatory in its quota approach to immigration. In addition, 11,000,000 naturalized Americans find them - selves reduced to second-class citizenship; 3,000,000 non-citizens lose the protection of the Bill of Rights.

These attacks on the rights of foreign-born Americans can destroy the liberties of all native-born Americans as well.

We therefore urge your organization to send representatives to participate in this vitally important Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. The registration fee for delegate or observer is \$1.00. We Also invite unconnected individuals to register as visitors.

Also, because of the great tasks faced by this Conference, we appeal to your organization to make a substantial contribution to help defray the expenses of organizing this Conference and carrying out its vital decisions.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth O. Gemmill

Chairman

KOG:z

# Cohio defender

rm.7 FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
5103 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3. Ohio EX1-9486

REGISTRATION OF NON-CITIZENS UN-DER PROVISIONS OF WAITER-MC CARRAN LAW

Bocause of the large number of inquiries reaching its offices, the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has prepared the following answers on the registration and fingerprinting provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law:

- (1) Non-citizons who have been registered and fingerprinted at any time in the past do not have to be registered or fingerprinted again. Most non-citizens were registered and fingerprinted in 1940 under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Non-citizens who have never been registered and fingerprinted in the past are required to be registered and fingerprinted before January 23, 1953.
- (2) All non-citizens are required to have with them at all times their Alien Registration Receipt Card, which is proof of the fact that they have been regis torod and fingerprinted in accordance with the law. Non-citizens who have lost their Alien Registration Receipt Card can obtain a new one by making a special application with the Lumigration and Naturalization Service and paying the required fee.
- (3) During the month of January 1953, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of their current address on special forms that will be awailable at all postoffices after January 1st. (This is in addition to the registration and fingerprinting program,)
- (4) In addition, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of any change in address within ten days after noving from one place to another. Special forms for this purpose are available at all postoffices.



DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ON THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW ?
DO YOU WANT TO HELP FIGHT FOR ITS REPEAL ?

Como to hear ALES JONES, Assistant Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st

Serbian Hall = 8:00 1423 E. 39th Street EXHIBIT No. 223A

## Cohio defender

rm.7 For PROTECTION of FOREIGN BORN
5103 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio Ex 1-9486

Pre-Conference Issue

February, 1953

#### FATHER OF 9 ORDERED DEPORTED

LEON CALLOW, father of nine American-born children, has been ordered deported from the United States, and sent into exile in Greece, where he faces a future of political harassment, even death.

On December 24, the day the McCarran Law went into effect, the Board of Immigration Appeals upheld a deportation order issued against Callow by the local district of the Naturalization and Immigration Office here.

Sunday, March 15, has been set by the Chio Committee for a one-day "Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law Conference."

Calls are being sent out throughout Ohio, inviting the many organizations who have gone on record against the infamous law to join in panel-discussion conference on why and how the law can be repealed.

George Murphy, co-Chairman of the American Counittee for Protection of Foreign Born will be the keynote speaker.

All sessions will be held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave., in Cleveland.

Registration will begin at 9:00 AM, and the sessions will end at 6:30 PM, when a banquet will be served the delegates and guests.

Individuals not elected as delegates or observers from an organization may register as visitors.

An order to pick him up has been issued, and at any moment, perhaps even as this is written, Callow will be arrested, separated from his family, and taken to County Jail, or to Ellis Island. There he can be held without bail at the discretion of the Attorney General. This is the Walter McCarran Law in action.

Callow, 57- year old steel worker, lives in Niles, Onto, with his eight sons and daughter, who range in age from four to nineteen. Only Carl, the eldest, can help in the support of the family. The others are either in school, or of preschool age.

Callow came to this country as a young man of twenty-one. He has lived and worked here for thirty-six years. He has never broken the laws of this country; he is a good father to his family.

Why, then, is he deportable? Charge a-gainst Leon Callow is that twenty-four years ago he was a member of the Communist Party. Only evidence against hin is a statement made by himself, many years ago, not in a courtroom, where he would have counsel to advise him, but before an investigator of the Immigration Service.

(Continued)

#### EXHIBIT No. 223B

"It is also understood that, instead of eliminating racial discrimination with regard to the admission of colored peoples, the bill perpetuates the restrictive features of the 1924 Innigration Act. This is naturally viewed with alarm in our community." — Charles P. Lucas. NAACP

ABNER GREEN VILL SPEAK HERE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th

One day of a nationwide tour will be spent in Cleveland by Abner Green, national accretary of the ACFTB. He will speak at a co-ordinating neeting of the Conference Connittee at 8:00 PM, at the Serbian Hall, 1423 E. 39th St. All nembers of the Chio Connittee are urged to be present.

#### WHAT THEY SAY

"A law such as the Walter McCarran net could not be amended and must be repealed."

-Hebrew Innigrant Ald Soci (HIAS)

"(The Law)...x contains unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals. It is badly drafted, confusing and in some respects unworkable. It should be reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."

-Fresident's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

"These provisions are worse than the infanous which act of 1798. Such powers are inconsistent with our democratic ideals.

-Harry S. Truman (June, 1952)

"The CIO urges that the Walter-McCarran Act be repealed."

-CIO Convention, (December, 1952)

"Aliens should not, except as penalty for a crime and as punishment imposed by the judicial branch of our government, be subjected to arrest, detention or banishment. Deportation is a very serious thing for a man who has lived in the U.S. for three or more years. It is even more serious for an alien who has lived here since childhood, or for one who has married here and reared an American family. Deportation deprives them of their homes, their families and sends them, as it were, into exile."

-Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

CALLOW CASE (Con't from P. 1)

During the depression, Callow was active in organizing the unemployed in northern Ohio; during the steel organizing period of the 30's, he helped organize that industry, fighting for better wages andworking conditions.

Although Callow is slated for deportation to Greece, he is not of Greek origin. He is a Macedonian, with a history, and a family background of struggle against Greece for Macedonian liberation. This anti-Oreek struggle, and his more recent democratic activities, make him persona non grata in that country, bound to end up behind the wires of a concentration camp.

Leon Callow has been hit full blast by the undemocratic provisions of the Walter-Mc-Carran Law: deportation for political beliefs; arrest and possible confinement without bail at the discretion of an official.

Can a man be punished for an act committed many years ago, at a time when that act was not unlawful? This principle is now being tested before the Supreme Court, in the case of William Heikkila, a Finnish non-citizen who came to this country when he was two months old, and who has been arrested under the McCarran Law for one-time membership in the Communist Farty.

The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization issued a report on January 1, 1955, based on public hearings held in Cotoher in 11 cities. The report condenned the bill, especially the deportation of non-citizens who have been members of organizations proscribed by the Attorney General.

#### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- 1. Fill out and send in the postcard enclosed with this bulletin.
- 2. Send in a contribution for the defense of Leon Callow, or the aid of his family.
- 3. Write to your Congressman, asking him to support repeal of the Valter-McCarran Law.

dpowa #87

RCM: Chic Committee for Protection Foreign Born 57th Buchid Alexae, Cleveland 3, this UT 1-6180

#### FCR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Call has been sent out to organizations and individuals throughout the state of Ohio for a Conference to Repeal the Walter McCarran Law and Defend its Victims. The Conference is being called by the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, for Sunday, March 14, at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave.

Registration will begin at 9:00 a.m., and the first session will open at 10:00. Sessions will continue, with a break for lunch, until 6:00 p.m. The Conference will culminate with a banquet at the Ukrainian Labor Temple at 7:00 p.m.

In issuing the call the Committee stated: "We feel that the people's opposition to these flaggant violations of human rights must be made known, and the Walter Mc-Carran Law repealed.

. "We feel that it is particularly fitting that the people of Ohio, with its preponderance of furst- and second-generation foreign born should be active in this demand for repeal."

Main report at the afternoon session will be made by Abner Green, national Charman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, now touring the country in defense of the Committee's right to defend.

Organizations are invited to send as many delegates as desired, and individuals are invited to attend as visitors.

An excellent documentary film, "The Sentner Story" will be shown at the Conference.

Ехнівіт №. 225

# URGENT CALL

Midwest Conserver

To Uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights, and REPEAL THE MCCARRAN ACT

To Be Held In Chicago, Illinois

Saturday and Sunday Nov. 25, 26 SHOE WORKERS UNION HALL

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Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, April 22, 1952

Page 3

#### 2,000 DELEGATES URGE EY HALT ATTACK ON

Over two thousand delegates, representing close to one million Americans in all walks of life called upon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Alfred I. Bohlinger to withdraw the liquidation proceedings against the IWO at "Save the IWO" conferences held in Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Newark following the highly successful conference in New York.

In Cleveland, the 326 delegates and observers heard Rev. M. E. Nelson, pastor of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, deliver the invocation and then speak out against those who do not like to see real democracy work America, Rev. Nelson was referring to the fact that the IWO is the only interracial fraternal order. offering equal rates as well as equal rights to all regardless of race, color, creed or political beliet. Others who spoke were Bert United Electrical Washington. Workers organizer and president of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council: Mrs. Ann F. Ginger, attorney and member of the National Lawvers Guild; Mrs. Elsio Zazrivy, leader in the fight for the rights of the foreign born; Don Rothenberg, exceutive secretary of the Progressive Party of Cleveland and Rev. F. C. Gore of Youngstown, O. Co-chairing the meeting were Pauline Taylor of Youngstown, and Julius Hnatko of Cleve-

In Chicago 625 delegates and

observers at a spirited conference in the Hamilton Hotel, following a report by Peter Shipka, IWO secretary - treasurer. heard Rev. Hooper, J. T. Bernard of the UE and A. Feinglass of the Furriers Union, Herman Bush, Federation of Polish Jews: Attorney Rothstein, member of the Lawvers Guild, and Sain Parks. Negro Labor Council of Chicago. Co-chairing the gathering were Gladys Durham, leader of the Douglass Lincoln Society and William Abramchik of the American Bussian Society.

In Pittsburgh, despite intimidation, over 150 delegates and observers endorsed the fight for the life of the IWO following the report by Dave Greene, national recording secretary and pledges of support from Ted Wright, president of Pittsburgh's Negro Labor Council and from Mr. H. A. Truitt, a leader of the Progressive Party. A spirited message was read to the conference from Bert H. Logan, religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, who regretted his inability to attend the conference and pledging his full support in mobilizing the churches in the fight for the life of the IWO. Theodore Rudiak, prominent Polish-American, presided.

The Detroit Conference to Save the IWO was chaired by Stanley Nowak, former State Senator and Rev. Charles A. Hill and D. Mates the UE were among the

speakers.

1. THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.

#### Ohio Supreme Court Told 3 Main Backers Of Wallace Are Reds

By the Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.— Secretary of State Edward J. Hummel told the Ohio Supreme Court today that three of Henry, A. Wallace's principal campaigners in Ohio were Communists

The sccretary of State, who harbarred the presidential candidate from the Ohio ballot, listed them as:
Nathan R. Zahm, administrative director of the Wallace-for-President Committee: Elsie Zazrivy and David I. Sindell, an attorney, all of Cleveland.

10 Signed Affidavits.

They were among 10 persons who signed affidavits, required by law, stating that they had no connection with subversive organizations, said Leland S. Dougan, assistant secretary of State.

Mr. Summel, in a document filed with the Supreme Court, said the three were found to be Communists in an investigation conducted by George S. Houston, chief investigator of the secretary of State.

Mr. Dougan said the investigator's findings were based on files of the FBI and the Cleveland Police Department.

Law Was Passed in 1941.

The secretary of State filed portions of Houston's report with the Supreme Court in answer to a demand from the Wallace supporters who wanted to know why they were barred from the ballot.

Mr. Hummel barred the Wallace ticket under a law, enacted in 1941, which was designed to keep from the ballot "parties, or groups, engaged in un-American activities."

The Wallace-for-President group yesterday asked the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Hummel to accept their nominating petitions and put them on the ballot. The court instructed Mr. Hummel either to comply with the request or show cause by June 26 why he should not.

[The Lamp, November-December 1947, p. 31

#### Committee Designates Local Counsel

The board of directors of the ACPFB, after considering the serious threats to the rights of the foreign born existing in all sections of the country, voted to designate local counsel in important centers. Local counsel will represent the ACPFB in their communities and serve in any local cases that arise, under the supervision of Carol King, general counsel of the ACPFB. Those who have to date accepted to serve are:

Boston: Frederick Cohen Philadelphia: Philip Dorfman Pittsburgh: M. Y. Steinberg Cleveland: Samuel Handelman Akron: Thelma C. Furry

Youngstown: L. Cossack Hartwell

Detroit: Ann Fagan Ginger Chicago: Pearl M. Hart Milwaukee: A. W. Richter Minneapolis: Douglas Hall

Portland, Oregon: Irvin Goodman

San Francisco: Richard Gladstein: George R. Andersen

Los Angeles: J. Allan Frankel Houston: Arthur J. Mandell

Local counsel will be designated also in Flint, Mich.; El Paso, Tex.; South Bend, Ind.; and Tampa, Fla. They will be announced as soon as they have signified their acceptance.

#### CRC CONFERENCE ENDORSES COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM

The National Conference of the Civil Rights Congress, meeting in Chicago on November 21-23, went on record to "endorse the program and work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as the agency best equipped to be of assistance to noncitizens and naturalized American citizens and to give leadership in the fight to defeat the current widespread attacks on the democratic and constitutional rights of foreign-born Americans."

Ехнівіт No. 229



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# NEWSIETTER

ISSUED BY THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE FORFIGN BORN 6328 Forces Street Pittsburgh 17, Pa. Jan.-Feb. 1954

### Dear Readers

The following is the first of a series of newsletters that the Western Punsylvania Gezmittee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is issuing to point up same of the important events in the strungle for the protection of the rights of the foreign born. It is the feeling of the Committee that in these days of McCarthyism and McCartanism the issuance of information that is not printed in the daily press is an important function. This nevsletter will be sent to you regularly and was hose that you will use it not only for your own information but will order copies for your friends and fellow long mombers. Your comments and suggestions for improving this newsletter will be very helpfull, as well as centributions of any items that you feel are of importance. Let us hear from you seen.

Western Penna Committee For The Protection of the Foreign Born

### WESTERN PRINTAL COMMITTEE FOR ERCTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN DEMANDS GONGHESSMAN FULTON TAKE A STAND ON THE WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT!

The Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in a statement to the press spoke out against Congressman James Fulton's attement to evade taking a stand on the Walter-McCarran Act by attacking the Western Penna, Committee. The statement pointed out that Rep. Fulton's response was to a latter asking that a cate be set for a meeting between a delegation of the Committee and the Congressman to discuss the need for open hearings on the Lahman-Scaler Bill. The statement peinted out "this Bill would repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and restore to the foreign born some of the Constitutional rights now denied them under the Walter-McCarran Act. Of all the answers to a similar latter to our four district Congressman Rep. Fulton's reply stands alone in its viciousness and contempt for the people of Western Fennsylvania.

"To avoide stating a position on the Walter-McCarran Act Rep. Fulton

"To avoide stating a position on the Walter-McCarran Act Rep. Fulton asked U.S. Atterney General Herburt Brownell to citt the Western Funna, Committee for protection of the Foreign Born as 'subversive'. He also asked Senator John M. Butler to call the Committee's officers before a Senata Internal Sub-Committee for questioning.

"This attack by Rop. Fulton is an attempt to intimidate people into silence, to prevent them from expressing their views to their Congressmen on important legislation. One of the many unfulfilled promises of the Republican Party in the 1952 election campaign was the pledge to rivise the Walter-Eccarran act, to remove its un-morrican, un-constitutional provision. This has not been done. Instead, there is a constitutional provision. This has not been done. Instead, there is a constitution in Congress between the McCarthys and McCarrans that the Walter-McCarran act romain untouched. "Me demand that Representative Pulton, instead of avading the issue by his witch-hunting, act to guarantee the fullfilment of his party's election promises."

Of key importance now in the fight to repet the 'Walter-McCarran Act is the need for open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill. Sponsored by thirty-

Of key importance now in the fight to repeal the Walter-McGarran Act is the need for open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill. Sponsored by thirty-two members of Congress the Lehman-Celler Bill would remeal the Walter-McCarran Act. It would put a stop to the persecution and heresoment of the foreign born by the McCarthys in the Justice Department. While our Cocmittée does not agree with all the provisions of the Lehman-Celler Bill it recognizes that the pressage of this bill would stop about 70% of the current deportation and denoturalization cases.

Your Congressman must know that you and your organization want open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Sill. The 'estern Penna. Committee for Protiction of the Foreign Born has received favorable replies from three of our Congressman who have agreed to meet with a delegation from our Committee. However, this must be only the beginning of a mass campaign to demand public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill. We urge that you get your organization to make similar appointments with our Congressman in this area. Write to your Congressman and defeat the conspiracy to kill the Lehman-Celler Bill.

### MON-CITIZENS MUST REGISTER BEFORE END OF JANUARY!

We urge that you bring to the attention of all non-citizens that the Walter-McCarran Law provides 'that all non-citizens must report their current address to the Attorney General each year, durring the month of January Special report forms are available at local post offices and any non-citizen in need of advice or assistance should get in truch with our committee immediately.

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1954

Ехнівіт №. 233

"In effect, the exceping dena-

# alter-McCarran / REMOS REMOS

HARRISBURG.-The Platform supported word of professional ter-McCaram Act, they face loss of citizenship. Committee of the Democratic Par- stoolpigeous.

ceived a plea from the Committee ple of Walter-McCarran Act in turalization provisions of the Webfor the Protection of the Foreign/matice in Western Pennsylvania, ter-McCarran Act places on the Born to work for the repeal of the the case of Anne and Steve De-Inaturalized citizens the fear that vanich, naturalized citizens who if the officials do not like his poty, in session here last month, re- Miss Abelson cited as an exam-Walter-McCarran Act.

people in Western Pennsylvania from Canada as a young married that the foreign born can never are facing deportation as a result couple to build a new life for become full Hedged citizens but of the Walter-McCarran Act. Themselves, Both are of Croatian must be placed in the category A statement submitted by Ev-now lace deportation proceedings, lities or his participation in his elyn Abelson, secretary of the Satd Miss Abelson; Committee, pointed out that 25] "They came to this country be taken away. In effect, it states

"We therefore mge that the previously been denounced as of their nationality who had come Democratic Party make the repeal rameups, since in no instance has to this country and were facing of the Walter-McCarran Act one there been any charge of wrong- the difficult problems of adjust- of its main campaign pledges and doing on the part of the foreign ment. Thus, they were very ac- that it work to replace this act born, and the prosecution has re-tive in their national fraternal or-with a fair and democratic limnilied for the most part on the un- Ign ization. Now, under the Wal-Igration and Naturalization law. Action of the Inunigration De-background and were intensely in- of second-class citizens. partment in all these cases had terested in the struggles of others,

# NEWSLETTER

ISSUED BY THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN 6328 Forbes Street Pittsburgh 17, Pa. April 1954

### MARRIET BARRON TO SPEAK IN PITTSBURGH MAY 2.

Harriet Berron, Administrative Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born will speak in Pittsburgh at the Jewish Cultural Center, Sunday afternnon, May 2. The meeting, which will begin at 2 o'clock and end at 5, will take up the many important phases of work of the local committee as well as a region that has been done in the peat.

review the work that has been done in the past.

The intensified denaturalization and deportation drive by the Justice Department is an attempt to further whip-up mcCarthyite hysteria in western Fenna. The ourrent wave of denaturalization and deportation proceedings under the fascist walter-wcCarran Act deprives 14 million foreign born Americans of their rights and

liberties, and opens the door to attack against all Americans.

Every case that the western renna Committee has fought revealed wide-spread sentiment against these fascist proceedings. —any native-born Americans are beginning to understand the nature of these attacks and are beginning to speak out in defence of the foreign born.

The meeting will clarify future policy of the local committee and plen a program of action for the comming period. Econ one of us must feel responsible for bringing our family and friends to this important meeting.

### COMMUNITY-WIDE SUPPORT SHOWN FOR CHARLES SOLDO

Neighbors, friends and fellow-workers of Charles Soldo have rallied to his defense against the fescist-like deportation proceedings brought by the Immigration Department. In a hearing which took place recently in Pittsburgh, petitions circulated by his mine local and in the community were introduced attesting to his fine character. Character witnesses unmasked the lies of the government-hired stoolpigeons. Among the witnesses that appeared for Soldo was a Catholic Priest, a local constable, and fellow miners who have worked with him for over 20 years.

These proceedings have exposed the plot of the mcCarthyites to weaken the trade union movement in this case specifically the mine union of which Charles Soldo is a member. The type of defense that was developed around Soldo has shown that when the workers understand the nature of these attacks they will speak out in defense of their democratic liberties.

Heerings have been suspended pending the court decision on Attorney Hymen Sohlesinger's demand to subpens witnesses who would further discredit the etcolpigeous and disclose the frame-up nature or the government's experiment.

### DEFEAT THE ENEMIES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN THE MAY 18th PRIMARIES.

The western Penna. Committee for Froteotion of Foreign Born is not a political organization. However, the denger of McCarthyism is such that no one can sit on the sidelines. Therefore, we urge all friends of our Committee to defeat all mcCarthyite candidates in the May 18 primeries.

Outspoken enemies of the foreign born are seeking office in the coming elections on both Republicen end Democratic tickets. William McClellend is runing for Governor as a Democrat backed by Musmenno, the most notorious McCarthyite in western Penna. Matt Cvetio, the hated stoolpigeon end finger man for the Department of Justice is seeking the nomination for Congress on the Republicen ticket; and James Fulton, who has openly embraced McCarthyism, is running for reelection to Congress on the Republicen ticket.

We feel that the best guarantee for the repeal of the walter-woCarran Act, the MoCarran Act, the Taft-Hartley Act and other fescist legislation is the defeat of all McCarthy - Musmanno type of candidates and the election of those plodged to repeall anti-foreign born, anti-labor legislation and to stopping further attacks on the Bill of Rights.

### STATUS OF SOME OF THE LOCAL CASES

Ursule Paich - Deportation order now being appealed in Washington. Marko Terzioh - Case before Board of Appeale in Washington. No decision. Morris Seder - Court hearing week of April 26 on the right subpens witnesses. Gue Tsantls - Immigration hearing took place in March - decision pending. Joseph Mankin - Judgos's decision on pre-court hearing pending. These and other osses will be discussed more fully in succeeding neweletters.

FLASH - Notice was just recieved that Denaturalization proceedings are to begin again Anne and Steve Devonloh. This brings the local denaturalization cases, including Steve Nelson and Joseph Mankin, to four. Protest should be sent to U.S. Attorney Mollvaine against these un-American attacks upon naturalized Americans.

4510 Regent St., Philadelphia 43, Pa.; Sept. 23,1954

Evelyn Abelson,

Pgh. Committee for

Protection of Foreign-Born,

Dear Evelyn:

Any other worthy news items you can send me will be appreciated. organization is doing. Some one sent a copy of your Sept. Bulletin. A dollar is enclosed, for whithch I ask to be put on your mailing list for the bulletin and all other issued material. At last I have received some news of what your

Remember, I must ret material by a Friday in order to get it in the Pa. Worker how for the following week's issue. Could you secure a copy of the Post-Gazette and clip out on the Allegheny County Bar Assn. statement re right to counthe editorial referred to in your Sept. bulletin commenting

Material on the deportation and denaturalization cases would be welcomed.

With best wishes and greetings to all, Aglain

hestern Panna. Committee Por Protection Of Foreign Bern 6328 Forbas Street Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

June 1, 1954

Dear Friend:

At the last open meeting of the western Penne. Committee For Protection Of Foreign Born several persons at the meeting agreed to make a regular monthly contribution in order to assure sufficient funds to carry on the work of the Committee.

This note is to remin't you of your pledge and also to interest others who see the vital role of our committee to make such a contribution.

I am encloseing an addressed stamped envelope for your convience. If you have not already pledged a monthly amount I would appreciate your advising me how much I can expect from you each month. I am certain you know the importance of funds in makeing adequate plans to carry on the very important defense work and activities for the repeal of the Walter-LoCarran Act.

Fraternally yours,

Evelyn alchor

	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  OF THE UNITED STATES	ATIVES H. of R. Vo. No.
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		(Title)

Ехнівіт №0. 238

Collection List

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, view with alarm and anxiety the increasing use of the WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT against the foreign and native born of our nation.

We are particularly alarmed at the present threat of deportation of Gus Santes to Greece. We allknow only too well the danger this presents to Mr. Santis' very life at the hands of the Greek government. Mr. Santia and 15 others are now under attack in the Greater Pittsburgh area. In addition 9 naturalized citizens are threatened with revocation of citizenship and then with deportation.

We call upon every trade unionist, progressive and liberal to rully to the defense of Mr. Sentia and the 24 additional victims of the WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT. We ask you to donate whatever you can to their defense and the support of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

NAME	AMOUNT

Issued by a The Western Pennsylvania Committee For The Protection of Foreign Born 6328 Forbes Street Pittsburgh 17. Pa. Jackson 1-3100.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 6328 Forbes Street
Peh. 17. Pa.

October 2, 1954

Dear Friend:

The Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is pleased to invite you to a reception in honor of Father Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Episcopalian minister from Philadelphia, on Friday, October 29 at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

Between 1950 and 1953 Father Forbes served as Executive Chairman of the Episcopalian League for Social Action. He is well known for his support of organized labor in the early days of the CIO and as a leading figure in numerous civil rights campaigns. Having devoted a large part of his church activities to work with many national groups in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Peansylvania, Father Forbes is presently Co-Chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The main theme of Father Forbes discussion will be the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and the protection of the rights of the foreign born. Taking place just before the crucial November 2 elections this reception can be an important step in the campaign to defeat the lacCarthyites and the election of those who will fight for a speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Enclosed you will find two tickets. If you can, it would good to send in a \$1.00 for the tickets in advance. More tickets are available upon request and we urge that you obtain tickets from our office for your friends.

A large turnout at this reception will serve notice that the people of this area went an end to deportations and attacks on the citizenship of trade unionists and opponents of McCarthyism. Your help can make this reception an outstanding event in the fight for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.

Sincerely yours.

evelyn abelson

Executive Secretary

### STOP THE DENATURALIZATION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

## DEFEND JOSEPH MANKIN

The Department of Justice has started proceedings to denaturalize Joseph Mankin, a resident of this country for 32 years and a citizen for 13 years. As in other attacks on the foreign born, this is a clear-cut frame-up.

WHY THIS SUDDEN ATTACK ON A CITIZEN AND RESIDENT OF LONG STANDING? The answer can be found in the growing struggles and expressions of all of the American people in protesting the war program of big business and the government. This is the kind of struggle which Joseph Mankin has participated in. In his youth, he helped to organize the unemployed in their fight for jobs and Social Security. He has been a leading trade unionist, active in fraternal organizations and in the movements for peace and civil rights.

### YOUR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS ARE AT STAKE

If you are foreign born, the precedent being set in this case can be used to denaturalize you.

If you are American born, it is clear that denial of citizenship to Jospeh Mankin because of his activities on behalf of the working people, is an attack against you.

FROTECT YOUR RIGHTS AS AN AMERICAN BY PROTECTING JOSEPH MANKIN'S RIGHTS AS A CITIZEN.

Send your protest to Attorney General Brownell, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. and to United States Attorney Edward C. Boyle, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# REPEAL THE MCCARRAN:WALTERS ACT

Issued by: The Committee to Protect
Joseph Mankin's Citizenship

For further information relative to this case, communicate with Evelyn Abelson, 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 17, Pa. PHONE: JA 1-3100.

Ехнівіт No. 241

### EVHIRIT No. 242A

July 14, 1954.

Well, I don't like fascists of any variety. My record in Spain and in the trade union movement for over the past twenty years has confirmed my hatred of informers and dislike of the people who consciously use them. It has become clear through the efforts of the lumigration Service to frame me by use of ten such stoolies and latterly by the sudden production of documents they refuse to permit us to investigate that they are determined to make me pay for the "sin" of being a consistent progressive. I am being penalized for my ideas and for the things I have fought for and defended.

This is a symptom of these diseased times. In Pittsburgh we have had a real concentration of attacks upon us all. Nor are any unions or workers' organizations safe from this assault. This is the period of speed for the Administration with its Brownell "package." This is the time when heat is put on to make a record for the November elections in order to cover up the numerous broken promises and things undone or done to help only Big Business.

The fight back here has drained our resources. May I urge that you send some contribution for the fight we are now waging to defeat this aspect of

McCarthyism. Sincerely.

ALLAN D. MCNEIL.

### EXHIBIT No. 242B

My Dear Friend: The Republican administration and its Brownell "package" of legislation is directly threatening all of us with—

(a) the loss of personal privacy through wiretapping,

(b) the destruction of our organizations and unions through the theory of Communist infiltration.

(c) the loss of our jobs without recourse to grievance machinery through alleged "subversive" charges,

(d) the loss of our newspapers and magazines through the projected need to control the Communist press.

(c) the loss of liberty and even life through the dangerous theory of

alleged "espionage."

We all recognize these dangers and in one way or another we fight to defeat them. But it might be well for us to remember that already some parts of this program has been put into operation. Under the Smith Act people are now in jail, not for having done something evil or antisocial or criminal but for allegedly thinking ideas and teaching that are not in conformity with what the bosses want. Under the McCarran Act, the Smith Act for non-Communists, similar actions are being taken against any organization which fights for the people.

And under the Walter-McCarran Act thousands of foreign- and native-born Americans, citizen and noncitizen, are being persecuted. They are threatened with denaturalization and with deportation. The harassment of these people who were the brains and brawn which built this great nation is unsurpassed

in our history.

I have been marked down as you well know under the Walter-McCarran Act. Today it is me. Today, as the above legislative program of the Eisenhower Administration indicates, it could very well be you. It is to bring this realization to you that I am so briefly summarizing the entire scheme as it stands and

as it is projected.

The time to stop it is now. The time to act is while McNeil, and not you, is under fire. May I suggest that you join in protests against all such pro-fascist legislation. May I suggest that you protest the attacks upon me to the Immigration Service, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. And may I finally suggest that you seriously weigh the kind of contribution you can make to my fight. If we can stop them in my struggle, you will have done yourself and the American people a great service.

Fraternally and sincerely,

Send all contributions to the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 6328 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

# NEWSIETTER

ISSUED BY THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN 6328 Forbes Street Pittsburgh 17, Pa. Sept. 1954

### MORRIS SEDER - WALTER-MOCARRAN ACT VICTIM DIES

On September 4th, Morris Seder, deportation viotim, died. The following is quoted from a statement issued by the Western Pennsylvania Committee:--

"Although there is as yet no final autopsy report as to the cause of Morris Seder's death, it is well known that it was the hounding and harrassment of the Immigration Department that in the main was responsible for his untimely death.

From his early youth to the day he died, Morris Seder was devoted to the struggle for a better life for the working people. Arriving in this country as a boy, he began work in one of Pittsburgh's sweatshops. It was he and others like him who were responsible for raising the standard of living of the clothing workers by organizing them into trade unions, and to his dying day, he was an active member of his union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Morris Seder was a rank and file leader -- one who had convictions, and dreems of a better world. His knowledge and love of Jewish literature and music was an outstanding feature of his life. His readings and drematic presentations of Jewish classics will long be remembered for its enrichment of the oultural life of this community.

It was because of his strugbles on behalf of the working people that this frail, oultured man was hounded for years by the Justice Department. He was denied the citizenship which he so well deserved, and was finally arrested and held for deportation under the vicious Walter-McCarran Act. The resultant worry and harrassment shortened his life by many years.

Morris Seder was not the first person in Western Pennsylvania to be hounded to death by the Justice Department. At least three others who, like Seder, contributed so much to the building of our country, were also driven to their death by this fascist-like persecution.

This persecution was reflected in the Pittsburgh Press on the very dev of Morris Seder's funeral, when two viotims of the Walter-MoCarran Act were singled out for attack for exercising their right to sign a petition to put candidates on the ballot for the November elections. This attempt of the Pittsburgh Press to poison the atmosphere with MoCarthyism, with its hysteria, loss of jobs, hoodlumism, etc., is made possible because of the undermining of our Constitution and Bill of Rights by such fascist laws as the Walter-MoCarran Act.

All of us must recognize that we did not do enough, in whatever way we could, to fight to defend Morris Seder. Now, then, is a time for rededication to the struggle to helt the persecution of the foreign born and to fight for the repeal of the Walter-MoCarran Act."

We urge that you write to Charles Garfinkel, Immigration Department, Federal Building, expressing your indignation at the harrassment and hounding to death of morris Seder.

Ехнівіт No. 244

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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OF PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH. PA. NOVEMBER 22, 1954

EVELYN ABELSON EXECUTRIX OF THE ESTATE OF MORRIS SECER

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RE-S 2864

THE ACCOMPANYING CHECK IS IN PAYMENT OF WITHDRAWAL REQUEST PRESENTED

DEBIT

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EVELYN ABELSON 5725 PHILLIPS AVENUE PITTSBURGH, 117, 74.

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EXHIBIT No. 245A

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BALTLA-ROCABATE ACTI

country by the end of April 1955. Helfmens dejortstion A been ordered by the Justice Department to leave the Gus Sentes, D. yeer oil restrurent worker, Ams to Greece, and pos ible desth breaust of his opposition to 1's fescist government, in ?

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his is merries to . netive born American, and wheat the armenters, "Son god grend-son, res shi special and some and should

You say his story is like that of many foreign born workers in this country. \* here is true but unlike then workers in this country. And it family and exited to a country where he fross death. 1 1/25.24 1

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Theres 3. Intern (Cheiren Corri of handyretion (Presis)

the Malter-Wolserma Act Wind was must be rejoiled in

the comming session of Congress

As urg: that you discuss this ous in your trais the deportation of has denies and de branchag up of Went It He and Strong strong of Herrest of Herrest of the Herrest of the Strong of the There is not much time left in which to prevent this I'unily.

1. Write to Attorney General Berbert Brownell to halt

SA 548

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li dities Heross the country the President's Commitssion After putilic fearings held in Votober of 1954 in

lumigration and Neturelization Dean to the Law School, Uni on Inmigration and Meturalization come to the following embouis. poitoties and principtes that are unwise and injurious to the nation." "It should be reconsidered Chairmen (Formerly, bolistion General of the United and revised from begining to end." The members of thus Comileston were PhilipB. Ferimen of warylend, conclusion; "The im.igration and nationality Law Chairman (Formerly Un ted Jimtes Ogm issioner of Strte.) Eri G. Harrison, of Femaylvenia, Vic-

b organizations and public statements by individuals OFILITY FOR THE TREBER OF This Act.

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(honory warmotery, American friends dervice Committee)

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(Secreeny, Nerither Conference of Catholic Charities)

Melter- cCarren Act and its bruts1 enforcement

immigration 'provisions, mass ation registration proshockes the Ager doen reopie. to abscriminahetery

people. Throughout the country there have been hundreds of newspayer editorials, magazine articles, resolutions vieriens and its sweeping denaturalization provisions, ame eronesa einestrend protests from the Aner doen

following astions.

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A livery demander on a family the consense Ş

will indivadually or as a group help keep taks family

together and prisorve Americaen demodracy by taking the fol

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### No. 245B Ехнівіт

What do neighbers and friends say about Gus Santes? One neighbor describes Gus as "e very quiet,

modest men, devoted to his family, who liked nothing better then to spend his time at home.

"assisted us all in the 50's the One of Gus' relatives recalls how Gus, on his worst years of the aerression." merger errnangs

sotivities, saio "he is devoted to the union, and can always be relied on to fight for the workers' A former co-worker, speaking of Gus' union 150.4 a THING best interests."

Everywhere there is emezement and simost disbeller \$ that that dould be hap, ening to Gus Santes.

the second the form of the court of the cour peciel Inquiry Officer who sots as the judge in this. type of onse is an ointed by the Justice Department procedures that govern regular court procedures do protection of the Constitution, end the rules emm the semedepartment that at making the accusation egeinst the individuel. to is not guerenteed the not opely home. it is fire is many applicable something.

that he refused to support sollid of his there was born ou y every asportation hemeing. The chief witnesses against him like thet of meny other government informers is and tuing but meret. He has som then on numerous eccesions out of wedlock. At is the paid testimony of this now Not degenerate informer on which the government bases its seen him et several meetings, and collected funcs from were paid government informers, which is the owse in prostitutes. In a recent court dase it was revealed The only witnesses appearing against Gus Santes not recell ever meeting them. Manzei's requisition Were the Mezziers, who testified that they had namefor warlous canage. Actually Gus Sentes does that he associates with gangstars, racketeers and

10w CAN STOP & THING HAPPEN IN MAGAICA?

The case of Gus Sentes is the most extreme of the more than 25 deportation and denaturalization dases Justice Depertment is just pert of their persecution Bireasy ariven four persons, from this srae to their depths \_ and the first of the in western Fennsylvania. His harrasment by the and intimidation of the foreign born which has

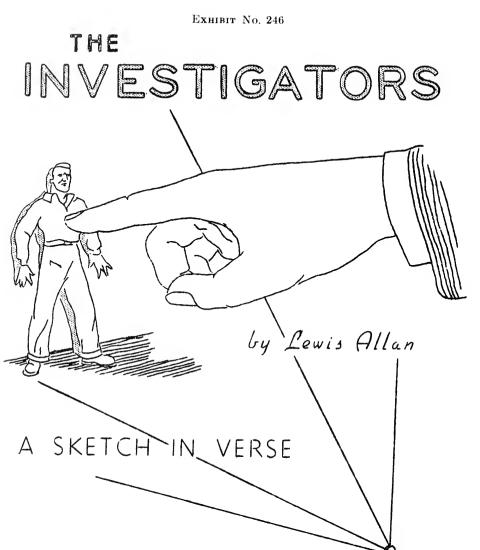
of organizations to which it was perfectly legal to belong The Walter-mcCarran Act, passed 1952 over Fresident oitizen who at any time was active in any of a number Trumen's voto, mede it possible to deport any nonbefore the passage of this Act. .

The Walter-McCerren Act was passed at e-time when sometof the worst features of Accerth Asm. Wateres The mean terget of the "elier, cCarren Act as the Motorthytam weret its height, and embouled into law treas union movement. Aprilate at the victime in doubts and questions regenting the loyelty of ell foreign born Americans,

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Published by the National Education Committee Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, I.W.O. 80 Fifth Avenue New York 11, N. Y.

1948

### THE INVESTIGATORS

### By Lewis Allan

Dark stage. Laugh in the dark, serio-comic, like the villain gloating over his Innocent Victim before committing his Dastardly Deed.

Spot on The Investigators standing around The Victim seated in a chair. Their attitudes are inquisitorial. Light comes up slowly revealing what could be a Gropper cartoon of the current style in investigating committees. If there are women in the group, they most certainly would look like Grant Wood's concept of DAR's.

Some of The Investigators' lines might be spoken in unison with a choral effect. Others should be broken up among The Investigators, depending upon the number of actors available.

If possible, a simple piano background is desirable for tempo to provide a beat to stylize the delivery. Extemporized chords and a patter rhythm is all that is necessary.

The sketch should be done in a highly stylized manner both in the reading of lines and movement and it should have a nervous, staccato propulsion throughout arising from the characterization of The Investigators.

In contrast, the lines of the other few characters, The Victim, The Witness, The Lawyer, all of whom have very little to say, should be completely different. The Witness (The Rat) should be a broad burlesque of all stool pigeons. The Victim and The Lawyer should be handled simply but seriously and sympathetically, underplayed for effect.

- 2 -

### THE INVESTIGATORS

Scene: The Star Chamber of an Investigation Committee room decorated with taxpayers' money

### The Investigators

We are the Investigators By position Members of the inquisition

Red baiters Labor haters Future traitors

At present small potaters But hoping some day In our own way To become - shall we say --Dictators

Take Mussolini What was he?
Just a local boy who made good With hard work and toil
And plenty of castor oil

And Adolph
A background even quainter
That was he?
Just an ordinary house painter
With vision.
For our part
We've got a much better start.

We are members of a respectable committee With a substantial kitty Appointed Annointed Given the yessing and the blessing Of the best people

Chamber of Commerce Manufacturers' Association

We're investigators in fields political Tracing every dangerous trend To its umbilical For purposes patriotic And educational.

Very sensational.

### **Ехнівіт** No. 246—Con.

- 3 -

We expose What nobody knows Except ourselves (Clever little elves)

We expose Subversion in the throes How it grows Where it shows Each tentacle Identical To the minutest curve Observe.

### (Sing Song)

You can tell a Red By the bumps upon his head By the way he sleeps in bed By what vitamins he's fed And even when he's dead You can tell a Red.

### The Victim

Higher wages!

### The Investigators

See!
That's what we mean
It's quite easily seen
They're rude
Crude
Shocking
Undignified
And very tactless.

### (Sing Song)

You can tell a Red By the way he combs his hair By his winter underwear By a most subversive stare By the fact he's everywhere.

### The Victim

No discrimination!

### The Investigators

See! That's what we mean Creating schisms With foreign isms

- 11 -

Importing from across the sea Such alien doctrines As equality Giving the people illusions About democracy

The very idea!
To talk about democracy over here!
Democracy is something you fight
To save somewhere else
Why our heart positively melts
When we think of saving the world for democracy
In some other quarter of the globe.

Saving the globe'll
Be positively noble
But democracy in the South?
Please, go wash your mouth!
Without becoming discursive
That's what we call definitely subversive.

### (They motion towards The Victim)

Take Mr. Smith for example
The name Smith is probably a myth
Undoubtedly it is a name which
Is really Stanislavski Gregorovitch
Quite obviously a well-paid gent
Working as a foreign agent
A gremlin
From the Kremlin.

### The Victim

The name is Smith And it's not a myth S-M-I-T-H Smith.

### The Investigators

We don't care how it's spelt It's probably a transmission belt.

He's the sort
That has more than one dangerous thought
But he'll be caught.

There's more than one way of skinning a cat And we know what we're at All we need is a rat

And they're for hire Remember the Reichstag Fire?

-femtimed)

- 5 -

(Suddenly pouncing on The Victim)

What's your name? What's your game? Who's your mother? Who's your father? Who's your brother? What do you eat? What do you drink? What do you read?

What do you think? (Without giving him time to answer)

The man is obviously hiding something Fortunately
We have a reliable witness
Of unimpeachable fitness
A man of virtue
Beyond compare
He gets around everywhere.

He can slide through wee holes With the greatest of ease His name you see Is R-A-T.

(The Witness appears, a sniffling, shifty-eyed character) Witness, take the stand And you can lie to beat the band.

The Rat

Oh yeah,
That's him
On February 1939
He was marchin' on the May Day line
It was exactly two minutes past four
Not a second after or before.

The Victim

(Protesting)

But --

The Investigators

Quiet!

The Victim

May I question the witness?

The Investigators

What! Impugn his unimpeachable fitness!

- 6 -

### The Victim

But how can May Day come in February?

### The Investigators

That remark was quite unnecessary.

The point is he <u>saw</u> you

It makes no difference when

Or where

The ther it was then

Or there

The point is he <u>saw</u> you

And you were undoubtedly carrying <u>concealed</u> thoughts!

### The Rat

He certainly was
And they were very fiery
I wrote them all down
Exactly as he thought them
In my diary.

### The Investigators

Excellent!

### The Rat

And then after the parade
I followed him
I had a sneaking premonition
That some day in the future
I might be of service to my country.

### The Investigators

Such devotion.
Such purity.

And then ---?

### The Rat

And then -- he went to Madison Square Garden.

### The Investigators

Aha!
For shame!
He was watching a --?

### The Rat

Basketball game.

- 7 -

The Investigators

(distraught)

No1 No1

The Rat

(stupidly)

No?

The Investigators

It was a meeting. Don't you remember?

The Rat

"Why of course! How could I have missed it. I got my diaries twisted.

The Investigators

Thank you.

(one of the Intestigators slips him some folding money)

The Rat

Thank you.

The Investigators

(Singing)

Thank you for everything.

The Victim

(protesting)

But--

The Investigators

Next witness!

The Victim

But --

The Investigators

We insist. You're dismissed.

- 8 -

### The Lawyer

(suddenly appearing)

Why don't you let him question the witness?

### The Investigators

(whispering)

That's that?
That's the lawyer.
A lawyer? How odd.

The Lawyer (quietly, with dignity)

Why don't you let him --

### The Investigators

Don't shout!
Throw him out!

He's a Red! Off with his head!

Not yet --The stage isn't quite set. Ye'll save <u>him</u> for some future tete-a-tete.

You see what we mean?
A complete undermining of the system
You notice the sly complexity of their thoughts -How they turn 'em and twist 'em
How devious they are and subtle
How they aim to scuttle
The whole framework of the status quo
By attacking the orthodoxy
Of poverty
War
And Jim Crow.

Why if everybody had concealed thoughts It would be a terrible blow And if they thought out loud They might even gather a crowd And then where would our profits go? Goodness! We'd be on the brink!

Imagine what would happen If they all began to think!

Quick! I'm fainting!

We have our own idea
Of the kind of citizen
Who fits into our conception of society,
Somebody very safe
And sane

\_ 9 \_

With an arrested brain Perfect propriety No connection with Unions...

Unions! Heaven forefend! Encourage Unions And you can't tell
Where it will end!

What will happen to your dignity?

A citizen isn't just a poor slob Torking at a job. There's more than just earning a living, One shouldn't always be receiving, One ought to be giving.

Nothing so sordid As dollars and pence, Just a beautiful friendship And a high moral sense.

From boom to bust Just a simple trust.

No unions No picket lines No mass meetings No delegations

No! No! A thousand times no!

No vacations

Your spirit must be cut in proportion, A sort of intellectual abortion.

Ladies and gentlemen, May we present Our synthetic creation, The perfect citizen Of a perfect Well-regulated nation.

> (A straw man enters, the straw with which he is stuffed sticking out of his clothing -but most of all out of his head)

Speak!

The Straw Man
(in a hollow but sincere voice)

No ifs or buts -When I get enough guts
I'm goin' to start thinkin'!

(The Investigators shriek as the scene blacks out)

### Ехнівіт No. 247

EXHIBIT NO. 241
UNION MAAL ESTATE CO. OF FOR. See Fouri, evenue Expression 120, Pr.  Phisburch, 22, Pr.  April 30, 1066  C.W. Line C. Fugge Both.  Committee for the Projection of the Crystellon of the Corting Both.  Committee for the Projection of the Committee for the Projection of the Corting Both.  Committee for the Corting Both.  Committee for the Projection of the Committee for the Corting Both.  Set the realst of ESO, 00 Mouth.  The account of ESO, 00 Mouth.  The account of the formal projections, conditions, covernants, concession of committee for the continue and effect.  The account is all the authorise for the Union Real Estate Co. properties and set for the Committee for the
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The Lamp, No. 92, February-April 1956, p. 3

### Activities Across the Nation

Los Angeles: The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will hold its 6th Annual Conference on April 7th. High-lights will be reports by Rbss Nixon, Washington Legislative Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (IND.) and Abner Green, ACPFB Executive Secretary. The Conference "To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims" will close with a celebration and dance in the evening.

Minneapolis: The Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has scheduled its annual Conference for April 21st. The Conference will take place in the afternoon to be followed by a public meeting in the evening.

Chicago: The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its annual Conference on March 18th with an attendance of well over 100 individuals and organizational representatives. Rev. William Baird was elected Chairman and Miss Ruth Heit, Executive Secretary. The Conference closed with a Banquet in tribute to its late Co-Chairman Hon. Robert Morss Lovett who died two days after he and Dr. Anton J. Carlson issued the Conference Call.

Detroit: The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has scheduled its Annual Conference for May 13th. On April 15th there will be a Banquet in honor of Stanley Nowak's 53rd birthday at which Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien will be one of the key speakers. The Banquet is under auspices of the Stanley Nowak Defense Committee. Nowak, former Michigan State Senator is currently appealing the Walter-McCarran Law revocation of his citizenship.

Pittsburgh: The Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on Max-25th held a Banquet and Testimonial for the attorneys cooperating with the Committee. They have been especially active in the Santes case (see page 2) and are readying a program of legislative activity.

Seattle: The Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has scheduled a public Banquet and Rally for April 15th. Abner Green, ACPFB Executive Secretary, will be the main speaker.

### New Arrests

On March 23rd, Joe Gastelum, 46, Los Angeles Insurance agent, was arrested in Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings on the grounds that he had at one time been a member of the Communist Party. A native of Mexico, Gastelum is, married to a native born citizen and has two citizen children. He came to the United States 35 years ago. Released on \$1,000 bond, a hearing in his case has been scheduled for April 13.

On March 26th, Ethel Shapiro, 34, an unemployed Los Angeles diess operator was anrested for deportation. A native of the Ukraine, and resident of the United States for 33 years, she was released on \$2,000 bond and a hearing was set for April 4th. In both cases the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is assisting with defense.

### SUPERVISORY PAROLE

"Nukk Et Al.": Argument in the cases of 14 New York City non-citizens who are challenging the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law has been set for sometime in June before a specially convened 3-judge court. It is expected that Federal Judges McGohey, Medina and Weinfeld will hear the case when argued. At issue is whether the Justice Department has the right to limit the travel, associations and activities of non-citizens ordered deported but whose deportation cannot be effectuated. Blanch Freedman and Gloria Agrin are counsel for the 14.

Keller & Withovich Cases: The scheduled March 26th trial of George Withovich for alleged violation of Supervisory Parole provisions has been postponed to May 31st. James Keller, also indicted for such violation is scheduled to go to trial on May 1st. Both men, residents of Chicago, were indicted for refusal to answer questions when reporting to Justice Department agents. Pearl Hart of Chicago is counsel for both.

Sentner Case: No decision has yet been handed down in the case of Antonia Sentner who challenged Supervisory Parole provisions before a 3-judge court of the Federal District Court, St. Louis, Mo.

### COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW ANALYZES DEPORTATION LAW

In its March, 1956 edition, the Columbia Law Review takes a serious look at the ills inherent in the deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. In the 57-page article, written by Will Maşlow, General Counsel for the American Jewish Congress, there is a studious analysis made of the Law as well as 20 proposals to reform its deportation section.

Mr. Maslow sets the tone of his article by stating in part: "The deportation laws of the United States, recently codified into the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, depict us as cruel and vindictive, heedless of the opinions or good will of our allies, and oblivious of the standards of decency and fair play that mark our criminal legislation."

Among Mr. Maslow's 20 proposals are the following:. No non-citizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence should be deportable; no postentry offense or condition should be ground for deportation unless committed within five years of entry; no deportation because of conduct not a cause for deportation when committed; membership in, association with, or support of the Communist or any other totalitarian party should not be a ground for deportation; non-citizens released pending or during a deportation hearing, or because he cannot be deported, should not be subject to any conditions upon his lawful activity, except those reasonably designed to insure his appearance when needed.

### Allen McNeil

On March 19th, motions were filed in Federal District Court, Pittsburgh, to dismiss the indictment against James Allen McNeil. McNeil was indicted-on May 26, 1955, for failure to have been registered and fingerprinted. In his motion to dismiss the indictment, McNeil denied willful failure to register and stated that such failure to register was based on his claim to being a native-born United States citizen. Judge Herbert Sorg asked for written briefs and took the motion under advisement.

### In Memoriam

On February 17th John Urban, died and on March 19th Joseph Mankin died. Both men, residents of Pittsbugh, were Walter-McCarran Law victims. John Urban was a victim of the Law's deportation proceedings and Joseph Mankin faced revocation of his citizenship. Both had been long-time fighters in the effort to secure the spirit of the Bill of Rights for all Americans despite the fact that they, as foreign born Americans, had that very spirit denied them.

**Ехнівіт** No. 249

RELEASE.

FOR THMEDIATE RELEASE

# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET · NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary

MUrray Hill 4-3457

Honorary Co-Chairmen:

Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes George B. Murphy, Jr.

### PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

A National Conference of Defense Committees met in New York last weekend under sponsorship of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to discuss current program and problems in relation to the nationwide fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and defend its victims.

Participants included representatives from Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit,
Pittsburgh and New York, as well as from the following national group communities:
Ukrainian, Russian, Greek, Hungarian, Finnish, Armenian, Lithuanian, Polish, Yugoslav.

The Conference adopted a general program of action and special resolutions on the following:

- 1. A protest to the Attorney General against the mass round-up and illegal deportations of thousands of Mexican immigrants in Southern California and the Southwest.
- 2. A special message to Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, offering full support and cooperation in his fight to retain his American citizenship.
- 3. A message of support and solidarity, pledging to fight for their freedom, to the following eight non-citizens currently held without bail: on Ellis Island Mrs. Clara Gellman, Mrs. Anna Zazuliak, Mrs. Mary Karman, Nick Karman, Nick Tsermegas,
  Carlos Soule Echevarria; at West Street House of Detention, New York John Zazuliak;
  in Cook County Jail, Chicago Steve Tsermogas.

4. A protest to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary
Committee (Jenner Committee) for its action in subpoending Abner Green for appearance
in Washington, D. C., on June 22nd.

The program adopted by the National Conference included the following points in outline:

- 1. A mass campaign for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, especially as a part of the 1954 Congressional elections.
- 2. Defeat of the frame-up convictions of Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, sentenced to serve ten years in jail at the age of 64, and Martin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Iowa, sentenced to a twenty-year suspended sentence for "wilful failure" to deport themselves.
- 3. Defeat the attack on the rights of naturalized American citizens, with special attention to the attempt to denaturalize the Hon. Stanley Nowak, former Michigan State Senator, whose denaturalization trial is scheduled to start in Detroit, on July 7th.
- 4. Defeat the deportation hysteria, with special attention to the cases of David Hyun, Korean-American of Los Angeles, Steve Tsermegas, Greek-American, of Chricago, and Nick Tsermegas. Greek-American of New York.
- 5. Expose and defeat the police-state treatment of non-citizens ordered deported but not citizens of any country and therefore not deportable, and subjected to vicious Supervisory Parole conditions, Support court challenges of Supervisory Parole now pending in 14 cases in New York and one case in Los Angeles.
- 6. Condern the inhuman manner in which the Justice Department treats Mexican immigrants and defeat the mass deportation of Mexicans as a result of which more than 1,000,000 people were described to Mexico last year.
- 7. Fight to re-establish the Aterican right to beil in deportation proceedings and win freedom for eight non-citizens now held without bail in New York and Chicago.
- 8. Defend the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and defeat the Justice Department's attempt to illegalize the Committee because of its consistent and militant defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans.

### REDEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

On August 3, 1953, thirty-two members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives introduced the Lehman-Celler Bill which would repeal the hated Walter-McCarran Law and enact a new immigration and naturalization law, Among its provisions, the Lehman-Celler Bill includes: that any naturalized citizen who has naturalization law. Among its provisions, the Lemman-Ceiler bill includes: that any naturalized citizen who has been an American citizen for ten years or more could not have citizenship revoked for any reason; that, if a non-citizen has lived in this country for 20 years or more, he could not be deported for any reason. It was the people's protests against the Walter-McCarran Law that resulted in the introduction of the Lehman-Ceiler Bill. people's profess against the water-weckeron law that resolved in the introduction of the terman-celler bill.

However, on September 24, "The New York Times" reported that a pact had been entered into by Congresslonal leaders to kill the Lehman-Celler Bill and prevent consideration of any changes in the Walter-McCarran Law when Congress reconvenes in January 1954. This conspiracy seeks to frustrate the people's determination to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. YOU CAN HELP. Join the fight to win public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill. Write to your Congressmen. Sign this Petition to Congress and get others to sign.

The Walter-McCarran Law is being used by the Justice Department to persecute and terrorize thousands of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens. The Attorney General has announced that the Justice Department is preparing to initiate 10,000 denaturalization proceedings and 12,000 deportation proceedings.

In addition, the Walter-McCarron Low Imposes police-state conditions of living on 14,000,000 foreign born Americans, It is a racist and discriminatory immigration law. it violates basic democratic principles and threatens to destroy the Bill of Rights for all Americans.

The Walter-McCarron Law has been condemned by the over-whelming majority of the American people. Following is a partial list of the organizations which have spoken out against the Walter-McCarran Law

American Endocation of Imbor Congress of Industrial Organizations Mine, Mill and national Union of Smelter Workers

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Warkers

American Form Bureau Federation National Formers Union American Formers Union American Friends Service Committee National Catholic Welfore Conference National Council of Jewish Wamen Notional Council of the Protestant

Episcopol Church National Lutheran Council World Council of Churches World Council of Churches
American Acodemy of Arts and Sciences
American Association of Social Workers
American Bar Association
American Council of Learned Societies
National Lowyers Guild
National Lowyers Guild
National Association for Advancement of

Colored People Chinese American Citizens Alliance

Czechoslovak National Council Sons of Italy In America American Civil Liberties Union American Jewish Committee Young Women's Christian Association

Creatian Fraternal Union

### A PETITION

We, the undersigned, respectfully call upon the United States Senate and House of Representatives to hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, which would repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

The announced intention of certain Congressional leaders to kill the Lehman-Celler Bill without public hearings violates basic democratic principles. Congress, as an agency responsible to the people, must provide the American people with an opportunity to be heard concerning the provisions of the Lehman-Celler Bill.

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RELEASE.

FOR THMEDIATE RELEASE

# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET  $\cdot$  NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ABNER GREEN, Executive Secretary

MUrray Hili 4-3457

Honorary Co-Chairmen: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton

Co-Chairmen: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes George B. Murphy, Jr.

Winety prominent Americans have joined to sponsor the 23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on December 10 and 11, 1955, it was announced today by the Committee.

Among the sponsors are Miss Emly Green Balch, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Dr. Bela Schick, Prof. Malcolm Sharp and Bishop W. J. Walls.

The Conference coming as it does following the public hearings called by Senator Kilgore, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, presents a tremendous opportunity to bring before the American people the undemocratic and racist provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

It will attempt to crystalize in a measure the vast opposition to the Iaw and mobilize sentiment for its repeal or revision when Congress reconvenes in Jenuary, 1956.

The Conference will also lay plans to intensify its defense of the more than 400 non-citizens and naturalized citizens victimized by the Law.

### EXHIBIT No. 251—Continued

The full list of sponsors follows:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander, California Rev. Paul J. Allured, Michigan Rev. Pasquale Alterio, Florida Dr. Victor Arnautoff, California Rev. William T. Baird, Illinois Miss Emily Green Balch, Massachusetts Hon. Elmer Benson, Appleton, Wis. Mrs. Anita Block, New York Prof. G. Murray Branch, Georgia Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York Dr. Alice Hill Byrne, California Rev. Raymond Calkins, Massachusetts Rev. Frank D. Campbell, California Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Illinois Rev. J. R. Case, Vermont Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Oregon Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Ohio Prof. Ferdinand J. Denbeaux, Mass. Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt, Maine Willard T. Hazen, Jr., Massachusetts Rev. Clarend D. Herriott, California Rev. Charles A. Hill, Michigan Prof. Erich Kahler, New Jersey Prof. J. Spenncer Kennard, Jr., S. Car. Hon. Robert W. Kenny, California Rockwell Kent, New York Dr. John A. Kingsbury, New York Dr. Paul Levietes, Connecticut Ray Lev, New York Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Ohio Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Illinois Albert Maltz, Mexico Prof. Theodore Mauch, Massachusetts Prof. Harvey K. McArthur, Connecticut Rev Paul L. McClure, Nevada Rev. Warren H. McKenna, Massachusetts Rev. J. H. Melish, New York Prof. Clyde R. Miller, New York Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, California Hon. Stanley Moffat, California Capt Hugh Mulzac, New York Scott Nearing, Maine Dr. Mary W. Newson, Indiana Dr. Phillip B. Oliver, Rhode Island

Dr. William Wells Denton, Arizona Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York Fyke Farmer, Esq., Tennessee Prof. Ernst Feise, Maryland Prof. Guido Ferrando, California Hon. Clemens J. France, Rhode Island Hugo Gellert, New York Max Goberman, New Jersey Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg, Connecticut Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Virginia Dr. Harry Grundfest, New York Prof. Albert Guerard, California Dr. Alice Hamilton, Connecicut Dashiell Hammett, New York Hugh Hardyman, Mexico Judge Norval K. Harris, Indiana Rev. Sidney E. Harris, Oregon William Harrison, Massachuetts Prof. Royal France, New York Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, New York Rev. George L. Paine, Massachusetts Anton Refregier, New York Berthe Reynolds, Massachuetts Earl Robinson, New York Prof. Theodore Rosebury, Missouri Dr. Ralph Sackley, Illinois Dr. Bela Schick, New York Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Illinois Dr. Laila Skinner, Illinois Prof. William T. Starr, Illinoi Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, N. Y. Dr. Alva Taylor, Kentucky Judge E. P. Totten, C-lifornia Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, California Dr. Willard Uphaus, Connecticut Bishop W. J. Walls, Illinois Dr. Harry F. Ward, New Jery Prof. Leroy Waterman, Michigan John M. Weatherwax, California Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, Californa Rev. Loyd F. Worley, Connecticut Rev. Evans U. Worthley, Texas Rabbi S. Bur Yampol, Illinois

Ехнівіт №. 252

FOR RELEASE.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

FOR THEFOTATE RELEASE

23 WEST 26th STREET · NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ARNER GREEN. Executive Secretary

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MUrray Hill 4-3457

Honorary Ca-Choirmen: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton

Co-Chairmen: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
George B. Murphy, Jr.

### NINETY-FIVE PROMINENT AMERICANS SPONSOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Prof. Anton J. Corlson, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Prof. Erich Kahler, Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Prof. Leroy Waterman and Justice James H. Wolfe, are among the 95 prominent Americans who have sponsored a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans. The Conference is to be held on December 11 and 12, 1954, at the Yugoslav American Hall, New York City, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The Call to the Conference, issued over the signatures of the officers of the American Committee, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Honorary Co-Chairmen, and the Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairmen, declares: "It will be the purpose of this Conference to discuss and develop ways to promote adequate defense of the rights of non-citizens and naturalized Americans citizens, as well as to seek a speedy repeal of the Walter-McCerran Law when the 84th Congress convenes in J-nuary 1955.

# The full list of Sponsors of the Conference follows:

Welter Allmendinger Michigan	Prof. Ernst Feise California	nia
Rev. Paul J. Allured Michigan	Dr. Guido Ferrando California	nia
Dr. Victor Arnautoff California	Dr. C. H. Fisher Washington	ton
Rev. William T. Baird Illinois	Clemens J. France Rhode Island	sland
Hon. Elmer A. Benson Minnesota	Prof. Royal W. France New York	৸
Rev. A. B. Bliss Massachusetts	ts Rev. Stephen Fritchman California	nia
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	Dr. Marcus Goldman Washing	Washington, D.C.
Dr. Alice Hill Byrne California	Rev. L. A. Gross Illinois	, EQ
Rev. Raymond Calkins Massachusetts		৸
Rev. Frank D. Campbell California	Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach New York	Ä
Dr. A. J. Carlson Illinois	Dr. Alice Hamilton Connecticut	cut
Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin Oregon	Dashiell Hammett New Yrok	ম
Marcus B. Christian Louisiana		ជំន
Prof. Florence Converse Massachusetts	setts Rev. Sidney Harris Oregon	
Dr. Abraham Cronbach Ohio		usetts
Prof. Ephraim Cross New York	Prof. Robert J. Havighurst Illinois	is
Frank Marshall Davis Hawaii		usetts
Dr. William Wells Denton Arizona		nia
Dr. Katherine Dodd Arkansas	Rev. Chester E. Hodgson New York	ম
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois New Yrok	Prof. Preston Holder Missouri	ᅻ
Fyke Farmer Tennessee	Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt Maine	

EXHIBIT No. 252—Con.

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Iowa	Colorado	California	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois	New York	Iowa	New York	S. Carolina	Tennessee	California	California	Connecticut	New Jersey	Michigan	California	California	Iowa	Missouri	Connecticut	Cali fornia	Connecticut	Illinois	
Arnold A. Rogow	Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum	Alexander Saxton	Prof. Philip L. Schenk	Dr. Laila Skinner	Prof. William T. Starr	Prof. Bernhard J. Stern	F. W. Stover	Rev. Talmadge V. Sutton	Prof. Ellen B. Talbot	Dr. Alva W. Taylor	Judge Edward P. Totten	Rev. Ernest J. Troutner	Dr. Willard Uphaus	Dr. Harry F. Ward	Prof. Leroy Waterman	John M. Weatherwax	Prof. F. W. Weymouth	Goorge H. Wharam	Dr. Joyce Wilke	Henry Willcox	Hon. James H. Wolfe	Rev. Loyd F. Worley	Rabbi S. Burr Yampol	
Massachusetts	New Jersey	Florida	Jr. S. Carolina	California	New York	Connecticut	New York	Ohio	Illinofs	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Mexico	New York	New York	California	California	Maine	New York	Rhode Island	Indiana	New York	Massachusetts	New York
Prof. Mervin Jules	Prof. Erich Kahler	Prof. Louis C. Karpinski Florida	Rev. J. Spencer Kennard Jr. S. Carolina	Hon. Robert W. Kenny	Dr. John A. Kingsbury	Br. John Lavietes	Ray Lev	Prof. Olivers S. Loud	Hon. Robert Morss Lovett Illinois	Prof. Theodor Mauch	Rev. Warren H. McKenna	John McLaren	Albert Maltz	Dr. John Howard Melish	Rev. William H. Melish	Kt. Rev. Walter Mitchell	Hon. Stanley Moffatt	Scott Mearing	Prof. Caspare Nicotri	Dr. Philip B. Oliver	Willard Ransom	Anton Refregier	<b>Bertha Reynolds</b>	Earl Robinson

The growing interest and concern about our immigration and naturalization policies prompts us to circulate the enclosed pamphlet. It is a plea for a democratic and humane immigration and naturalization law to replace the present Walter-McCarran Law. It describes the main features of the Act and their harmful effects on our civil liberties and democratic traditions.

We trust it will be helpful to all those who feel as the author does that "it is surely time for the American people, through their representatives in Congress, to make fundamental changes in the law which controls the immigration, deportation and citizenship policies and practices of this nation."

TOWARDS REPEAL OF THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW .... we urge consideration of the following:

- In Congress support to pending legislation which calls for elimination of the racist immigration quota system, a statute of limitations on deportation and denaturalization proceedings, and other important modifications and revisions.
  - H.R. 501 introduced by Rep. Victor Anfuso of New York. In order to get this Bill onto the floor of the House, a discharge petition is now being circulated which requires the signatures of the majority of the House members.
  - S. 1206 The Lehman Bill now pending in the Senate.
  - In our State Legislature Senate Resolution No. 123 introduced by Messrs. Schmidt, Weiner, Weyler and DiSilverstro calls for "memorializing Congress to repeal the provisions of the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act" was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations last April. We urge support by all legislators for adoption of this resolution.
  - In City Council Two years ago, the Philadelphia City Council passed a resolution calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. We urge similar resolutions by Pittsburgh and other City and Borough Councils.
- Ssued by: Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 806 Renshaw Building, 217 Ninth Street
  Pittsburgh 22, Pa. -- COurt 1-3958

Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born



### Newsletter

FERRIARY, 1956 ISSUE

806 Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., Phone COurt 1-3958

### EISENHOWER RECOMMENDATIONS AND MORE ARE IN THE ANFUSO BILL

Pres. Eisenhower's proposals for revision of the Walter-McCarran Law recognize the racist character of the immigration provisions and recommend changes. But no recommendations were made to correct the police state measures directed against the limillion foreign-born Americans living here. Instead, Eisenhower proposed an additional abuse — an end to court review in deportation cases.

Over 40 bills have been introduced in the current session of Congress for revision of the present law. Many of them carry quota provisions similar to Eisenhower's proposals. Some of them, such as the Anfuso Bill, also provide for a statute of limitations on deportation and denaturalization, which would make it impossible to deport or take away the citizership of those who have lived here for many years. It would end the present practices of arrests without warrart and detention without bail. It would take the Immigration Service away from the Dept. of Justice and establish it as an independent agency.

Dear Congressmen:
most americans are opposed
to the Walter Malarran Law.

Fourtien million foreign
born americans are being deprived of their rights.

Won't you help repeal this
law by signing the discharge
petition to allow the Anguso
Bill, H. R. 501, to come up
for a note in the House.

Sincerely your,

Cong. Victor Anfuso of New York is trying to get this bill out of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee. But Cong. Francis E. Walter, author of the present law, is the Chairman of this Sub- Committee and has refused to release a single bill for debate and vote. Therefore, Cong. Anfuso is circulating a discharge petition, which, if signed by the majority of the House, will bring this Bill onto the floor for a vote. Letters and resolutions will help.

### - Legislative Action -

Cong. Herman P. Eberharter introduced a bill on Feb. 9th in the House of Representatives for the relief of Gus Santes, 69-year old food worker and father of three, who has been ordered deported to Greece on the testimony of paid informers Mazzei and Stazer. If the Bill is acted on favorably, it will stop the deportation of Mr. Santes. If it remains in the Judiciary Committee, it will stay his deportation until the Bill automatically dies when Congress adjourns.

Penna. State Senators Jos. M. Barr and John H. Dent, in response to a letter from our Committee, expressed their support to Senate Resolution 123 which calls on the State Legislature to memorialize Congress to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

To henor their attorneys who have defended the fereign born with courage and seal...

Telegraph (2) Supplemental distribution of the control of the cont

Deportation and denaturalization defendants hold a

Banquet and Testimonial on

Sunday Evening - March 25th at 6 p.m.

at the South Slav Workers Hall, Electric and North Avenues in East Pgh. . . . Donation \$1.50

### EXHIBIT No. 254—Con.

### HE DUG #16 TONS# for LO YEARS - NOW FACES DEPORTATION

Joseph Tolsti, 67, of Wheeling, W. Va., had an opportunity to get counsel if a short delay were granted. In one invorked as a coal miner all his life and stance, only one day's delay was needed now lives on a pension he gets from the United Mine Workers Union. He was arrested on February 9, 1954 and held in Alle-gheny County Jail for three months becausa he didn't have \$500 to post as bond. The charge against him is membership in the Communist Party at some time after he entered the United States.

On March 15 a rehearing, ordered by the Board of Immigration Appeals, will be held on his case at the Federal Building. This is the second time the Appeals Board has ordered a rehearing. In two previous hearings, Mr. Tolati was forced, without benefit of counsel, to take the stand, cross examine witnesses and defend himself. In both instances, Mr. Toleti

short delay were granted. In one in-stance, only one day's delay was needed. But the Service refused.

In contrast to this indecent haste, the Service found it could wait more than a year to set the date for this rehearing ordered by the Appeals Board in December, 1954.

Continued efforts to deport Mr. Tolsti will only multiply the grave injustices and unfair punishment he has already suffered. We urge letters to Attorney-General Herbert Brownell in Washington. D. C., and to Charles Garfinkel, Officer in Charge of the local Immigration Service, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, to stop these deportation proceedings against Mr. Tolati.

### JOSEPH MANKIN IS ILL

Joseph Mankin, well known rank-andfile trade unionist and fraternalist, is in the Allegheny General Hospital for observation following a severe illness. Joe, who spent most of his life in this country, was the first one in this area to face cancellation of his citizenship. Letters and cards can be addressed to him at the hospital, Room 607, North Side. Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Supervisory Parole Relief Sought

The San Francisco Immigration Service Director has advised those on supervisory parole to report to the Service twice a year instead of every month. This applies to all those ordered deported who were unable to find a country to accept them.

Those on Supervisory Parole are requirod to submit to medical and paychiatric examination, to answer all questions concerning their activities, associations, habita, etc., and to stay within a 50-mile radius of their home These and other restrictions are in force for the rest of their lives.

All of the deportation defendants our Committee is assisting who are on supervisory parole would find the twice-ayear reporting a welcome relief. All of them are over 55, most of them are over 60. There is no reason why they should be subjected to the tension and policestate repression of monthly reporting.

Efforts are being made to have the local immigration office adopt the San-Franciso procedure. We urge letters to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia and to the local Officer in Charge, Federal Bl1, , Pittsburgh, calling for this change in the Pittsburgh area.

### JOHN UPBAN - 6th WALTER-MCCARRAN VICTOR TO DIE

John Urban, 66, spent the last few years of his life as a deportation victim of the Walter-McCarran Law. All of his life, like millions of other foreign born Americans, ne worked in the basic industries, contributing to the wealth of our nation. He worked in the sugar refining industry and as a packinghouse and steelworker. John Urban was well known as a militant trade unionist. helping to organize trade unions whereever he worked.

John Urban came to the U.S. in 1906 to escape the oppression of his native country, Lithuania. After spending almost half a century here, working and raising a family, he was singled out as one of the first viotims of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Instead of persecution, Americans like John Urban should be honored for their contributions to the welfare of our nation. We are diagraced in the eyes of the world when our Justice Department uses an instrument like the Walter-McCarran Law to harrass and persecute old men and women as "dangerous aliens" because of their trade union and fraternal activities.

We mourn the untimely death of John Urban and those others who were harrageed to death in the last few years by the Immigration Service -

Constantine Dupeshko - Mike Dudash Stanley Spanovich - Morris Seder Nathaniel Wolfe

We pledge our continued efforts to end the persecution of the foreign born. In their name, we call for greater ef-forts to repeal the Walter-McCarran Lew in this session of Congress.

### EXHIBIT No. 254—Con.

### - An Editorial -

### Necded: An End to Cong. Walter's One-Man Rule

Cong. Francis E. Walter has decreed that there shall be no changes in the immigration law which he wrote. As Chairman of the House Judiciary Sub-Committee on Immigration, he has arrogantly refused to permit a single bill for revision of the Walter-McCarran Law to be brought onto the floor of Congress for discussion or vote.

By such arbitrary action, he has turned a deaf ear to the overwhelming sentiment for ravision expreased by every section of American life. He even denounced Pres. Eisenhower's mild recommendations for change in the Act. Yet, no other piece of legislation has received as much public discussion and demand for action as the Walter-McCarren Law.

Walter's disregard and contempt for the will of the American people is also expressed in his derogatory references to various nationality groups. (See previous issues of "Newsletter") His contempt for judicial process is expressed by his abuse of his duties as Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee.

Can an issue that is so important to the welfare and security of the American people and to the dignity and honor of our nation remain the private plaything of one man?

It would be particularly appropriate for the people of Pennsylvania to protest against such un-American conduct by a representative from our State. It is time, too, that the Democratic Party on a national, state and local level repudiste Walter, who is seeking re-election in November.

### Charles Soldo's Son Testifies

Pater Soldo testified before the SACB Board in Washington at a hearing involving the American Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born. He told the Board how the Western Penna. Committee helped his father, Charles Soldo, get counsel and other assistance in his deportation case.

He was asked by SACB counsel whether his father got a fair hearing. This question has been answered by the Appeals Board which ordered deportation proceedings in Soldo's case dropped because of the character of such hired professional informers as Cvetic, whose testimony was pure fantasy. Is a fair hearing possible when the Immigration Service uses such degenerate liars who in many cases never even met the defendant until they stepped into the hearing room.

### Greatings to the Negro People

"As a nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'all men are created equal except Negroes.' When the Know Nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.'"

-- Abraham Lincoln, in a letter to Joshua F. Speed, Aug. 24, 1855

The Western Penna, Committee for Protection of Foreign Born greets the Negro people in their heroic struggle for first-class citizenship. In Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and elsewhere, their courageous fight for the right to vote, for desagregated schools and other elementary rights inspires the foreign born who also seek equality and an end to discrimination.

In support of this citizenship fight, we urge letters to your State Assembly-men to help get out of Committee and to vote for a resolution introduced by Mrs. Susis Micros to memorialize the Justice Dept. to apprehend and punish the murderers of young Emmett Till.

### Birds of a Feather . . . .

Cong. Francis E. Walter will share the same platform with Joseph McCarthy on February 22 in New York City at a "patriotic rally" sponsored by "For America".

N.Y.Times - 2/7/56

### Alan McNeil Fights for Right To Defend Civil Liberties

On March 6, a hearing is scheduled before Federal Judge Marsh to determine whether McNeil must comply with Supervisory Parole conditions which interfere with his efforts to defend civil liberties.

Mr. McNeil is Secretary of the Commitet to End Sedition Laws which is seeking support to the Penna. Supreme Court's decision reversing Steve Nelson's conviction on sedition charges. The nature of McNeil's work requires him to meet with Mr. Nelson and other Communist leaders prosecuted under the Penna. Sedition Law.

The Pgh. Press, 2/26/56, undersoores the undemocratic and victous character of Supervisory Parole conditions under the "falter-McCarran Law, which prohibits association with Communists under penalty of imprisonment and fine. If McNeil refuses to sign this prole condition, he also can be thrown into Jail.

Mr. McNeil who was born in Minnesots 52 years ago was found deportable on the contention of the Immigration Service that he was born in India.

Ехнівіт №. 255

February 1, 1956

Dear Senator:

Senate Resolution, Serial No. 123, calls for "Memorializing Congress to Repeal the Provisions of the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act. It was introduced on April 18, 1955 by Messrs. Schmidt, Weiner, Seyler and DiSilvestro.

Because of the widespread interest in our immigration and naturalization policies, we are writing to all State Senators from Western Pennsylvania to urge their support in getting this Resolution out of the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations and in getting this Resolution adopted by the State Senate.

Please advise us as to whether or not you support this Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Sartisky, Chairman

Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 806 Renshaw Building Pittsburgh 22, Pa. EXHIBIT No. 256A

### "A SHAME AND A DISGRACE..."

The record of the first two years of the Walter-McCarran Law is not a pretty one and the threat of still greater excesses is a serious danger to the liberties and welfare of the American people. Despite the clearly-voiced demand of the American people that the Law must be repealed or revised because of its racist, discriminatory and police-state character, the Justice Department continues to use this Law to harass and intumidate thousands of foreign-born Americans.

This inhuman treatment of good and honest people who have devoted their lives to this country is a shame and a disprace.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is dedicated to the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. At the same time, the Committee feels that, until such time as the Law is repealed, full support and assistance must be extended to all those victimized under the Law's provisions.

The Heikkinen and Karasek cases are on appeal before the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago; the Hyun case in the U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco; the Tsermegas cases in the Federal District Court in Chicago and New York; the Nowak case before the Federal District Court in Detroit: 12 Los Angeles deportation cases before the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia; a challenge of the constitutionality of Supervisory Parole conditions in 14 cases before the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York.

These are only some of the challenges of Walter-McCarran Law provisions that are being pressed in the Federal courts. Public support of these court challenges is essential if they are to be carried successfully. Greater public protest is essential also if the Walter-McCarran Law is to be repealed and a sane and decent immigration and naturalization law adopted for the United States.

### YOU CAN HELP

- Communicate with your Congressmen to urge that they introduce legislation and work for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.
- Write to the Attorney General, Washington, D.C., to protest the inhuman and indecent treatment accorded foreign-born Americans under the Walter-McCarran Law.
- Order a quantity of this folder for distribution among your neighbors and associates. (50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 500 for \$20.00)
- Send a contribution to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to help provide legal and public defense for victims of the Walter-McCarran Law.

23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Enclosed find \$ for:
\$ for an order of your folder, "Two Years of the Walter-McCarran Law." (50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 500 for \$20.00)
\$ as a contribution.
Name
Address
City, Zone, State

244

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born



.....

### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Honorary Chairmen: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith Co-Chairmen: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes George B. Murphy, Jr.

### Sponsors (Partial List)

Rev. Paul J. Allured
Rev. William T. Baird
Hon. Elimer A. Benson
Mrs. Anita Block
Millen Brand
Dr. Dorothy Brewster
Prof. Emily C. Brown
Dr. Alice Hill Byrme
Rev. Raymond Calkins
Rev. Raymond Calkins
Rev. Frank D. Campbell
Dr. A. J. Carlson
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Prof. William T. Starr
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Rev. Talmadge V. Sutton
Prof. Ellen B. Talbot
Judge Edward P. Totten
Rev. Ernest J. Troutner
Dr. Willard Uphaus
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Prof. F. W. Weymouth
George H. Wharam
Dr. Joyce Wike
Rev. Loyd F. Worley
Rabbi S. Burr Yampol

EXHIBIT No. 256B

# TWO YEARS OF THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

On June 26, 1952, Congress passed the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Law over the President's veto.

President Truman, in vetoing the Law on June 25, stated that it would "intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures." In discussing the deportation provisions of the Law, the President declared, "To punish undefined 'activities' departs from traditional American insistence on established standards of guilt. To punish an undefined 'purpose' is thought control. These provisions are worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798 . . . Such powers are inconsistent with our democratic ideals."

During October 1952, the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization held public hearings on the Walter-McCarran Law, taking the testimony of some 600 witnesses in 11 cities across the country. The Commission reported that, "Comparatively few of the organizations and individuals appearing before the Commission were in favor of the Act of 1952."

The Commission stated, in its Conclusions:

"The immigration and nationality law embodies policies and principles that are unwise and injurious to the nation.

"It rests on an attitude of hostility and distrust against all aliens.

"It applies discrimination against human beings on account of national origin, race, creed, and color.

"It contains unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals."

### 'a shame and a disgrace"

These warnings are a stark reality in the daily lives of millions of Americans.

Since its enactment two years ago, the Walter-Mc-Carran Law has been condemned as racist, discriminatory, and police-state legislation. Thousands upon thousands of organizations and individuals have spoken out against this Law and demanded its revision or repeal.

Despite these clear expressions of the popular will, the Department of Justice persists in its efforts to legitimatize the police-state provisions of this hated Law.

Thousands of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens — and their American citizen families — are being hounded and persecuted by the Justice Department under Walter-McCarran Law provisions.

83-year-old man arrested for deportation . . . Mother of 8 children to be torn from her family . . . 64-year-old man sentenced to serve a 10-year jail sentence . . . Architect being deported to his death in South Korea . . 1,000,000 persons deported to Mexico in 1953 . . . 14-year-old left orphaned while mother and father are held without bail . . . Former legislator faces loss of American citizenship . . .

These are some of the Walter-McCarren Law outrages discussed in the inside pages of this brochure.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

National Conference of Defense Committees June 10, 11 and 12, 1955 New York

### SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

Friday evening - J une 10
Greetingsto Conference

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Honorary Co-Chairman ACFFB
The Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes - Co-Chairman ACFFB
Report -Abner Green. executive secretary. ACFFB

Saturday morning - June 11
Reports from

Western Pennsylvania Committee FFB Los Angeles Committee RFB New York Committee PFB Midwest Committee PFB Michigan Committee PFB

Saturday afternoon - June 11
Discussion on reports

Meetings of Conference Committees
Program Committee
Committee on Defense of ACPFB

Sunday mcrning - June 12
Report and Discussion - Program Committee

Sunday afternoon - June 12
Report and Discussion - Committee on Defense of ACPFB

Summary of Conference - Abner Green

### Report of Program Committee

Recommended adoption of a six point program:

I. Repeal of the Walter-McCerran Law. The publicity surrounding Edward Corsi has exposed to the American people the workings of the Walter-McCerran Law. As a result greater activity has been stimulated for drastic changes in the Law. The demand for public hearings on all pending legislation to revise or repeal the Law has increased considerably. Although there are only six weeks remaining before the adjournment of this session of the 84th Congress there are still possibilities to mobilize activity especially around the Discharge Petition on H.R. 501 introduced by Rep. Victor Anfusc, of New York. Communications should be directed to Congressmen to sign the Discharge Fetition. It was suggested that the COFFB issue a Petition directed to Congressmen on a Congressional

### EXHIBIT No. 257—Con.

basis unging them to sign the Discharge Petition; that the area defense committees assume responsibility of getting these petitions out in their communities and report progress of the petitions to the ACPFB; that the National Conference of the ACPFD in December develop a campaign for public hearings.

It was recommended that the ACTFB reissue material on the racist provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law and that a special pamphlet be issued on the treatment of West Indians in the United States; that the New York Committee assume the responsibility for the research.

- II. Removal of the Immigration and N-turalization Service from the Justice Department. The inhuaman treatment accorded immigrants and foreign-born Americans has been amply demonstrated. The recent militarization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service can only add to this outrage. The very character of the Justice Department as a police agency of government is such as to create suspicion against the foreign born. The recommendation is to initiate a campaign to remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Justice Department. It is proposed that in addition to the postcards already issued by the ACPFB addressed to President Eisnhower, that an Open Letter be prepared on this subject by the ACPFB.
- III. Supervisory Parole. With the challenge of Supervisory Parole now before the U. S. Supreme Court, the ACFFB has the responsibility of initiating a campaign on a national basis in order to educate the people as to the nature of supervisory parole. Every defense committee is urged to initiated action. It is recommended that amicus curiae be prepared one, with the signatures of prominent Americans and, two, with the signatures of all those now on supervisory parole. It is also recommended that the month of September be designated as Supervisory Parole Month during which time affairs be held in every area around this issue and that financial assistance be given to the New York Committee which is carrying the full burden of the Supreme Court Appeal.
- IV. Deportation. It is recommended that national campaigns be conducted around the cases of Cedric Belfrage, David Hyun, Leon Callow and Claudia Jones; that special material be issued around these cases, as well as other deportation cases throughout the country.
- V. Denaturalization. None of the defense committees have developed any real campaigns around the issue of denaturalization, despite the fact that there is considerable public interest and that there are an increasing number of cases, some of which have already been lost. It was recommended that the ACFTB issue a pamphlet on denaturalization and that the campaign around denaturalization be intensified in every area.
- VI. Mexican deportations. There is need for more material on this issue. the Los Angeles Committee has assumed responsibility for preparing more material. An educational and research committee has been established in Los Engeles for this purpose.

Recommended that the National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born be held in Detroit on December 10 and 11, 1955.

23RD ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE Advance Credential and Reservation Blank OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

10. N.Y. After December 5: Hotel Tuller, Detroit 26, Michigan. All sessions of the Conference on December 10 and 11, 1955, will be held at the

Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Michigan.

REGISTRATION

Jutil December 5: 23 West 26th Street, New York

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

December 10 and 11, 1955 Detroit, Michigan

Name of Organization Address		ì
	ne of Organization	y, Zone, State

gate, observer, or visitor: \$2.00 Registration Fee

Starts on Saturday, December 10, at 9:00 A.M., at the Hotel Tuller, Registration fee for each delemay be paid in advance or when registering at the

> Vame of Representative City, Zone, State. Address ....

Name of Representative

City, Zone, State ..... Address .....

for the Registration Fee ior our representatives. 

The Registration Fee will be paid at the Conference when registering. (Registration Fee for each delegate, observer, or We enclose \$... visitor: \$2.00.)

.. hotel room(s) for [ Friday evening, December 9; 🗆 Saturday evening, We wish to reserve.... December 10. places at \$5.00 each at the Detroit, Michigan, on Saturday evening, December Conference Banquet to be held at Tuller Hotel, 10, at 7:00 P.M. 🖂 Reservations will be paid at the Please reserve... Banquet.

Toward defraying the very considerable expenses of organizing this National Conference and confinuing its important work, our organization has voted to contribute \$ . ..... (Contributions may be sent in advance or brought to the Conerence.)

Send all communications to:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE NEW YORK 10, N. Y. OF FOREIGN BORN 23 WEST 26th STREET | FOR PROTECTION

### Ехнівіт No. 258A

# CONFERENCE

of the

# AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR

# PROTECTION of FOREIGN BORN

SATURDAY

December 10 and 11, 1955

DETROIT, MICHIGAN HOTEL TULLER

# NATIONAL 23rd ANNUAI

Organizations are invited to send one, two, or

**EPRESENTATION** 

Conference.

hree delegates or observers, Individuals may par-

icipate as visitors.

## CONFERENCE BANQUET

Banquet: \$5.00 each. Reservations may be paid in ning, December 10, at 7:00 P.M. Reservations for o be held at the Hotel Tuller on Saturday eveadvance or at the Banquet.

## HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Tuller are available and should be made as soon as possible. Reservations should be made with the Reservations for accommodations at the Hotel American Committee.

# ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Organizations are urged to register their representstives as soon as possible so that notices and other naterial can be forwarded to them.

### MPORTANT

Your organization can help meet the great financial expense involved in organizing this National Conference and continuing its work by making a substantial contribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credential Blank or may be prought to the Conference. AMERICAN COMMITTEE 23 WEST 26th STREET FOR PROTECTION

JEW YORK 10, N. Y. OF FOREIGN BORN

-sponsors

he treatment of the foreign born in the United States has served always as a barometer of the health and vitality of American democracy.

conference call

Since the end of the Second World War, the rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans have been under constant attack by the Justice Department, Congress, and the Federal Courts.

American citizens. The manner in which foreign-born Americans are being treated by the Justice Department serves only to maintain an atmosphere of intolerance that interferes seriously with achieving peaceful and democratic relations at home as well as abroad. Current efforts to bring post-war tensions to an end make it essential that the government and the people of this country take a fresh look at the treatment accorded non-citizens and naturalized

More than 350 non-citizens, life-time residents of the United States, have been arrested in deportation proceedings on the basis of their political opinions or affiliations and face exile and ife-time separation from their families in this country.

Hon, Rebert W. Kenny
Die, Span, A. Kingbury
Die, Span, A. Kingbury
Die, Span, A. Kingbury
Prof. (Diese S. Loud
Prof. (Diese
Prof. (Die

Rev Govern Alternation of the Part of the Paul J. Allund Ber Paul J. Allund J. A

Proceedings have been initiated against more than 60 naturalized American citizens seeking to revoke their United States citizenship after they have lived and worked as Americans most of

More than 200 non-citizens are being forced to live under Supervisory Parole conditions, which are essentially police-state in character and violate democratic standards. Thousands of non-citizens and naturalized citizens are being harassed and threatened by agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service seeking to inquire into past and present beliefs and

uct of post-war tensions and passed over President Truman's veto in 1952, has been criticized and These anti-democratic activities are being conducted by the Justice Department in an effort to legitimatize the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law despite the fact that the Law, a prodcondemned by a majority of the American people as harsh, discriminatory and unjust.

tion to the manner in which the foreign born are being treated by the Justice Department. The Walter-McCarran Law must be revised basically or repealed, as provided by 40 bills which were in January, 1956. We join, therefore, in sponsoring this Call for the 23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Bom, to be held at the Hotel Tuller, in Detroit, introduced in Congress this year and which are to be considered when the 84th Congress reconvenes If post-war tensions are to be fully eliminated, the American people must give serious considera-Michigan, on December 10 and 11, 1955.

an end to post-war tensions and hysteria by repealing the Walter-McCarran Law and winning a To this National Conference we invite all organizations and individuals interested in working for democratic and humane immigration and naturalization policy for the United States.

Honorary Co-Chairmen Co-Chairmen Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr. Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith

Ехнівіт No. 258В

Rev. Sidney E. Harris William Harrison Williand T. Hazen, Jr. Rev. Clarence D. Herrioth Rev. Charles A. Hill Rev. Donald P. Hurlburt Prof. Erich Kahler Rev. J. Spencer Konnard, Jr. Hugh Hardyman Judge Norval K. Harris

program

# SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1955

Morning Session-9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. 0:00 A.M.—Opening Session 9:00 A.M.—Registration

Affernoon Session-2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M.—Panel Meetings

1:00 P.M.—Lunch

Evening Session-7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.—Conference Banquet

## Morning Session-9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1955

9:00 A.M.—State Delegation Meetings Afternoon Session-2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P.M. 0:00 A.M.—Reports and Discussion 1:00 P.M.—Lunch

Adoption of Action Program Reports from Committees 2:00 P.M.—Business Session

### National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims



DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1953 . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN . 23 WEST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y., MUrray Hill 4-3457

Honorary Chairman Co-Chairmen GEORGE B. MURPHY Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH Executive Secretary

Administrative Secretary Assistant Sacretary

Treasurer CHARLES MUSIL

Conference

Sponsors 

m 264

### Dear Friends:

We invite your organization to participate in the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend its Victims, which is to be held at Walsh's Hell, in Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13, 1953.

This Netional Conference will give serious consideration to the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCerran Law, which has been made all the more possible by the introduction of the Lehman-Celler Bill under the sponsorship of 8 members of the U. S. Senate and 24 members of the House of Representatives. The Lehman-Celler Bill must be made one of the first items to be considered by Congress when it reconvenes in January 1954.

With more than 350 persons arrested in deportation proceedings or threatened with revocation of their American citizenship under the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Lew, this National Conference takes on great signific-ance in the fight to preserve the liberties of the American people.

Your organization can cooperate by:

- 1) Sending delegates or observers to the Conference. (Registration Fee for each delegate or observer: \$2.)
- 2) Sending a Greeting to the Souvenir Journal of the National Conference. (Greeting List and Contract Form, indicating rates, enclosed also.)
- 3) Voting a substantial contribution to help defray the great expenses of organizing this National Conference.

Sincerely, yours,

Goorge B. Murphy George B. Murphy Co-Chairman

Hon. Stenlay Moffatt Prof. Philip Morrison Rav. Clarance T. R. Nelson Prof. Gespara Nicotri Willard Rensom Barthe C. Reynolds Earl Robinson

Prof. Theodor Rosebury Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum Prof. Philip L. Schenk Rev John R. Scotford Prof. Vide D. Scudder Dr. Leile Skinner Rev. Welter A. Smith

Dr. Frederick L. K. Sten Prof. Williem T. Sterr Prof. Bernherd J. Stern Prof. Ellen B. Telbot Dr. Alva W. Taylor Judge Edward P. Totten Rav. Ernest J. Troutner

Dr. Willard Unhous Prof. Laroy Wetermen Prof. F. W. Weymouth Dr. Joyce Wike Rev. Loyd F. Worlay Dr. James D. Wyker Rabbi S. Burr Yempol

16-71627-1

### Ехнівіт No. 260А

Copy
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MARSHAL'S CIVIL DOCKET

Congress of the United States
To bessie Steinberg, 6 rellsford St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Exec. Scoretary, restern Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, GREETING:
PURSUANT to lawful authority, YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, on
at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., at their Committee Room, U.S. Court Hoom, Post office
Building, Youngstown, Ohio
then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to  depart without leave of said committee.  as Executive Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to bring with you and produce before said committee, or
a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, the following: (1) All letters and copies of letters, and all leaflets and documents of every nature whatsoever, incoming and outgoing, passing between the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act, and (c) Immigration and Mationality Act. (2) Excerpts from the Himstee of all meetings of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, showing all action taken and all consideration given to proposals to revise, repeal, and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act, and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act.  HEREOF FAIL Not, as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such
cases made and provided.
To United States Marshal , to serve and return.
GIVEN under my hand this
year of our Lord 19 <sup>56</sup>

Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee—Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

### Ехнівіт No. 260В

### RETURN

before the Committee on the	Subpena for Bessie Steinberg
I made service of the within subpens by  delivering the original copy and  Rules of Procedure to  the within-named Ressie Steinberg  personally at  her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November 9, 195.6  Dated November 8, 195.6	before the Committee on the
delivering the original copy and  Rules of Procedure to  the within-named Bessie Steinberg  personally at  her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November 9, 195.6	
Rules of Procedure to  the within-named Bessie Steinberg  personally at  her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 1:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	
the within-named Ressie Steinberg  personally at  her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	delivering the original copy and
personally at  her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	Rules of Procedure to
her place of employment, 806 Renshaw  Building, Pittsburg, Pa.  at 1:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	the within-named Bessie Steinberg
at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November ,195.6  Dated November 8 ,195.6	personally at
at 4:25 o'clock, P. m., on the 8th  day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	her place of employment, 806 Renshaw
day of November , 195.6  Dated November 8 , 195.6	
Dated November 8 , 195 6	at .4:25. o'clock, P. m., on the8th
AT DEPOR DE MENTO HIMTORD STATES ASSIAL	day of November ,1956
BY: Tiparis Is Live Marshal.	AT DEPOR DE MENTO INSTITUTO STATES ASSIAT.
II 4 COVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-71697-1	BY: Charles I Doubly Farshal.  U. S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-71827-1

Ехнівіт No. 261

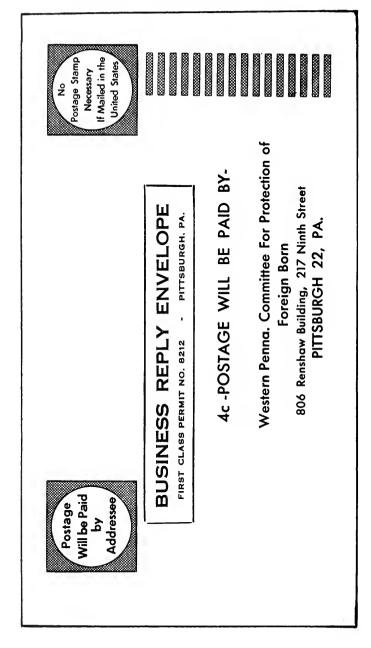


EXHIBIT No. 262A

### FREEDOM CRUSADE



### NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

JANUARY 17 AND 18, 1949 · WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS • 205 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
George Marshall, Chairman, Buard of Directors • Wm. L. Patterson, Nat'l Exec. Sec'y • Len Goldsmith, Nat'l Dir.

EXHIBIT No. 262B

### ERFFROM DOESN'T JUST HAPPEN...

I T was fought for, bled for, died for.

It was born in the struggle of men and women imbued with the ideal that

It grew ond was nurtured upon the spirit of Thomas Jefferson who said, "Resistance to treanny is obedience to God."

It received new life at the hands of the Great Emancipator.

It flowered in the fertile soil of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

It had its mortal enemies at every step of the way but at every decisive battle they were beaten back.

### BUT THINGS HAPPEN TO FREEDOM . . .

IN the four short years since the death of Franklin Roosevelt, strange things have happened to our liberties.

Negroes are lynched in Georgia for exercising their right to vote, shot down in the cities of New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, merely because they are Negroes.

The Mason-Dixon line now encircles our entire nation.

The entire leadership of the Communist Party, a legal political party, has been indicted for teaching the social science of Marxism.

Members of minority political parties are persecuted, jailed, harassed, intimidated and set upon by hoodlums.

Trade Unions are treated by law as conspiracies.

The blacklist, the injunction, the open shop are the order of the day.

The First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments are a dead letter for millions of Americans.

### SO THAT IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE . . .

WE, the Americans of this generation, cannot and will not be lesser men than our forefathers in the fight for freedom.

The opening of the 81st Congress must signalize an offensive by the American people that will end forever "second class" citizenship for the Negro people, trade unions, Communists, Progressives, liberals and all other racial, religious and political minorities.

To launch this offensive, we, the signers of this call to ortion, men and women and youth of differing political faiths, of all religions, Negro and white, Jew and Gentile — Americans all —

EXHIBIT No. 262C

### INVITE YOU TO JOIN US AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS . . .

in the

in the

NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE Ian. 17th. 1949

PEOPLE'S FREEDOM CRUSADE Jan. 18th. 1949

at

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS...

THE goals and objectives of the Conference and the People's Freedom Crusade will be:

- Enactment of Anti-Lynch Law
   Enactment of Anti-Poll Tax Law
   Enactment of Fair Employment Practices Law
- · Repeal of Taft-Hartley Law
- · Re-enactment of the Wagner Act
- · Dismissal of the indictments against the leaders of the Communist Party
- Prevention of a Mundt-Nixon Law
- · Abolition of Thomas-Rankin Committee
- Revocation of 'Loyalty Order'
- · Repeal of Smith Act

### NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1949

### MORNING SESSION

Chairman - SENATOR GLEN A. TAYLOR

9:00-10:00 Registration

10:00-10:15 Invocation

THE TERROR AGAINST THE 10:15-11:30 NEGRO PEOPLE

Report by William Patterson, National Exec. Sec'y, Civil Rights Congress

Discussion, Plans for Action

11:30-12:45 THE ATTACKS AGAINST FREE TRADE UNIONS

Report by Len Goldsmith, National Director, Civil Rights Congress

Discussion, Plans for Action

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman - Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

0-3:15 THE ATTEMPT TO OUTLAW AND SUPPRESS THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND 2:00-3:15 OTHER MINORITY PARTIES

Report by George Marshall, Chairman of Board, Civil Rights Congress

Discussion

Plans for Action

3:15-4:15 REPORTS FROM SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

ADDRESS BY PAUL ROBESON 1.15.5:00

### PEOPLE'S FREEDOM CRUSADE

On Tuesday, January 18, thousands of Americans will come to Washington, D. C. to call upon the President and the Congress to make their election promises a reality and to win the extension of American democracy to all Americans, regardless of their race, religion or political belief.

### ASSEMBLY FOR BRIEFING STARTING AT 7 A.M.

Turner's Arena, 1341 W Street, N. W. Delegates will be briefed upon arrival and dispatched to visit their Congressmen, Senators, the Department of Justice and the White House.

### MASS MEETING — 4:30 to 5:45 P. M.

Dramatic presentation "The Hostages of the 80th Congress," in which the victims of per-Secution will appear in person Addresses by Senators Glen Taylor and William Langer, and Representatives Vito Marcantonio and Adolph Sabath.

EXHIBIT No. 262D

### UNITED IN THE OFFENSIVE FOR FREEDOM . . .

 ${f W}$  E, the undersigned, urge your participation by sending delegates or observers, by coming yourself to join in the battle to protect the Constitution of the United States.

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS Westport, Conn. FRED P. BARNES Public Schools Public Schools
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DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY
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DR. JAMES J. BURNOS
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PROF, EDWIN BERRY BURGUM
NEW YORK City
Wind Gap. Pennylvania
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JAMES DURKIN, President
U.O.F.W.A., CIO
New York City
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JOHN HOW ARD LAWSON
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KENNETH LESLIE
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DR. RONALD B. LEVY
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California Labor School
San Francisco, Calil.

PAUL ROBESON
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PAUL ROSS
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Name of Organization		•••
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Name of Delegate (or Obscrver		••
Address	City	
	for fees of delegates (at \$2.00 per person).	

Mail to CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

(List additional delegates or observers on another sheet)

[Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, August 16, 1951, p. 2]

### Philadelphia Unionists Back Civil Rights Rally

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Five labor leaders have urged Philadelphians to speak out for freedom by attending the civil rights rally being held Thursday evening at Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad Street. Speakers at the rally include Hymen Schlesinger, noted Pittsburgh attorney, who faces prosecution under the Pennsylvania sedition law, and David Davis, business representative, Local 155, United Electrical Workers.

Labor leaders who issued several thousand copies of a leaflet calling for defense of the right to free speech and a fair trial included James Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Morris Mersky, president, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; John Tisa, vice president, Distributive Workers Union of Philadelphia; I. Freedman, business manager, Local 53, Fur Workers.

### EVHIRIT No. 264

NATIONALITY COMMITTEE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Post Office Box 10781, Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

### Statement on the May 18th State Primary Elections

Rarely have the people of this state faced greater issues than in the May 18th primaries. The country is confronted with a growing depression, higher taxes, higher prices, and a continued atomic and H-Bond foreign policy. McCarthyism stalks our land. Labor faces Taft-Hartley attacks and layoffs. Farmers face bankruptcies. The Negro people face more repression. The Nationality people face deportations and attacks on their rights as citizens by the McCarran-Walter type of legislation. These and other issues confront the citizens of Pennsylvania in the primaries.

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania has been saddled by a notorious McCarthyite, antilabor crowd, headed by Roy Wood and Attorney General Truscott. Wood, Fine, Fulton, and Corbett are the open representatives of the

Pews and the Mellons.

In the Democratic Party there is now going on a struggle between new dealers, middle of the roaders and anti-McCarthy democrats, headed by George Leader, the Democratic choice for Governor. The danger in the Democratic primaries is that the Musmanno stooge, McClelland, may cut down the plurality for Leader and weaken the Democratic party, thus paving the way for a victory of the Republicans in November. The Democratic chance of success in this state depends on the kind of program and candidates they put in the field and how energetically they fight McCarthyism.

The "wage tax" issue is being used by the McClelland and Musmanno forces as a false front to cover up their real purpose. They hope to split labor away from the anti-McCarthy Democratic candidates and thereby take over control of the Democratic Party state organization. We too, are opposed to the wage tax. Mayor Lawrence did much harm by imposing it on the people of Allegheny County. But a Musmanno profascist victory is a greater menace to the people than the wage tax itself. As long as democracy is safe we can fight to change the wage tax; but if democracy is destroyed, any efforts to make improvements for the common people will be delayed for a long time.

Thus while we are opposed to the wage tax and the Republican-engineered sales tax we feel that McCarthyism and an H-Bomb war, Taft-Hartley antilabor policies and the Walter-McCarran deportation mania are the greater menace,

since they destroy the Bill of Rights and pave the way for fascism.

Dr. McClelland is making much use of the so-called wage-tax issue. But why doesn't Mr. McClelland condemn the Walter-McCarran Act, Taft-Hartley Act and other antiunion measures? Isn't it because he is tied up with Senator McCarthy, Congressman Walter, Senator McCarran, and others of their ilk? The Nationality people would like to know if Senator McClellan rejects the position of Congressman Walter that Italians and Slavs and other central Europeans do not make good Americans.

On the other hand State Senator George Leader, the Democratic choice, has condemned the Loyalty oaths (the Pechan Bill) and supported all prolabor measures in the State Assembly.

We Americans of various nationalities, through our work and sweat helped build America. We are concerned with its welfare. We take our duties of citizenship seriously. For that reason we have set up the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania, a nonpartisan committee made up of people of varied political affiliations. The Committee calls upon all people to help defeat Musmanno's stooge, McClelland, in the May Democratic primaries and to work for the election of State Senator George Leader.

### What You Can Do!

1. Speak to your Democratic leaders—ask them to campaign and speak out for George Leader. 2. Call meetings of your nationality groups immediately to discuss how best to defeat these enemies of the foreign born. 3. Urge your organizations to communicate with George Leader, pledging their support for a real people's program. 4. Help us get out more of these statements. Send a donation to the Nationality Committee of Western Penna., Box 10781, Pgh. 3, Pa.

JOE RUDIAK, Chairman. JOE MANKIN, Secretary. EXHIBIT No. 265A

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MAILS

### United States Post Office

IN PUBLY PLEASE REFER

PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

August 21, 1956

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Richard Arens, Director.

### Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your communication of August 8th, requesting to be furnished with a photostatic copy of the application for Post Office Box 10781, Pittsburgh 3, Pa. It was stated that the application in which your Committee was interested applies to the lessor of Box 10781 in the year 1954, and that same could have been executed in the name of the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania and signed by either Joseph Rudiak or Joe Mankin.

I regret to advise that the application, Post Office Form  $1092\frac{1}{2}$ , which was completed at the time the box was originally assigned, is not now on file at our Carson Station (Zone 3), where the box is located. It is evident that this application had previously been destroyed with obsolete records. However, the records of payment for the box, which was rented in the name of the I.W.C. Policyholders Protective Committee showed the following:

- The box was originally rented on March 10, 1953 at which time payment was made for the rental for the balance of that month which completed the calendar quarter. Payment for the next quarter (April, May and June 1953) was made on March 30, 1953.
- The box was closed on July 1, 1953 for the reason that the rent for the quarter beginning that date had not been paid.
- On September 28, 1953 the box was rented for the last quarter (October, November and December 1953). On December 24, 1953 the rent was paid for the ensuing quarter (January, February and March 1954).

### EXHIBIT No. 265B

- 4. The box was closed on April 1, 1954, as the rent had not been paid for the quarter beginning that date. However, on April 19, 1954 the rent was paid and the box was reopened for that quarter (April, May and June 1954).
- 5. The box was closed July 1, 1954 as the rent had not been paid for the quarter beginning that date. On August 2, 1954 the rent was paid and the box was reopened for that quarter (July, August and September 1954).
- 6. The box was closed on October 1, 1954 as the rent had not been paid for the quarter beginning that date, and this organization has not since rerented a post office box at our Carson Station.

Under present instructions applications for rental of post office boxes are required to be held for two years after the surrender of the box. As the box was finally closed on October 1, 1954, the application should have been retained two years from that date before being disposed of as obsolete records. From the foregoing it will be noted that the box was originally rented March 10, 1953 and was first closed July 1, 1953. It is considered possible that, at that time, the application was removed from the current records and placed with the records of boxes which had been surrendered. When the box was reassigned on payment of the rental, evidently this application was not again placed in the current records, which would account for it having been destroyed. Unfortunately it is not possible to verify this information, as the Assistant Superintendent of the Carson Station, who was charged with the handling of financial matters, died on June 22, 1956.

The employees now assigned to the Carson Station state that the only person they can recall as having received mail through the box and having made any payments for the box rental is Mr. Joseph Rudiak, whose residential address is 1908 Jane Street, Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

I regret that it is not possible to comply with your request.

Respectfully yours,

hanes C. Smith, PM

Postmaster

JKeeth.

B. L. Tally Ass't Postmoster J

### STATEMENT OF THE NATIONALITY COMMITTEE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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In a move unprecedented in our history Congress has outlawed a political party. In an atmosphere of hysteria and confusion Democrats joined with Regulations to pass the anti-Communist, anti-labor bill fathered by Martin Dies, Jud e Musmanno. Senator Butler and other anti-labor, pro-fasoist forces.

This bill outlaws the Communist Party by depriving it of all legal rights accorded other political parties, and would license and undermine trade unions held to be "Communist infiltrated or influenced" by the Subversive Activities Control Board. It is an enabling act for the outlawing of any political party or organization which the administration in power decrees is "subversive."

Opposition to this bill has been mounting steadily. Such newspapers as the New York Times, Chicago Daily News and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, as well as such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Americans for Democratic Action have spoken out against this fascist bill. Many prominent individuals, including the editor of the Jewish Criterion, have voiced their opposition.

Our Constitution and Bill of hights were never in greater danger. Just as in Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, the labor movement is the main target. Any union, A.F. of L., C.I.O. or independent, seeking an anti-depression program or militantly fighting the grievances of the workers, can be accused of "parallel action" with the Communists. As Charles Hayes, District Diroctor of the C.I.O. Peokinghouse Workers in Chicago said, this bill would give employers "a free hand to blacklist and fire leaders and members of labor organizations."

The rights of all nationality people, already under severe attack by the Welter-McCarran Act, are in even greater danger under this new law. Any expression of opinion by any fraternal organization or individual against the Walter-McCarran Act or to improve their economic standards can be branded as "Communist front" activities.

Traditional liberal, pro-labor Congressmen were stampeded into support of this bill. This was their answer to the big lie of McCarthyism that the Roosevelt New Deal was "20 years of treason." To prove that they are tougher on Communists than the Republicans, and in the mistaken belief that this move was a vote-getter in November, the Democrats surrendered to McCarthyism. This surrender will not guarantee immunity for Democratic Party candidates against attack by the McCarthys. Neither will it win the votos of the millions of Americans who have rejected McCarthyism and indicated their desire to return to the personal security and freedom of thought of the Bill of Aights. As Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee expressed it: "This time it is the Communists. But maybe ten years from now Congress may decide it doesn't like some other group or political party."

This bill, together with other bills such as the "immunity bill", which soraps the Fifth Amendment, is a cover-up for the Eisenhower Administration's pro-depression, pro-war, pro-McCerthy progrem. President Eisenhower's mid-yeer economic report proclaimed the end of the recession and the soundness of our economy. The nationality people, concentrated in industries and communities hard hit by layoffs, will recognize this report for what it is -- a publicity build-up by the coverrment to influence the elections and undermine the efforts

### EXHIBIT No. 266—Con.

of the workers, farmers, the Negro people and small business men to obtain an anti-depression program. Instead of more jobs, we are given more war talk. Instead of more democracy, we are given more fascist legislation to go along with Walter-McCarran and Taft-Hartley. The people will not accept this as an answer to their problems.

We must utilize the election campaign to stop McCarthyism and for setting our country back on the road of the New Deal policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Pro-labor candidates must be returned to office; but they must be shown that to surrender to the "Communist conspirecy" hoax of McCarthyism is to pave the way for thoir own defeat. Those who sought to appease the Nazis of Hitler Germany by pointing the finger at "Communists" were themselves destroyed when they could no longer provide new viotims. The courageous stend of Senator Kefauver and Congressmen Arthur Multer ami Usher Burdick, the only Congressmen to vote against these bills, is the true expression of the feelings of the American people.

In view of the passage of this bill, the Nationality Picnic at Henoz Grove on August 29th assumes special significance. We have the opportunity to make the picnic a real demonstration against this McCarthyite hysteria and in defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. We urge you to make a special effort to guarantee a huge turnout. Bring your family and friends and urge others to do the same.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Rudiak, Chaiman

Joe Mankin, Secretary

Directions to Hencz Pionic Grove, Hays, Pa.

By auto: Route 885 from Hays

By street car: Take 56 McKeesport car

on Fourth Avenue or on Second

Avenue. Get off at Bonner's

Stop on Route 885.

For further information write or phone:

Joe Mankin 1427 Howard Street Pittsburgh 12, Pa. CEdar 1-5057

Isaued as a public service by the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania

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STATEMENT OF THE NATIONALITY CONSISTED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ON THE STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1954.

The results of the May 18 primary elections indicate a new trend in Pennsylvania politics. The nomination of George Leader on the Democratic ticket gives the voters of Pennsylvania the opportunity to defeat the McCarthy Republicans headed by Wood and Truscott, and to stop the growth of McCarthyism in our State. This is the most important task facing us in the Fall elections.

In our statement on the May 18 primaries, we stated, "Rarely have the people of this State faced greater issues than in the May 18 primaries. The country is confronted with a growing depression, higher taxes, higher prices and a continued atomic and H-bomb foreign policy. McCarthyism stalks our land. Labor faces Taft-Hartley attacks and lay-offs. Farmers face bankruptcies. The Negro people face more repression. The Nationality people face deportation and attacks on their rights as citizens by the Walter-McCarran type of legislation. These and other issues confront the citizens of Pennsylvania in the primaries." These issues confront us oven more sharply in the November elections.

Not since the days of the Roosevelt New Deal have the voters of Pennsylvania had a better opportunity to elect a pro-labor, liberal administration than this year. But to make such a victory possible requires the maximum unity of all forces within the Democratic Party, regardless of differences in the primaries. Those anti-Musmenno voters who were misled on the wage tax issue by Dr. McClelland's candidacy, as well as those who supported George Leader, expressed their desire for a change in Pennsylvania politics.

A victory in our State over McCarthyism can be assured if the growing ranks of anti-Pew, anti-McElon, anti-McCarthy Republicans repudiate wood and Truscott and give their support to Leader, despite party affiliation. Such a victory is possible only if the Democratic Party rejects the McCarthyites Musmanno and Walter, and makes the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor legislation a part of its program. Such a bi-partisan rejection of McCarthyism, based on a program of economic security, jobs, civil liberties and peace will rally labor, the Negro people and the farmers, the small business men and the National groups. Such a bi-partisan coalition, based on a program of defense of our civil liberties, will help rid our State of the Pew-Grundy-Mellon anti-labor, anti-democratic administration in Harrisburg.

Of equal importance with the State elections are the Congressional elections this Fall. The new Congress must cope with such issues as peace, civil liberties, joba, social security, the repeal of the Walter-McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts, and similar anti-democratic legislation. To accomplish this requires our sending to Congress such Representatives as Herman P. Eberharter, Very Buchanen, Thomas Morgan and Augustine Kelly. The defeat of Mati Cvetic in the May 18 Congressional primeries was a rejection of McCarthyism by the voters of the 28th Congressional district. Our contribution to the defeat of McCarthyism can best be expressed by turning out the greatest popular vote for those candidates who will steedfastly fight for the New Deal program.

### Ехнівіт No. 267—Сой.

The Nationality people have a special stake in these elections, having become the special target of the forces of McCarthyism. They have felt the lash of deportations, denaturalizations and discrimination in jobs. The Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania, a non-partisan body, calls for the support of ell anti-McCarthy Gendidates, regardless of perty affiliation, and for the defeat of such McCarthyites as Democratic Congressman Walter, co-sponsor of the Walter-McCarran Act, and Republican Congressmen Fulton and Graham.

- Discuss this statement in your lodge, club, union and other organizations.
- 2. Organize committees to visit candidates in your district, urging them to take a public stand on the issues in this election, especially on the Taft-Hartley and Walter-MacCarran Acts.
- 3. Contact your local Republican end Democratic organizations; work out ways so that you can best give support to candidates committed to a a vigorous enti-McCarthy campaign. Let us elect a new Congress responsive to the will of the people.
- 4. To help us cover the cost of mailing and distribution of this statement and other literature, we ask you to send a \$1.00 contribution to the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania.

These statements are available in quantity from the Nationality Committee.

Order as meny as you need for distribution in your neighborhood.

ADDRESS

 NATIONALITY COMMITTEE P. O. BOX 10781 PITTSBURGH 3, PA
I agree with the above statement of the Nationality Committee of Western Page
I donate \$1.00 to the Nationality Committee of Western Penna to further its efforts to defeat McCarthyism in Pennsylvania.
Please send me copies of the above statement. hail them to:
NAME e

Issued as a public service to the people of Penna. by the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania.

Statement Presented to the Democratic Party Platform Committee on Behalf of the Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania

P. O. Box 10781, Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

August 16, 1954.

The Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania, in the interest of advancing the welfare of labor and the people generally, feels that the defeat of McCarthyism in the coming elections is of paramount importance. We feel that the Democratic Party can best rally the people for victory in November by advancing and campaigning for a prolabor peoples' program. The Nationality Committee therefore proposes for your consideration the following:

### Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act

1. This Act negates the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, placing not only 14,000,000 Americans of foreign birth, but all nationality people under the

police-state provisions of the Act.

- 2. This Act deprives 3,000,000 noncitizens of all democratic rights, subjecting them to arrest without a warrant and denial of bail. It provides for deportation for exercising freedom of speech or belief, for finger-printing and registration. requiring all noncitizens to carry at all times their Alien Registration Card. The Walter-McCarran Act seeks to establish as a part of American life the hated Nazi principles of setting apart one section of the population as a scapegoat.
- 3. The provisions for denaturalization under this Act are completely unprecedented in the history of our country, containing serious threats to the rights of naturalized American citizens and thereby the rights of native-born citizens as well. For the first time in our history naturalized Americans are threatened with loss of citizenship for reasons other than "fraud" or "illegal procurement." The Walter-McCarray Act establishes second-class citizenship for the nationality people.
- 4. The Walter-McCarran Act is racist in character, asserting in effect that immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are not as desirable as those from northern Europe.

To rally support of all nationality people, the Democratic Party must make repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act one of the major planks of its program.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act

People of every national origin, concentrated in the main in industries such as steel, coal, etc., have also felt the effects of the union-busting Taft-Hartley The weakening of unions through intimidation, injunctions, etc., through this Act makes it imperative that the law be repealed, and that the Wagner Act becomes again the basis for labor relations.

### Special Session of Legislature

The nationality groups are especially hard hit by "creeping Hooverism," with unemployment in mill towns, coal fields and other communities mounting steadily. The Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania urges the Democratic Party go on record for a special session of the State Legislature, to consider the

1. Public-works projects in areas where private industry is unable to provide

jobs.

2. Revision of the unemployment compensation law to provide for increased benefits.

3. A State FEPC with strong enforcement provisions.

We feel that a program along the lines of these proposals will bring out the "stay home vote," those voters who can be decisive in turning the Republican Administration out of office in November. Only a fighting program, which offers the people some hope for the future, can turn their apathy, as demonstrated by the light turnout in the primaries, into active support.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH RUDIAK, Chairman, JOSEPH MANKIN, Secretary, Nationality Committee of Western Pennsylvania.

### **Ехнівіт** . No. 269

### STATEMENT OF THE NATIONALITY COMMITTEE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

### ON THE CASE OF ALLAN D. MONEIL

The attempt by the Immigration Department to deport Allan McNeil, District Representative for the United Electrical Workers, is a threat to the trade union movement and both foreign born and native American people of this district.

We, of the Nationality Committee, wholeheartedly support Mr. McNeil's refusal to sign the vicious anti-labor, un-democratic statement provided by the Walter-McCarran Act. This statement sets up the Immigration Department as the sole judge of which organizations he can participate in and the individuals with whom he can associate; it also requires anyone who signs it to become a stoolpigeon.

Allan McNeil faces this frameup because he has devoted his life to the fight for democracy, not only in our own country but also in Spain where he risked his life to fight for the democratically elected government against Franco, Hitler and Mussolini.

The use of the Walter-McCarran Act against Allan McNeil is an attempt of the McCarthy, McCarran forces to intimidate and gng the foreign-born population of Western Pennsylvania. A great number of foreign-born people have already been harrassed by letters from the Immigration Department and visits from their agents. In their eagerness to put into effect the Walter-McCarran Act, they have already caused the deaths of Michael Dudash and Constantine Dupeshka, hard working respected citizens of their communities. This attack means the forced separation of families, the weakening of the nationality organizations, and above all a blow at the trade union movement.

We call on all nationality organizations, trade unions and other organizations to support Allan McNeil by doing the following:

- Write Charles Garfinkel, Officer in Charge of the Immigration Department of Western Pennsylvania, 707 Federal Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., demanding an end to this frameup.
- Contact other organizations and individuals in your community to speak out against the persecution of Allan McNeil.
- Contribute financially to the Nationality Committee of Western
  Pennsylvania to help carry on the fight for Allan McNeil and other
  local victims of this un-American law. Send contributions to:

The Nationality Committee 6328 Forbes Street Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

Fraternally yours,

J. Mankin

STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN, WRETTEN, DEMONSYLVANIA CHAPPER.

Today in Western Pennsylvania, over twenty-five people are facing deportation and denaturalization as a result of the Neticnal Immigration Act of 1952 which is more widely known as the Walter McCarran Act.

We are aware that today this Committee will deal with many questions affecting the lives of the peoplo. However, we request that special consideration be given to the repeal of the Walter-McGarran Act. In the words of Atterney General Brownell, these twenty-five are just a beginning -- 12,000 deportations and 10,000 donaturalizations is the premise of the Department of Justice to the foreign bern in this country.

In addition to deportation and denaturalization provisions, the Walter-MoCarron Law ereates legal fiffells for all foreign born by designating the simplest of violations as crimes. The distinctory defines "crimes" as "many outrage or great wrong. Failure to report current address during the menth of Jenuary is a crime. Failure to report a change of address is a crime. Failure to report a change of address is a crime. Failure to report a change of address is a crime. Failure to report a change of address an "outrage or great wrong?" An outrage against when? A great wrong to whem? No one is hurt, no one is hermed by the non-oitizens failure to have an alien registration cord on his person. But it is designated as a crime, and these crimes are traps set by the Justice Department to ensanger non-oitizens in court proceedings and frame-upes.

The Walter McCarran Act, with its deportations, denaturalizations, fines and imprisonments, has created a special intense McCarthytte atmosphere for the farcign born. It has created a fear in the foreign born community. Many of the foreign born are affected to participate in their trade unions or even to exercise their democratic right to perticipate actively in election compaigns. This fear is based upon the proceedings which have already begun against active trade unionists and others who built the industries of this state.

Charlos Soldo, now 65, is a rotired coal minor. Big Charley, as he is known throughout the coal mining community, has always been an active rank and file trade unionist. He has six sons; two faught in World War II and two are vetorans of the Korean War. Charloy Soldo who has given all of his energy to producing coal and whose sons have faught in wars for this country new faces the prospect of being term from his family and deported to a land which he left when he was little more than a child,

Another exemple from Western Pennsylvania is the case of Anno and Stove Downich, naturalized citizens, who now face denaturalization proceedings. They came to this country from Canada as a young married couple to build a new life for themselves. Both are of Croe time beokground and were intersely interested in the struggles of others of their nationality who had come to this country and were facing the difficult problems of adjustments. Thus, they were very active in their national fraternal ergenizations, Now, under the Walter-Mocarran Act.

they face loss of citizenship. This is of significance not only to the Devuniehos but to all naturalized citizens. If citizenship can be taken away from the Devuniehos, is any naturalized citizen safe? In effect, the sweeping donaturalization provisions of the Waiter-McGarran Act places on the naturalized citizens forever the fear that if the efficials do not like his politics or his participation in his trade union, his citizenship can be taken away. In effect, it states that the foreign bern can never became full fledged citizens but must be placed in the category of second-class citizens.

There a re many reasons why the Pennsylvania State Democratic Party must include the repeal of the Walter-McCarren Act in their platform. Its repeal is necessary in order to restree and repair the democratic way of life which has been soriously imperilled by this form of McCarthyite logislation. Secondly, if the foreign bern are to participate in this clottien campaign, they will only be rellied to do so by a political Party which is actively protecting their rights as well as the rights of all of the American people. Cortainly, the wide-spread movement regiment this Act which includes the najor trade unions and nationality organizations shows the determinations of the people for repeal of this Act.

We therefore urgo that the Domecratic Party make the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act one of its main campaign ploages and that it work to replace this Act with a fair and domecratic Immigration and Naturalization Law.

Respectfully submitted,

Evelyn Abelson, Secretery

6328 Forbes St. Pittsburgh 17, Pa. Ехнівіт No. 271А

THE

## SLAVIC AMERICAN

SAL

Slavic

**Americans** 

In The

FIGHT

FOR PEACE

And

DEMOCRACY



Second 4th American Man Congress Lelition

Summer - 1948

### EXHIBIT No. 271B

### COMMENTS FROM OUR READERS

Dem Editor:

We have celebrated a special event in Western Pennsylvania which we leef merits some attention, Joseph Rudiak our ASC president accently honeymooned at the Progressive Party convention with his wide the loriner Regima Bakowski of Pritsburgh. They were married the day before the convention opened and left for Philadelphia to begin not only their new file together, but to pun with thousands of progressive Americans in forming a new political party.

Mr. Rudiak, Jorine COO railroad workers staff representative, is viry active in both the Pennsylvania Progressive Porty and the American Slay Congress. Mrs. Rudiak, Jorner member of the AFL Hotel & Reseautant Workers Union, is as enthusiasm as her husband, and they are an important factor in the working lass district of Puts buigh where new PP headquarters have just opened.

No plant gate meeting in Western Pa as complete without for Rudiak, whether it be for railroad workers, as ecl workers or aliminum workers. His well worn automobile always sports grant speaking horns and the back sear is always loaded with news pariets, Italiets and posites.

Joe and Regina know their future life is completely fied to the building of this new political lorce in our country, and Joe with his calin, easy going nature and quiet reserve of strength, with his wife at his side, gives progressive people throughout. West

ern Pa, inspiration and a determination that the people will win?

We givet them and wish them all the happiness and health that should be theirs.

George Wichinich, Executive Secretary For the Executive Bourd Western Pa. 480

We thank Zapedmean, Pittsburgh Croatian weekly, for its encouraging editorial, part of which we quote

"Recently there came into being a beautifully illustrated publication, Jin Stavic Americas, which every consecutions person will welcome. For some time we have needed such a magazine, not only for ourselves but for the American public

"Americans of Slav descent number to to 15 million, and though we speak the English language, we need a strong spiritual link among us. A magazine like this has a special assignment to give Slavic Americans recognition as a constructive and loval national group. The Styric Americas must serve this purpose.

"A magazine systed in such high lashion can compete with any other publication in America. Therefore, it is not sufficient to have only Slavic subscribers . . . we must spread its circulation throughout the country. Every individual should work for its success, so that other Americans may know us, and on that basis, judge us."

"This writer has arranged for five subscriptions to this magazine, and many prominent people in Pittsburgh have been made cognizant of its presence in the literary world, Our brothers in other party of the country are also working through the Slavic American press to present this publication to the general public.

We believe that COA contact manners and additional should work at this manner who hantfully leels that America should know as as we me that Vuernershould hands rather away of the fact that Americans of Stava description of the contact manners around them to turn and discretized some and others of the means working particles.

to meet a none them to our metalline and securities so maste and orders of the measurements working power. In the past to we can draing the post we period, the powerful Ameto in pares has held less mad propositioned against the Stone Americans of common the transitions of committee to which we would be the metalline of the war against the transition of whom the them independently the war against the first and training the war against deading of the war against the stone of the content this cition one statement and we find the Stone American will do thus task states shall:

1. M. K. . .

I stend to you my space complinents on the line pourial that the American Stry Congress publishes every quarter. It is indeed one of the best pourials I have read at treaty months.

It was with pleasure that I read Capt. Witching best article in the I flerout of (147). This copy was given to me by a friend past a few disease ago. I am in complete aggrement with his views. Laura vertican 4. World War, II for 31 years in the I SNR, in the Pache area. Please send into compliments to Capt, Witchingh for his line retrol.

Could fack and any God be with you and your still

Very sincerely voins,  $\begin{array}{c} \text{Joseph A. Prachau} \\ Bec., \forall n \mid III \end{array}$ 

Den Lile .

I must congritulate you on the current issue of I'm Staye Astrotext The spirit it breathes is to be loved and cherished by all men of good will

Your Editorial on Wallace fills one with delight keep in up. We need more progressive voices crying in the dreary wilderness of reaction.

Except for the tenses, Lonis Adamies article might well be pages torn from an objective and authoritative history of A.D. 2000

More success to you

Sincerely, H. P. McDonald Molah, Ha Ехнівіт №0, 272

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh 19, Permsylvania November 29, 1956

Richard Arens, Esq.
House Committee on Un-American Activities
Old House of Representatives Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We were recently advised by Lt. Arthur Baker of the Pittsburgh Police Department that he had read a newspaper article concerning hearings by a sub-committee at Youngstown, Ohio, wherein certain people questioned claimed that records pertinent to the inquiry were lost as a result of a fire at the Forbes Building in Pittsburgh, Penna.

Lt. Baker states that he was on duty at the fire and saw Steve Nelson removing the records from the building at the time of the fire. He stated further that information concerning this was turned over to Assistant Superintendent of Police Lawrence Maloney.

This information is transmitted to you for such use as you may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours

D. MALCOLM ANDERSON United States Attorney

By: Hubert I. Teitelbaum
First Assistant

### War Bulletin

### Arms and the Men: Poland and the Western Front: A Military Expert Analyzes Battle Lines in Europe

A COMPARISON of the strength of the combatants in the European arena must include manpower, preparedness in material, morale, strategic position and line. The manpower of the British, French, Polish forces roughly approximates that of the Germans: about six million men in the field on each side with a slight advantage for the Allies. Undoubtedly the Germans are better prepared from the point of material. Their whole program has been centered on the development of their army. The advantage of morale among the population must lie with the Allies. Hitler's conquered nationalities at this time portend a grave danger for German inner unity. But even this factor will not be of decisive importance unless the Nazis suffer military defeats.

Hints that are emanating from British and French quarters regarding internal dissension in Germany should be cautiously accepted. The revolutionary forces within Germany will be active. But no one should be prematurely persuaded of immediate disintegration.

On the other hand, the vacillating tactics of Chamberlain and Daladier must have confused many workers in France and Britain. This would tend to weaken morale in both these countries. Popular confidence in government leadership has had to be bolstered by the inclusion of new members in the cabinets. The Poles are fighting for national independence. Although their large army is among the weakest, materially and technically, in Europe, they will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves.

Strategically Germany is blockaded by sea. Except for some of her ocean-going submarines, the bulk of her small naval forces are doomed to lie in their ports, targets for the Allies' aviation. On land, however, the situation is advantageous for Germany. The Limes Line is probably as strong as the Maginot Line in France. Even in a normal position military commanders estimate that the attacker requires a three-to-one preponderance of forces. On the Limes Line the British and French will in all probability require a considerable preponderance of forces. Hitler has without doubt about a million in the Limes front. Flanking attacks may be partially successful and partial infiltration may be made but the Limes defenses are organized to thirty miles in depth and can hold out for an indefinite period.

The time element here is of vital importance for Poland. Unless considerable German forces can be drawn to the west, Poland is doomed. The Allies' strategy should at once base itself upon this necessity. Hitler has met with considerable resistance. But his rate of advance has been rapid nevertheless. Barring certain episodes (for example, d'Esperey's advance in the Balkans during the First World War, the advance of the Red Army on Warsaw in 1920) it would appear that the Nazi forces have reached their objective on schedule. Should Hitler's forces occupy Poland within a few months he will undoubtedly be ready to discuss the terms of peace with the Allies. He will already have obtained what he wants. Italy's de facto neutrality should be suspect at this time. Huge supplies cannot reach Germany from anywhere but Italy, Hungary, and Rumania. From the Soviet Union Germany can receive only a very insignificant amount of supplies under the new trade agreement [See page 13] while Poland, on the other hand, is in a position to use the USSR as its chief external source of raw and war materials. Voroshilov indicated clearly that the Soviets are quite willing to sell to the Poles.

Air bombardment without correlation with ground troops cannot win a war. Germany knows this, hence she has concentrated her air attack upon Poland in conjunction with her troop movements. Britain and France may seriously disturb the German people by air attacks, but they will not defeat Hitler that way. And as long as Italy, Hungary, and Rumania sell him materials which they themselves can import, possibilities of starving him out are lessened. His strategic position is strong although it-centains within itself the seed of ultimate defeat. In the meanwhile a few German long-range submarines can make British shipping uncomfortable. Submarine bases no doubt already exist along the Spanish coast, the Canary Islands, Rio del Oro, and in South America.

In one respect Hitler's tactics for the whole phase of the war are questionable and are probably responsible for the fact that his motorized divisions have not made more rapid progress. The advance of the German army was too widely dispersed in its initial phases. In other words, Hitler's General Staff disregarded the Blitzkrieg for the much more conservative plan of feeling out the weak spots on a wide front. Had Hitler centered very powerful columns on three points-for example, Pomerania, Upper Silesia, and Slovakia-and driven forward on concentric lines toward Lodg, his progress would have been much more rapid. In all probability he would have cut off and surrounded large bodies of the Polish army which could hardly have outdistanced his motorized columns. The main objective of the East Prussian drive with aid from Pomerania could have been the Corridor. This failure may cost him dearly in the time factor. It will undoubtedly cost him a great deal more in material and casualties.

MAJOR ALLEN JOHNSON.



Front Line Trenches was Wedid May 15, 1937

Dear Phil Bord — Greetings from the borgs! There are now 2000 of wo limericans in the trenches. We've come a long way since you were with the Dattalion. For the past two worths the abraham Linevelw Bortalion has shown the foscists that when our tops say "No Pesaran they were "Nostroo Pesarmoo" — yes, we shall plas!

Organization of "Friends of the Obraham Smicolu Ballalion,"

b help the bays in the transles. Thats swell! You know what its like here - constant aerial and artillary lombardments - the nerve-racking waiting to "go ord" the
nervous tension between fighting - without aignettes without shoulted, without reading material with news
from home. The new need blanker - shows - first
will kits - nocks - . . . .

wen to receive support i our friends back-home to the know that they are not alone in the fight against the fosciet which. We'll do our job on this side — don't let us down on your side!!

Salute!
Comm. Robert Merriman
Comm. Allan Johnson
Copt. Jim Kally
La Ohren Law
Capt. Martin Hounhan
Capt. Shoard C. Flaharty
and the Boys"

MINNESS - Library

EXHIBIT No. 276A

## DEFEND LABOR! DEFEND UE! DEFEND MC NEIL!

The growing attack upon the entire labor movement has made many of us aware that the bosses who tried to stop the organization of the mass production industries have not given up the idea of doing away with unions entirely. The bitter fights by the miners, the steelworkers, many AFL unions and UE for wages, hours and working conditions during the past months were evidence of the plans to destroy labor. At a time when labor needed unity as never before, there were labor leaders helping the bosses by advocating and inciting raids and union busting.

Certain unions were picked to be guinea pigs by the government agencies under the Taft-Hartley Act, the Smith Act and the McCarran-Walters Act. Threats were made to de-certify CIO and independent unions; fines were levied against the Mine workers and the Longshore unions; individual leaders and members of the Packinghouse-CIO, Woodworkers-CIO, Steel-CIO, Auto-CIO as well as independent unions like American Communications, Fur, Office and Public Workers, Mine, Mill and UE were by one means or another smeared, red baited and harrassed.

Recent threats of the National Labor Relations Board to de-vertify UE and other Unions, although all were in compliance with Taft-Hartley, clearly indicates the beginning of a new technique for destroying labor unions wholesale. The fishing expeditions by U.S. Attorneys and grand juries supposedly investigating the truth of non-Communist affidavits is another sample of the attempt to disrupt unions. We ask you to tear out the slip on the back page addressed to Chairman Paul Herzog of the National Labor Relations Board. Sign it and mail it to him. The action of the Federal Courts in permanently stopping the NLRB's game must get your support. Regardless of your union affiliation, we urge you to join us in this defense of UE and your own union!

### EXHIBIT No. 276B

EDITORIAL. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette December 8. 1952.

. . . . .

'The men who wrote the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigilantes the right to harry and assault those who gather to espouse unpopular causes......

'The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic, and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights.'

### STOP THE ATTACKERS

The giant steel, electrical, auto and coal trusts have but one objective in mind: that is to smash the American labor movement and substitute company unionism. Company instigated strikes, scab herding use of police to smash picket lines, Taft-Hartley injunctions and fines, all failed and the labor movement remained strong. Union strength resulted in higher wages and better working conditions.

Then the giant corporations, using their stooges within the labor unions, split the labor movement. Although they achieved some success by this, big business still did not bust the labor movement.

Their attack then turned on individual leaders of a few of the most militant unions with cries of 'reds' 'subversives' 'enemy agents'. They hoped to turn the members of these unions away from their struggle for wages and working conditions. Again, the trusts failed.

In their drive for super profits and toward fascism and war, the giant corporations established themselves in all key posts of government. So it is now that government agencies are the tools big business now uses. The list of union members attacked grows daily. No unions are missed: Kerley Larsen, Woodworkers-CIO; Bill Sentner, UE; Valentino, Packinghouse-CIO; Matles, UE; Travis, Mine, Mill; Emspak, UE; Bridges, ILWU; Tom Quinn, UE and many others from many unions are attacked.

### EXHIBIT No. 276C

### McNEIL OF UE

The record of UE in our District as a fighting militant union is known and hated by the corporations. The struggle for labor unity and solidarity in the Pittsburgh area has found UE in the forefront. Every struggle of miners and steel workers has been actively supported by UE in terms of food, money and help. Closely identified with all these activities has been Allan McNeil, UE District Representative.

McNeil has been the chief negotiator for dozens of UE local unions in Western Pennsylvania for the past ten years. His record of service to the labor movement is an outstanding one. Earlier as an organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, he brought the message of unionism to metal miners in Birmingham Ala., and in states all over this country. He was a fighter against Franco fascism in Spain along with 3500 other Americans, the majority of whom gave their lives for democracy in that fight.

The bosses drive against militant labor leaders became specific for McNeil. In a company which had long been troublesome, the threat was made a year ago that the UE local in the plant would get an 'unpleasant surprise' in the next negotiations. The beginning of those negotiations, October 15, 1952, was the date of McNeil's arrest as an 'alien'. All the companies UE deals with and with whom McNeil normally negotiated applauded.

Allan McNeil was born in Mankato, Minnesota on October 25, 1903. He did spend time abroad as a child with his family. He did serve in the United States Army for over ten years with a splendid record. He did organize and negotiate contracts in many states. It is because of this splendid record that Brother McNeil is added to the list of those labor leaders under attack by the big business 'government agencies'.

These desperate attacks of the corporations on the labor movement will fail as the entire labor movement with unity as their banner will rise up to resist.

Add your voice to the swelling protest by filling out the form printed below urging this latest attack on the labor movement through Allan McNeil be stopped.

As an individual trade unionist or with the support of your local union, we urge you to contribute for legal fees and other expenses to the defense of Allan McNeil. Send your contribution to the Committee to

### EXHIBIT No. 276D

Defend Allan McNeil, 1030 North Avenue, Pittsburgh 21, Pa. Please send copies of letters or resolutions to this address. May we urge vour immediate action on both protests and funds.

Issued by: DISTRICT SIX COMMITTE TO DEFEND ALLAN D. MCNEIL Al Fetter, Pres. UE Local 622 Ellwood Hairston, Pres. UE Local 623 George Gibbs, Pres. UE Local 601-Nuttall Robert Brownell U.S. Attorney General Washington, D.C. I protest the attack upon Allan D. McNeil of Pittsburgh by the Immigration Authorities. I consider this an attack upon those who fought fascism and who today fight for clean, militant unionism. I request that you instruct the Immigration Department to cease molesting and harrassing McNeil. NAME \_\_\_\_ ADRESS ..... Paul Herzog, Chairman National Labor Relations Board Washington 2, D.C. I urge you to immediately stop action to force upon unions special compliance provisions beyond the Taft-Hartley Act requirements. Since UE has already complied, the Board's action is illegal and can only be interpreted as union busting.

ADDRESS

### Ехнівіт No. 277А

'This refusal to testify (to Congressional Committees) must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition, and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the Constitution. If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for Estates

# THE WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT

An Indictment

and and The Answer

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Albert Binstein

the label 'Red' on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native

Indiscriminate pinning of

issued by: District Council Six Defense Committee

entered in the Congressional

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Record by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D-W.Va.) May 25,1953.

Army Orientation Pact Sheet #6u

Varch 24, 1945

as well as foreign fascists.'

United Electrical, Radio and (UE)
Machine Workers of America (UE)
1030 North Avenue Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

83

40 MILLION PEOPLE

seems alarmed, confused, and intolerant. The reasons are manifold. One important cause is a growing tendency in the interests of security to take short cuts, to disregard the fights of the individual, to ance, and to adopt more and nore the tactics of the world forces we oppose. These practices and attitudes may go innoticed here; but they make headlines in Asia. They are a more powerful indeed than any radio broadcast. They have helped lose for America the leadership which we had at the 'America, seen from abroad, sponsor the cause of intolerpowerful Voice of America, program we can produce for commanding position of moral end of World War II.'

### EXHIBIT No. 277B

### What People Are Saying

'It may be doubted that the framers of the Constitution intended to create two classes of citizens, one free and independent, one haltered with a lifetime string tied to its status.

Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge

"I am quite shocked and surprised in seeing Hitler's principles retained in our immigration legislation, particularly after we have fought a war to eradicate his ideas.'

Rev. Joseph J. Lamb, Director, Diocesian Bureau of Social Service,
Providence, R.I.

'The present day unrelenting search for scapegoats has led to desecration of justice. Guilt without due process of law has in many instances not only caused hardship, but complete assassination of character.'

Ninnesota Presbyterian Synod

'Congress operates on the principle of perpetual jeopardy. No matter how often a man may have been investigated and cleared by its committees...he can always be hauled up before some other committee and compelled to go through it all over again. Anyone who expects a fair investigation from any of these three chairman (McCarthy, Jenner and Velde) is living in a dream world...What we can expect is a parade of discharged employees, divorced wives, people who didn't get the job--all backed up, of course, by the professional former Communists.'

Elmer Davis, radio commentator

'The men who wrote the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigilantes the right to harry and assault those who gather to espouse unpopular causes...

'The real explanation of this threat to American traditions of freedom is in the ruthless exploitation of the Communist scare by politicians who know that fear is a potent force...

'The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic, and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights.'

Pittsburgh Post Gazette (excerpts from editorial)

'(The Walter-McCarran Law) rests upon an attitude of hostility and distrust against

President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization

### EXHIBIT No. 277C

### They Threaten 40 Million People

The Walter-McCarran Act has only just begun to function and already U. S. Attorney General Brownell brags that hundreds of thousands are being made ready for concentration camps. But even he does not tell the whole story. Actually this vicious law threatens 40,000,000 native and foreign born Americans. Thousands of resident aliens are in the first line of fire; hundreds of them have already been arrested and persecuted. Hundreds of thousands of naturalized citizens are next in line; hundreds of these naturalized Americans have already been investigated and threatened with loss of citizenship. Millions of nativeborn children of the aliens and the naturalized citizens are also affected by these procedures. Nor are native citizen Americans immune from frameups. Thousands of native-born citizens who may have trouble proving their birth dates and places, because it has only been in recent years that adequate records were kept, are also threatened.

As pointed out in the Army's Orientation Fact Sheet 64, dated March 24, 1945, "They (the fascists) maintain themselves in power by use of force combined with propaganda based on primitive ideas of 'blood' and 'race,' by skillful manipulation of fear and hate, and by false promises of security." Yes indeed, the Walter-McCarran Act does precisely that. "By use of force" it speeds along the "skillful use of fear and hate" and develops the "propaganda based on primitive ideas of 'blood and race." This is the sort of thing the Army warned soldiers of during the Second World War and yet today, 8 years later, we find it an abhorrent part of the law of the land.

Have you forgotten-

Charlie Doyle of the Rubber Workers-CIO is being deported?

Gonzalez of the Packinghouse Workers-ClO died the day after being forcibly deported to Tampico, Mexico?

Harry Bridges of the ILWU?

Weinstock of the Fur and Leather Workers or Karley Larsen of the Woodworkers-CIO or Matles and Lustig and Sentner of UE? Or have you forgotten the deportation of Ferdinand Smith of the NMU-CIO? Or that of Harisiades of the Restaurant Workers-AFL? Or the attack upon Hugh Bryson of the Marine Cooks and Stewards? Or the deportation proceedings upon Stanley Novak of the Auto Workers-CIO? Or don't we know about Joe Dumas of the Mine Workers in Charleston, W. Va. or Vince Kamenevich of the Steelworkers-CIO, Pittsburgh or Leon Callow of the Steelworkers-CIO in Niles, Ohio? All of these have had "force" used against them in arrests and jailing. All of them are good trade unionists. Nor should we forget the "force" used against Mine Workers in Clearfield, Pa., or in West Virginia recently. Nor can we lay aside the constant attacks upon our Negro brothers which have never stopped. It is all a part of this picture.

### WHAT DO THEY WANT WITH MC NEIL?

Allan McNeil is the District Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. He was also one of the leaders of the American XVth Brigade in Spain where he fought against fascism. After these many years, the Immigration Service, using the vicious Walter-McCarran Act, suddenly charged McNeil with being an alien and a Communist. Now McNeil was born in Mankato, Minnesota, where somewhat ineffective records were kept back in 1903 when McNeil was born. So on the basis of flimsy evidence of a hearsay character by an ex-wife of twenty-seven years prior and the lies of a list of six stoolpigeons. McNeil is suddenly found to be a dangerous alien who must be deported forthwith to Scotland. But since he has proof that he was not born in Scotland, the problem arises; was McNeil born? What are they to do with him? Or is the object just to seize people like McNeil, who are trade-union leaders and long-time anti-Fascists, and hold them in jail or concentration camps?

Once again we refer to the Army's Orientation Fact Sheet to set us straight. It says, "If we permit discrimination, prejudice or hate to rob anyone of his democratic rights, our own freedom and all democracy is threatened. In other words if the things that are being done and are threatened by the Walter-McCarran Act are not stopped forthwith, every American, native and foreign born, regardless of sex, race, color, creed, or political belief has already lost his

freedom, too.

### Ехният Хо. 277D

Is it not enough that trade unionists are persecuted? Or do we have to wait until some more Mike Dudashs die from persecution? Or some more Constantine Dupeshkas commit suicide after being hounded? Or do we think that some unions will be attacked and others left alone? If we do think these things, we need to stop and look around us. Members and leaders, Negro and white, native and foreign born are under attack in every union.

### WHAT SHOULD THE UNIONS DO?

The first step in beating off all vicious laws is trade-union unity. To fight well, we must be united. We have only one opponent—that is the boss. Nor does it make much difference when the boss puts aside his suit jacket and puts on the striped pants and the swallowtails of a diplomat—be still is the boss. Charlie Wilson of General Motors did not stop being a boss when he 'sold' his stock in GM and became head of the Eisenhower Administration's Defense Department; he did not stop thinking in terms of what he could squeeze from the workers. Why should we expect these bosses in striped pants and swallow-tail coats to stop frameups against labor? Why shouldn't we expect them to continue stuffing Taft-Hartley, Walter-McCarran, Smith Act, McCarran Act, Rhodes-Goldwater Bill viciousness down our throats? If we let them.

The only way to stop all this—is unite. The only way to defeat and wipe out these vicious laws—is unite. The only way to defend union members and leaders under attack—is unite. Talk comes cheap from guys who are not yet attacked. The proof of whether they understand how dangerous the situation is for themselves is whether they unite to beat off these attacks. Nor will redbaiting other unionists help. For that is the dirty job the stoolpigeons of McCarran and McCarthy, Jenner and Velde do. No decent trade unionist can allow himself to join in that kind of game. To do so strengthens McCarthyism. It makes the Walter-McCarran Act stronger so that it can hurt all trade unionists even more. Can we beat them? Sure we can. Harry Bridges just did. But after 14 years of attack, it took the united support of his own union plus the support of 90 percent of West Coast labor.

These are the facts of life. What we need is unity to chauge the situation, to defeat Walter-McCarran, Taft-Hartley, Smith Act, to stop the persecution and arrest of decent people. We should ask these bloodhounds of the Justice Department why they don't arrest a few Nazis, Fascists, Klu Kluxers. We should ask them why they don't make the bosses who are so strong for Taft-Hartley toe the line on union busting and scab herding.

### WHAT CAN WE DO?

Every trade unionist should actively talk over these questions with his buddies. Every trade unionist should demand that his local and his international union take a stand against these vicious laws.

Every trade unionist should come to the support of any other union or trade unionist under attack as a result of these laws.

Every trade unionist should himself raise within his local a protest against the frameup against Allan McNeil.

### BEWARE OF ALL STOOLPIGEONS

In the case of Allan McNeil, the following stoolpigeons were produced against him in an immigration hearing.

Paul Crouch, professional anti-Communist, renegade, and professional stoolie—Washington, D. C.

Harry Allan Sherman, attorney, professional anti-Communist and stoolie—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert Gladnick, ILGWU-AFL organizer, and professional stoolie—Cleveland, Ohio

Robert Harris, deserter from Spain, professional stoolie for American Legion—Indianapolis, Ind.

John Butler, Klu Kluxer, expelled from Mine, Mill, stoolie—Birmingham, Ala.

Richard McClellan, IUE-CIO organizer and professional stoolie—Erie, Pa.

EXHIBIT No. 278



### VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 3-5057

June 2, 1954

Dear Allan:

Well, the encampment and Commemoration are over. What stood out for both was the larger number of our guys who turned out for both. More than we have seen at one time together since I've been in the office. Even more than participated in the fight around Steve.

And the guys really pitched in. Not only ideas - and good ones - but agreement to particppate actively in our activities. "ill try to give you a picture of the convention in the next Volunteer.

The point you make of giving more of what the finks say and analysis of why they soured - or to put it another way to give more ammunition to our own guys concerning what is happening in wash. - is well made. Made at the encampment as well and we'll try to do it in the next report on what is happening in the hearings.

Gladnick already appeared on the scene last week and was the last witness before the recess till June 7th. "e used some of the material he had testified too at your hearing and have only now - a little late - become aware that there may be some trouble on that since it seems you are not supposed to use material from immigration hearings someone told us. "e are checking further - but am aftaid the milk has been spilt since Milt(who won the right to cross-examine) indicated the material was from those hearings. "ill let you know if anything develops on this here - but fear it may be used against your attorney in Pitts. Let me know if anything develops.

So far, every stoolie down there has tied your name into the picture. Harvey, Mickenberg and Gladnick have you on a commission on the 5th floor with Fred Prown and Paul Grosby and some others which okays recruits for Spain. They have you as second in command to Parris in short order dill in a downtown hall - and then place you at the front in Jarama. Interesting that with all the ground they have to cover - they do not single you out for special attention - that is, no more than others. Thought sure that Gladnick would do so - but no. Ed Palega or Horan - has you at the training camp in Tarrazona.

But you'll get more on this in the next Vol. also - I hope. "e've got so much ground to cover and so much to do that the pace is truly hectic around here.

### Ехнівіт No. 278 —Con.

The open air Commemoration with Howard Fast drew a fair crowd - made page 2 of the Edyn. Eagle with a good picture of Fast, the Drigade banner and the signs against the McCarran "ct. Hade page one of the Daily - which doesn't hurt - and we'll play the publicity of Fast plus the VALB for all its worth abroad.

Head a part of your message to the guys. The spritit was truly wonderful - and more the participation not only in discussion but the volunteering to do work. Will make many more things possible - if we don't run out of gas via the money aspects of the campaign which is the major danger at the moment with plans to collect dough - but it better happen fast.

"hat the heck are you doing for a living? Don't know if it will help any - but they just broke through in N.Y. with some kind of legal hokus-pokus whereby relix and the others do not have to report to filis Island or Imm. authorities at all for the tie being. Know your case differs in many aspects from theirs but it might be worth a letter to far let at the Comm. for Prot. of Foreign Born to see if there is an angle in this for you.

Is there still any hope for action on the part of Matles? Even in the future? Is that working? Any immediate prospects? how is Nancy doing?

Am answering Lou today and it was certainly good hearing from him. Give our best to everybody - and my best to tuth. Write soon.

Salud,

Woe Fishman

PS Any developments on the "Salt of Earth" deal you wrote about?

### EXHIBIT No. 279

### FACT SHEET ON LINCOLN BRIGADE VETERANS UNDER ATTACK

JOHN GATES: Brigade Commissar of the XV Brigade. Served two years in the American Army in World War II. Editor of the Daily Worker and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party U.S.A.

ROBERT THOMPSON: Commander of the Mackenzie-Papineau battalion in Spain. Severly wounded in action. Won Distinguished Service Cross (second highest military decoration) for outstanding hereism. Member of the National Committee of Communist Party of U.S.A.

June. 1948 Indicted with 10 others under the Smith Act.

April, 1949 Tried and convicted. Sentenced to five years in jail.

Decision upheld by Supreme Court

June, 1951 July, 1951 John Gates begins serving flve year sentence. Robert Thomrson becomes a political refugee.

WRITE THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. WASHINGTON D.C. DEMANDING AMNESTY

STEVE NEISON: Lincoln Battalion Commissar. Wounded in Spain. Leading member and chairman of the Western Pennsylvia District of the Communist Party. IRVING WEISSMAN: Wounded in Spain. Won six battle stars in American Army for

action at Anzio, Salerno, Southern France, etc. Organizer of West Virginia Communist Party.

August. 1950 Nelson, Onda and Dolsen indicted under Pennsylvania State Sedition Act. January, 1951 Trial begins.

May, 1951 Nelson severed from trial due to injuries sustained in accident.

August, 1951 First trial ends with conviction of Onda and Dolsen August, 1951 Nelsen, Weissman, Onda, Dolsen, Careathers and Albertson indicted

under Smith Act. December, 1951 Nelson retrial ends in conviction.

July. 1952 Nelson sentenced to 20 years in workhouse, fined \$10,000 and court costs amounting to an additional \$13.000.

November, 1952 Trial of Nelson, Weissman and four others on Smith Act charges begins in Pittsburgh.

February.1953 Steve Nelson released on bail after 232 days in jail pending appeal as result of international protests,
WRITE GOV. JOHN S. FINE - HARRISBURG, PA. DEMANDING APPEAL BE GRANTED

WRITE DIST. ATT'Y. EDWARD C. BOYLE - FEDERAL BLDG. - PITTSBURGH, PA. DEMANDING THAT THE SMITH ACT PERSECUTIONS BE STOPPED.

WRITE PRESIDENT OF U.S. DEMANDING THAT PERSECUTIONS BE HALTED. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Battalion Commissar of Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion. Served in SAUL WELLMAN: para-troops of American Army. Severely wounded in Battle of the Bulge. Leading member of Michigan Communist Party.

September, 1952 Arrested on indictment under the Smith Act.

WRITE PRESIDENT DEMANDING THAT SMITH ACT PERSECUTIONS BE HALTED. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ALAN MCNEIL: Served in the American Army before going to Spain. Served as Major in Spain. Outstanding trade union leader and organizer for the United Electric Workers.

Out on \$5,000 bail on illegal entry charge and threatened with deportation to Scotland.

WRITE MR. GARFINKLE, IMMIGRATION SERVICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA. DEMANDING CHARGES BE DROPPED.

STEVE TANDARIC: Out on \$2,000 bail on illegal entry charge. FRANK BONETTI: Out on \$2,000 bail on McCarran Act charge. WILLY BUSCH: Out on \$1,000 bail on McCarran Act charge.

WIRE AND WRITE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER DEMANDING THAT CHARGES AGAINST THESE MEN BE DROPPED

Ехнівіт No. 280А

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES

# VOUCHER

Appropriation		
O	Address	

I CERTIFF that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

By .....

I centify that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and guantity above specified, performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, re with agreement.

### EXHIBIT No. 280B

4.

6328 Forbes Street Fittsburgh 17, Fa.

June 18, 1954

Dear Evelyn:

I received the attached letter by registered mail today from the Immigration Pervice.

This will make the fourth time hearings have been held on my case. They no longer allow any substantial time element either i note; it is only eight days from June 16, the date of their letter, and June 24, the date they set for re-opening the hearing.

Please note that Yee has received a copy of this letter from the pervice.

hay I suggest that before the hearing a letter along the lines of the attached draft go out to at least the list of the people who previously supported me.

Sincerely,

Allan D. rcweil

### EXHIBIT No. 280C

### DRAFT

My Dear Friends:

A year has passed since my third hearing by the Immigration Service on charges of being a "subversive alien." During those previous hearings a number of informers, amateur and professional, were produced at great expense to the Government to swear under oath that I was a dangerous character, that I had always fought for democracy and trade-union rights, and that I had been born in Scotland, India, Australia. The stoolies used by the Immigration Service were: Paul Crouch of Washington, now under investigation for perjury by the Justice Department: Mrs. Ann Richardson, my exwife of twenty-eight years ago brought to Pittsburgh from Winnipeg, Canada; Gladnick, organizer in Cleveland for the Garment Workers-AFL: John Butler, KKK-er and expelled officer of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers from Birmingham, Ala.; Harris, anti-Communist specialist for the American Legion in Indianapolis, Ind.; Richard McClelland, organizer for the IUE-CIO from Erie, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Mazzei of Pittsburgh and local infamy as peculiar characters of local infamy; and attorney Harry Allan Sherman, notorious in Pittsburgh for his use of red-baiting as a source of milking funds from unions or individuals.

For a year I have had to report by order of Federal Judge Marsh to the Immigration parole officials every Tuesday and Thursday, when even the worst criminals are never required to report more than once a month. This form of harassment has finally cost me my job and made it practically impossible to obtain other employment. At long last a fourth reopening of my case has been set for hearing on June 24, 1954. There can be little doubt that (a) an attempt will be made at this time to button up all the loose holes in the Immigration Service's case to complete the frame, and (b) that we may expect anything at all, including the sudden production of more professional liars to earn another dirty thirty pieces of silver. Nor should we be surprised if an effort is made to use all these falsehoods, prior and present, for the purpose of pursuing my harassment under other McCarthy-like legislation.

You have supported me before. You know my record in the fight for trademion benefits and unity; my constant struggle for liberal and progressive laws is personally known to many; my fight for the rights of the Negro people and all minorities is well known; my opposition to racism, fascism, war, and McCarthyism is a fact. It is because of this record in support of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and democracy that I am again under attack. I ask that you support me again. I ask that you again send protests to the Immigration Service to call off this senseless and vicious attack. Again the expense of this fight have to be borne by me and the Committee supporting me. Will you please contribute generously toward my fight for our freedom, yours and mine?

### EXHIBIT No. 280D

### STATEMENT IN THE MCNEIL CASE

After a lapse of a year, from July 1953, to June 1954, Allan McNeil was suddenly ordered by the Immigration Service to present himself for a fourth hearing on the deportation proceedings against him. At these hearings the Government introduced three documents alleging to be sworn statements taken by a consular officer in India. One was a statement by an alleged aunt, later withdrawn by the Government as obviously weak and full of hearsay; the second was a statement by an officer of the Indian Government to the effect that data in their possession indicated McNeil's birth in India; the third a baptismal certificate.

At this hearing the introduction of these documents were protested. Upon their admission for identification only McNeil's attorney requested and obtained thirty days time in which to file questions to substantiate their genuine character and validity. This questionnaire would have had to be submitted through State Department consular channels.

Suddenly McNeil was recalled to another hearing a week later. At this time the Special Hearing officer completely reversed himself. At his suggestion one document offered by the Government was withdrawn. But no interrogatories of the other two were to be permitted. Motions to subpoen at the records of the US Army, the Immigration Service and any other pertinent material were denied in rapid succession. McNeil was again asked to take the stand under oath to answer some questions. For the same reasons as previously effered, i. e., McNeil did not intend to be used for the purpose of a witch hunt against other people with the alternative of being cited for contempt if he refuses to

answer, McNeil's attorney refused. Despite that the Hearing Officer proceeded to ask questions of McNeil which remainder unanswered.

On July 6 a story appeared in the Pittsburgh papers, stating that the Special Hearing Officer had found McNeil to be deportable as an alien. No such decision had yet reached McNeil or his attorney at the time this story appeared. But even more curious is the haste with which the entire procedure was conducted. The fourth hearing occurred on June 23, the next hearing on June 30, a holiday week-end intervenes yet the decision was handed to the newspapers on July 6. This spectacular speed plus the refusal to investigate the documentation upon which the final procedure was completed raises a strange aroma. Why the sudden and unseemly haste?

### THE REASON FOR THE ATTACK ON MC NEIL

The reason for the original attack upon McNeil is based upon his long record of a struggle for democratic rights both within the ranks of the International Brigade in Spain and within the ranks of the trade-union movement in the United States. One of the curious facts in this entire situation is the non-recognition of McNeil's excellent United States Army record which was never alluded to by the Government at any time. But to the prosecution the main consideration seemed to be that McNeil was an anti-Fascist, he fought against Franco and that he had organized workers in many states of the United States into good unions and had obtained many benefits for them as a result of such struggles.

Can it be possible that the reason for this unseemly haste to imprison or frame McNeil into deportation is in any way related to the deteriorating economic conditions within the United States? Can it be that people with such tenacious records of fighting for democracy and F. D. R.'s "four freedoms" is a menace to those who care nothing for the welfare of the American worker? Can it be that this type of McCarthyite attack is what is intended for every American with the courage to speak up by using the new "Brownell package" of legislation pending before Congress? Do they intend it for you next?

### SOME BACKGROUND IN THE CASE

McNeil was originally arrested on October 15, 1952, immediately prior to a series of important negotiations he and a number of union committees were to begin with companies in Western Pennsylvania. He was released on an unusually high bond of \$5,000. No action was taken until the spring of 1953 at which time a series of three hearings were held. In these hearings a contemptible crew of stoolies appeared for the Government and testified that they all knew McNeil well, that he was a "red," that he had contended according to some that he was born in Scotland, to others that he had been born in India, to others that he had been born in Australia. The facts are that this crew of degenerates were traitors of the Spanish fight against Franco or trade-union pariahs or of the questionable veracity of people like Paul Crouch. A number of them had never spoken to McNeil nor been spoken to by him at any time.

As a result of all this filth and now accepted hearsay and misrepresentation by Government witnesses a red-baiting campaign in some local unions which McNeil represented led to just what the original charge intended—a weakening of the union by raids. That ghastly lies grew out of the original stoolies' testimony is a fact. That all this was done with the purpose of injuring the solidarity of the workers became obvious as the gains they could have made were discarded along with the growth of hysteria created by this McCarthylte villification.

The Government's case was weak. Although McNeil had been promised a decision thirty days after the July, 1953, hearing, no decision was handed down at that time. Instead McNeil was suddenly presented with a purported "parole" bond. In this document he was requested to report to an immigration official all his contacts, who he associated with and all about them; he was further to agree to disassociate himself from anyone he knew or might think were radicals. McNeil refused to sign such a document. He refused to become a stool pigeon for anyone. He was immediately arrested and detained in the Allegheney County jail until a cash bail bond could be posted under a Federal Court order. This order frees McNeil until such time that a final determination is reached in this case. At the same time for a year McNeil has been required to report like the basest criminal every Tuesday and Thursday to the immigration Service.

As a substantial result of all this harassment McNeil has suffered serious personal insult and economic damage. It has resulted in the loss of his employ-

ment, the inability to obtain new employment, hardship and expense in the very fact of frequent reporting downtown and the annoyances of inaccurate and highly colored publicity.

### TRADE UNION BACKGROUND

1940: Assigned to organization of the Iron Ore & Lime Valleys in Birmingham, Alabama, successfully accomplished; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

1942: Assigned to Denver Headquarters of Mine, Mill as Assistant to President and Director of Organization; carried on campaigns all over the United States and Canada. Special events: the strike at Sudbury, Ont., Can., in gold and other metal mines; strike in Bingham Canyon, Utah; struggles in the zinc mines of the Tri-State area, Mo., Kansas & Okla.

1943: Transferred to UE. Assigned as Int. Rep. to New England to conduct organization of Holtzer Cabot, General Elec.; negotiated contracts throughout New England where at that time the minimum labor rate was 50c an hour for

men.

1943-1944: Transferred to New Jersey where I serviced the Westinghouse plant, Trenton, and the large plants in Phillipsburg; led the campaign which

organized Singer Sewing Machine, Elizabeth, successfully.

1944-1945: Transferred as District Representative to Erie and Pittsburgh; CIO assigned me as Director of Political Action Committee-CIO in Western, Pa. We carried the State substantially for FDR. We negotiated contracts in General Elec., Blyley Elec., Erie Resistor, Stackpole Carbon, Speer Carbon and many others; fought campaign in Pittsburgh against Sherman & Church at Equitable Meter which we lost (first anti-UE raid).

1945–1946: Went to California where I got caught in strike situation almost upon arrival in motion-picture industry; worked in studios in story departments of several; when strike broke out I became a leader of the strike com-

mittee and served five jail terms on arrest for strike activity.

1948: Returned to Pittsburgh at request U.E. Assigned as District Rep. Negotiated contracts in Warren, Muncy, Sunbury, Erie, Latrobe, Johnstown, Latrobe, Pittsburgh, for a large number of companies; participated in stopping a number of raids; participated in the IUE raid at East Pittsburgh, lost; participated in strikes at McKinney Mfg., Pgh., Calorizing, Pgh., Westinghouse, Sunbury, Penn Furnace, Warren, etc. Fought for recognition of Negro leadership, for special attention to women's work and leadership, political activity.

### ARMY RECORD

1927: Joined Army in St. Louis, Mo. Transferred to NY and then to Chemical Warfare Service. Schofield Barracks. Hawaii;

1929: In charge of Chemical Warfare Depot in foothills; transferred to Headquarters Hawaiian Dept., Fort Shafter; assigned to G-2 Section on Detached Enlisted Men's List as specialist in maps and survey work;

1931: Returned to US, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., after serious abdominal operation; Chemical Warfare Service; Transferred to First Corps Area Headquarters,

Boston, Mass., with CWS;

1932: Transferred to office of the Senior Instructor, Massachusetts National Guard, State House, Boston, Mass., on Detached Enlisted Men's List as Instructor and Administrator of all training for the Adjutant General, 26th Division, Mass, N. G.; had charge of checking training of all units, participated in making plans for training and maneuvers, participated in staff and other functions of all units from Division down.

1936: Purchased discharge from Army.

### RECORD IN SPAIN

1937: Arrived in Spain as volunteer; was rushed to the Jarama Front to accept responsibility; assigned as Operations Officer and helped to stabilize Brigade after serious February fighting; wounded April; stayed at front until unit

(Brigade) sent to rest billets;

Very ill from wound and hospitalized; sent out of Spain on duty; returned in four weeks to take over command of Tarazona training base for International Brigade; handled thousands of recruits, Spaniards and various Internationals, until fascist breakthrough at Gandesa; wounded again in retreat; actively participated in preparing plans and material for the 5th Army's drive; finally incapacitated from wounds and assigned as wounded commander of camp at Val de Vianya; flown out of Spain November 1938.

### EXHIBIT No. 281 Daily Peoples World, September 23, 1952

# eman

By CARL HIBSCH.

endorsed a

ence of the leaders of the major act for peace now." world powers to negotiate A poll taken of the delegates also showed that those voting were 100 per cent for a conferal Workers here.

ences.

Declared delegate Allen Mc-CLEVELAND, Sept. 22 - A peace resolution, delegates told overwhelming approval of the peace in Korea highlighted the they expect to take in their lo- gotiations and the outlawing of orthright demand for immediate of the various forms of action Korea cease-fire, five-power neatomic and germ warfare.

T. Gojack, president of District rithere is nothing we can do to gram of this union if we fail to Crusade's peace poll," urged John Nell of Pittsburgh Local 623, 3, "or do it any other way-but put into action the splendid pro-"Support the American Peace convention of the United Electri- cals to implement this stand.

Louise O'Connor, of Brooklyn fight for peace." As the convention unanimously cease-fire in Korea now, while peaceful settlement of all differ- Local 475 called for a nationwide the unresolved issues are settled at the conference table.

faced with the threat of war adopted unanimously, urged the when I have yet to meet a single quick ending of the Korean fight working man inside of the shop | -and, the joint meeting of the the poll of delegates sponsored world. Said delegate Arthur Owens of Schenectady Local 301: "I don't understand why we must be or out, who is in favor of war." Sterling Neel, president of District 7, announced the results of

strongly - phrased | by his district, which showed

how the sentiment for peace has three - point resolution Intl. representative Manny cussion of the peace resolution changed and grown powerfully five major powers and the abolipoll of the UE membership on a Fried of Buffalo opened the diswith a graphic presentation on since the UE's last convention. The

tion of trade barriers between

### EXHIBIT No. 289A

### Committee To End Sedition Laws

Room 212, Forbes Building, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

NOVEMBER 19, 1954.

DEAR BROTHERS: This is sent you to bring to your attention afresh a report issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. During the past year the dormant "sedition" law in this state has been used to impose twenty-year sentences upon two men with another pending. The State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, however, nullified the decision of the lower court and at the same time the sedition law itself.

State Attorney General Truscott of Pennsylvania then petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court to review this decision. He succeeded in getting twenty-seven other states' attorney generals to join him in amicus briefs before the high Court. These states are: Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Lonisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin, and Illinois. It is of interest that Truscott was soundly defeated for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in the last election although he campaigned on this issue. The organized labor movement played a major role in his defeat.

It has been noted that over forty states now have sedition laws on their books. Of these some seventeen also have right-to-work laws which affect the union shop contracts of innumerable unions in those states; other states have such bills pending. A number of states also have antipicketing laws.

The attached quotation from the Report of the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council, September 30, 1954, indicates the dangers to labor in the action of Representative Smith (D., Va.) and Senator Jenner (Rep., Ind.) in presenting bills in the House and Senate to validate all such state repressive legislation. Nor, the AFL Council makes clear, is this danger removed. It may very well recur in the 84th Congress.

This Committee exists for the main purpose of assisting in the fight against these sedition laws and fully supports the position of the Executive Council of the AFL. We want to bring the warning of the danger to circles within and beyond the ranks of labor. Inseparable from this activity is the defense of the three men, Steve Nelson, Jim Dolsen, and Andrew Onda, again threatened by the possibility of a reversal of the Pennsylvania's Supreme Court decision.

The suggestion has been offered that, since the Nelson case has willy-nilly become the focal point of decision on such state legislation, protests by organizations within those states which joined in the Truscott amicus briefs to the U. S. Supreme Court might be an effective method of offsetting the pressures placed upon that high court by twenty-eight states' rights attorney generals. The purpose of such protest would be to get withdrawal of these states from support of the Truscott petition. This is especially so in view of the change in the political picture as a result of the elections November 2.

We will be glad to supply any further information we possess. Would it be possible for you to send us any resolutions or newspaper material which results from actions in this matter taken by your organization or its affiliates?

Fraternally yours,

ALLAN D. McNeil, Secretary.

### Ехнівіт Хо. 282В

### Committee To End Sedition Laws

Room 212, Forbes Building, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, September 30, 1954, From page 169

### "STATES RIGHTS" SLEEPER

An attempt was made in the House to slip through a bill, H. R. 8211 (Smith, Virginia) which would have made all State laws affecting labor which are more stringent than the Federal Laws take precedence over Federal legisla-

tion. The bill was introduced ostensibly to validate the Pennsylvania Anti-Sedition Law which had been invalidated by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of the *Commonwealth* v. *Nelson* on the grounds that Federal antisedition legislation preempted the field. Close examination showed the bill would also validate various State antipicketing laws which have been thrown out in the Garner case. Conversely there is also reason to believe it might imperil the union-shop amendments to the Railway Labor Act. The House Judiciary Committee held a quick hearing on the bill about 1 week after it was introduced, but after we lodged a protest against the bill no further action was taken.

but after we lodged a protest against the bill no further action was taken.

An identical bill S. 3745 (Jenner, Indiana) was introduced in the Senate during the closing weeks of the session. It is probable a similar effort will be made in the next Congress. Should such legislation become law there is a real danger that bad State Labor legislation of various descriptions would supersede favorable Federal legislation. (See Report on Taft-Hartley Law

under Federal Legislation.)

EXHIBIT No. 283

### INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S

150 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA, PROSPECT 5-05333 UNION

HARRY BRIDGES Drasidant

I D DOREDTSON First Vice-President

GERMAIN BUILCEE Second Vice-President LOUIS GOLDBLATT Secretary-Treasurer

June 30, 1953

Stanley L. Loney, President United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. District 6 1030 North Avenue Pittsburgh 21. Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is in reference to your letter of May 11 and the subsequent letter which we received from Brother Allan McNeil, dealing with his arrest by the Immigration Service.

The Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in its meeting held in San Francisco on June 22 and 23, voted to protest to the Immigration Service this action against Brother McNeil.

Unfortunately, in view of the attacks against the ILWU and its membership, our own position is such today that we can not make a financial contribution.

You have our strong support in this fight against the Immigration Service which has become a leading anti-union organization in America. I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have sent to Mr. Charles Garfinkel today.

Fraternally yours,

Louis Goldblatt Secretary-Treasurer

### EXHIBIT NO 284A









NEW YORK WAR



### want to turn the clock back

ITTSBURGHERS READ in their newspapers on March 17 that a Congressional investigation was scheduled for their city on March 23.

Many reading the headlines wondered: Which one now?

It was a logical question. It could be Senator McCarthy, the most publicized investigator of all. It could be Senator McCartan or Congressman Velde, of the un-American Committee. It might even be Senator Jenner or Senator Taft, out to plan new restrictions on the rights of organized labor. Then again, it could be a grand jury probe—or some new case under the Walter-McCarran Act, which has decreed second class citizenship for 14 million Americans.

Others wondered who now? Another logical question. Was some trade unionist who fights vigorously for his members to be called . . . or an educator, or teacher who had spoken out for more schools and scholastic freedom . . . or some churchman who was an outstanding spokesman for peace . . . or a naturalized citizen who protested the inroads on America's traditional civil liberties?

It's the tragedy of America these days that such a headline could be read in any city and such questions could result.

The forces of great wealth, the giant corporations of our country, who are firmly entrenched in the seat of government in Washington today, are bell-bent on turning the clock back . . . back to the way things were before there was a Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington.

And to those who resist the wholesale invasion of the economic well-being of the people—the swollen prices, taxes, rents and narrowing of the rights of labor that has resulted in profits double that of World War II—the forces of wealth want to quash and still these voices of protest, of resistance, of struggle.

There was a time, not too many years ago, when investigations meant sincere efforts to devise legislation bent on improving the operation of government on behalf of the people.

But now, as Congressman Herman Eberharter of Pittsburgh said on March 21: "The current crop of investigations and proposals," Eberharter was quoted in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "are in the main aimed at creating fear in the minds of Americans who love their country.'

A far cry from Roosevelt's: "The only thing we need to fear is fear itself."

The particular investigation Pittsburghers read about on March 17 was to be by the Jenner Committee to further hamstring and restrict the rights of labor with Senator McCarran as the chief investigator of officials and members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE).

Those who were subpoened by the committee included Stanley Loney, UE District Six President; Allan McNeil, UE District Six Representative; Thomas Flanagan, UE International Representative; Harold Briney, UE Local 610 President; Robert Kirkwood, UE Local 610 Business Agent; John Nelson, UE Local 506 President; Willard Bliss, UE Local 506 Editor; Alex Staber, UE Local 506 Shop Steward; and the following shop workers from the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh plant: Tom Quinn, Campbell Beveridge, Lottie Leib and Peter Lyden.

Just as Americans nationally have vigorously protested the projected investiga-tions of churchmen and educators, so did widespread protest greet the announcement that this organization of workers was to be subjected to the witch-hunt treatment.

The hearings, as a result, were called off "indefinitely."

Only an aroused protest and defense of democratic and constitutional rights can halt those who want to turn the clock back.



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### EXHIBIT No. 284B

### The Story of An Investigation

T'S NOT ALWAYS employers or their politician representatives that directly start a witch hunt. Sometimes short sighted people willingly play the employer's game, hoping to reap some partisan advantage, while at the same time encouraging those who want to weaken, undermine and destroy the labor movement.

When on February 5, 1953, the IUE-CIO began a raid on the Union Switch & Signal Plant in the Pittsburgh suburb, Swissdale, Pennsylvania, represented by UE Local 610, that afternoon Stanley Loney, UE District 6 President, was subpoened to appear before a grand jury to testify on his Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavit. Everything was in order and a Federal Judge ordered an end to the witch hunt, but IIIE-CIO leaders tried to capitalize on the publicity.

During this same raid, Harold Briney, Local 610 President and Robert Kirkwood, Business Agent, were hailed before a secret hearing of the Jenner Committee in Pittsburgh as a build-up for open hearings that were set for March 23 for many UE officials and were "postponed indefinitely" after mass protest.

An example of open aid to employers by the un-American Activities Committee was in Chicago last year. When 30,000 International Harvester workers were scheduled to strike last June against proposed wage cuts, the un-American Committee scheduled hearings against leaders of UE.

When the strike was postponed 60 days, the Committee called off its hearings. When the strike began on August 20, the leaders were summoned that afternoon for hearings. When hundreds of trade unionists in Chicago picketed the hearings in protest over this open strike-breaking, the Committee hurriedly left town.

One of the most revealing examples of how such "investigating" committees are at the service of any move to divide and weaken workers was the sworn affidavit on August 28, 1952, of a former Pittsburgh official of IUE-CIO. William Peeler had been publicity director and executive board member of the IUE-CIO local in East Pittsburgh, largest Westinghouse plant in the country.

Peeler told of 1949 when one faction in the local, IUE-CIO leaders, went to the un-American Committee to help them. Peeler said:

"Since we were about to have an election in the union we decided at that meeting (with un-American Committee officials) that the investigators should summon certain UE leaders to Washington and to charge them with Communist affiliation and activities ..."

Pecler tells how IUE-CIO leaders "Presented the investigator with leaflets, photostatic copies of letters and generally what they called 'documentary' evidence of the actions of certain UE leaders to take back with him.

"We knew that if we could get the cooperation of the Committee against the UE leaders, it would be easier to defeat them on any issue as well as to defeat them for office. The members would be afraid to claim them as leaders of their Union . . . So Father Rice and Ernest Vida from our our shop, their so-called chairman of the Westinghouse Vets at that time, made a trip to Washington to urge action from the Committee.

Vida came back to the Valley and told us that they had met and the Committee had agreed to help. In about one week a call came to the Union Office that we were to meet at the William Penn Hotel on a secret mission.

"A man named Russell; chaired the meeting, and I later found out that he was a senior investigator for the House un-American Activities Committee . . . There were four un-

American Activities Committee investigators present, and we talked freely of our plans and what we needed to defeat the UE leaders.

"The call came as arranged and the men were summoned to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington on August 9, 1949. Our ... gang, ... got to Washington by arrangement a day earlier than the UE bunch.

"When we entered the Committee chambers, we were met by three of the same investigators that had talked to us in Pittsburgh . . . we were handed a list of questions by this same Louis Russell and his two helpers. After studying the questions, we were asked how we would answer them . . . and proceeded to a 'trial run.' When our answers were not satisfactory, we were told just how to give the "right' answer and how to emphasize the points the Committee needed. We were well rehearsed.

"The deal was completed and it really paid off. The newspapers and radio commentators, all by pre-arrangement, had a field day. . . . The UE men were branded for good.

"I love life and liberty and I fear no reprisals, thus I am presenting this statement in the hope that it will in some small way help to correct the abuses of our people's rights and help re-establish honest militant unionism in our plant and deeney in our community."

An example of how the activities of these Committees is a danger to all of labor was revealed last year in Cleveland when Jake Epstein, president of the IUE-CIO local at White Sewing Machine Co., was discharged from his job because he refused to cooperate with a congressional Committee and used the Fifth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution to protect himself. This was written by our forefathers to "protect the innocent" from just such inquisitions and witch hunts.

EXHIBIT No. 284C

### A Record of Accomplishment

Then UE is attacked in an agent of the employers, whether stooge politicisms or assleaders of labor, I.F. members know and keep in mind that what they're really attacking is the outstanding record of the union they have struggled to build for 17 years. It is UE's record on hehalf of its members that makes it the object of attack by employers.

UE has improved conditions in our industry so that the average wage has increased 95 cents . . .

through seniority provisions for UE has won job all its members . . .

protection 100 per cent of its membership UE has won paid vacations far

UE has won paid holidays for 99 per cent of its membership . . . UE protects workers against rote UE hos won jobs, upgrading and

equal treatment for Negro work-ers and other minorities . . .

UE demands higher wages for its workers ... lower prices and UE fights for full equality in jobs and pay for women workers . . .

UE — a fighting union — demonds a future of security and peace for its members and for oitant profits and the rule of big UE demands a curb on exorbusiness in government . . . ower faxes . . .

The demonstrate perches against his law come from practically every major enganas-tion of the popple in Aberras, melabing AFL, UD. National Control of Universe of Cartie, Control of the Control of Cartie, in mall Internation Control, Houseshare Mark in Market Control, Houseshare Market, anger Islan, Perch Carellolosh, Perrio major Islan, Perch Carellolosh, Perrio Ken, Chenes, Hugeran, Ukanam, Polsh Ken, Chenes, Hugeran, Ukanam, Polsh and other nationality organizations and the Anterian Har Accordation. National Science Foundation, YWCA, and National Ascingtion of the Advancement of Colored People NAACP. The New York State assembly has memorialized congress to repeal this law

Former President Truman said: "It violates the grew political doctrines of the Declara-no of Independence that all men are created equal." The ClO said: "Many of these new grounds

tor departation are, contrary to every principle of justice, made retroactive so that principles conduct which was perfectly legal when undertaken. The Most Beverend Richard J. Cushing, atholic Architshop of Boston said: "The elly was designed to vertually exclude people rom Southern Europe and cannot be de-ented without recourse to the discredited and Satholic Architshop of Boston said: n.t hristian fenets of racism" Other Pitisburghers have been victumized by Watter-McLaram Ingstation, Mike Dudseh, of the United Mine Workers, was hounded to allness and death the past few months.

The feelings of these two new groups of District Six members reflects the situade of all District Six members to stracks on their union and its leaders—from whatever source

Vincent Kaminavich, of the Mine Workers, has also been harassed, as has Joseph Mankin of the UIO Steelworkers.

Another weapon to turn the clock back, another weapon to stife those who speak organs. Big Hustievs, control of the count a weapon that must he removed.

# ets. \$650.00 against Marine Cooks & Stewards, over \$3 million against AFE Termiter, CID Auto Workered Indiana 1\$190,000, U.O Rubber Workers Missessuppit \$500,000, UE over \$2 million and IUE.LIO (Kemitecks) \$180,000

against the economic effects of high prices and rents, taxes,

Hilled as a leve or orth Communia, in the labor movement, it was used but year to juil a Cli0 Parkinghouse leader and take was the bargaining rights of his local union. But the purpose of Clif Heidely, revealed in the recent of what happened to organized labor vince its enactment.

Damage suits and fines against unions by employers now pending or settled total between one table to a billion dollars. Set & work with and fines have already cost the United Mine Workers over & million, Teametry, Painiers and AFL Calinaay workers. Federal injunctions have been applied to strikes of AFL, CIO and independent unions. State courts, taking a cur from the federal law, have applied hundreds of injunctions. in San Diego have had 2,200 damage suits.

The law is, as described by the then Governor Adlai Steven-on of Illinois, a "tended snart of legal barbed sure, filled with taghs snears at Johor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction." To propose strengthening this law is to propose to further enoughe the unions of workers of our country in fighing back

Opportung meaganest weeker, his practically level mought to a fall, unfairly his properties of a fall control process. The mought to a fall control process which the mought here are the realling more weeker in indeed party average mouther of must representation reference much relieve to the Style of the

areas. The rights it gives to employees to fight union organiza-tion and its effects was summed up in a cludy by the Senate Subrommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, which admitted: Taft-Hartley sids employers who move plants to low wage

"The inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the Subcom-mittee studies". In the Southern Feetile industry in that for all practical purposes self-organization and collective bargaining are sreadily losing ground."

For "investigators" to come to Pittsburgh or any other town to lay the basis for thrither restricting labor, through the Taft-Bartiey Act, is merely another attempt to turn hack still further the clock by wiping out organized labor entirely.

Such an objective is one deagned to harm the interests of the people while Big Business profits at their expense

# 14 Million Second Class Citizens

A surveys in the Piraburgh area told.
A thin McNedd, Ed. Darlet SN Representation in Month of Darlet SN Representation that the best control negotian. The upper was the serring of paper to start depending proceedings against Month on the dip that megalations head.

Department operating, spanson McNell are lased on the Malre-McCarran law, Obter UE and the movad, on the people's freedom and well-the movad, on the people's freedom and well-thern, have been smiled out for analex under thus law. James J. Mulley, UE Director of Optimization, a cuttom for 19 years, and UE District Four Representative James Losing.

Used by the government against McNeil to try to make a departation case were profes-sonal droppingous who make their living by teathying for the government, professional ex-Communas, on exwite of 27 years ago, an VEL International Ladies Garment Workers register and an IUE-430 organizer.

The date this law went into effect, December 23 1952, 14 million men and women who have come to America from other countries were the victims of feat—feat of depotation. And their sons and daughters who derive cities enship from their parents share that fear

> Two groups of workers in UE District Six have given a powerful demonstration in reverse in nonthis of their support of UE's program and an awareness that the attracts against UE are persons of its record of accomplishment on britial of its members. The 1200 stated workers at the General Electric Plant in Eric, Pennsylvania, after woning over two years agon in the basis of redshating and adulated segainst UE city is proported by UE City, last November word to cream to UE. They word by a margin of therefore to regain the horsest and militant rank and file unanism of UE.

Workers See Through the Attacks

All lorque hour movement must regated and be fingerprinted. They must early a card at all times and every laurant prior they address. Those who are citizens can have it concled at an it must not the stage grounds of "concentium," of fasts or "willel masseparation," of fasts or "willel masseparation," of contempt of Congress or membriching in organizations british discovers. of fear ever embodied in a piece of legislation to come out of the Halls of Gongress, It's an instrument refluitled to stifle resistance by nearly 30 million Americans who might pro-test high proces, rents, taxes, and the drift to This is one of the most ominous instruments At these it same rure remains by agained section, at Newsone Public is in Earthet permissions, word no be retrieved by U. Bins election as the one of Exer occurred to a time who appearation precedings were admitted fragmentatives. Allow Melvel and Dieter Previous Stands, Long-was stalled before a grant jury on the non-commental addison. On the Long of the Novellow and produced to instant, even hough the NIKB and evenfield UE as largement produce the workers elected to be selected by the red handing and demanded and dereed there employer to largem with them on their water, hours and weeking conditions.

A "Tangled Snarl of Legal Barbed Wire"

The law opens the door to what Bounes Week predicted in Borneries 198, when it said..., given an offenmatrian in Enhancen what we may no mans out that lightfully set could be the promone out that lightfully set mainstation is now in Weshington, heading, recognizement is better that when the kind of congression is now in Weshington, heading, recognizement in the kind of congression who empired the engine of 31 Hearth? speed-up and the threat of depression. SPILESMAN for the Jouner Committee told a Pittsburgh Preva reporter that the jorgone of the Committee coming to Pittsburgh was to dealt legislation to amend the Tail-Harrley Among all the measures and activities designed to turn the class hask, more blass more clearly succeeded in its objective than the Talt Hardrey Act.

The Wagner Art, under Rossenth, guaranteed for the first mit als welver have the right to openine on unions, to have gain collecturity, to state and it rectained employers from exercine attention artisture, and from occuring injunctions against unions. The TAB Hearly, Via which is A remeal According and Audiciner spent B million to get passed in 1995, shollowed the Magnetic Att and reministers and produces transmin prop-acidable pricage procedure, binary formular and the production of the production of the rathe of members and a produce of the production of the rather of members and production of the production of the production of the aboverna of the production of the production of the host rather and production of the production of the labor practice charges against union dimage suits and Be unfart

Fines of over \$2 million have hit the AFL Building Trades, \$550,000 against the West Coast Longshoremen, \$65,000 against UE and \$65,000 against the Marine Cooks & Stewards. Suits pending include over \$30 million against CIO Oil Work EXHIBIT No. 284D

### Eberharter Seeks Curb On Probes

### Pittsburgher Charges Ulterior Motives Back Some Inquiries

By INGRID JEWELL Post-Gazette Washington Correspondent WASHINGTON, March 20 (49) Representative Herman Eber-Pittsburgh Democrat.

harter, Pittsburgh Democrat, charged here today that most "In this session of Congtess, he said, "already there have been proposed 150 investigations. Some nt these proposals are worthwhile and helpful. Congress to carry out its cen stitutional function of legislat-

situtional function of legislatling.
But most of these proposals
and the ones which bring
bebut the greatest publicity...
ere not like the Jamous investications of former years which
incought about progressive legifactions the establishment of the
Securities and Exchange Comduct in Work; War II.

The current crop of investications and proposals are in the
rain aimed at creating fear in
the minds of Americans who
love their country, the congress

man asserted The same of the same

Democratic Congressman Herman Eberharter Democratic Congressman Herman Eberharter trom the Pitisburgh area in making the above comment on investigations today reflected the opinion of thousands of Pitisburghers, who protested the proposed Senate sub-committee investigation that was scheduled for March 23 and "postponed indefinitely."

### What Pittsburahers and Others are Savina —

### Pittsburgh Past Gazette -

excernts from editorial)

"The men who wrate the Bill of Rights said straight out that there shall be no restriction of the right of the people poecably to assemble. They did not grant to self-appointed vigiloats the right to harry and assoult those who gather to expouse unappular causes..."

### Mrs. Agnes Meyer,

director of the National Citizens Committee

"I have been present at the Jenner hearings. They are of a character to make any honest American sick to his stamach regardless of whether he thinks the victim may be or may have been a fellow traveler."

### Washington Post -

"Two distinguished ministers of religion odded their voices on Sunday to the swelling chorus of protest over the McCorthy-Velde-Jeaner artempts to promote the McCorthy-Velde-Jeaner artempts to promote the promote by investigation. The Very Rev. Francis & Soyre, Iz., does not the Weshington Cothedrol, and the Rev. Dr. A. Powell Davies of All Soult' Uniform Church excentrated these pre-tended patriots' The former soid of them that They seem to hove adopted the suggestion the Devil mode to Jesus—Governey the people, terrify them and they will follow decisible."

### Bishap G. Bromley Oxnam.

Methodist leader

"... when any small group seeks to deter-mine what is to be thought; what books are to be read; what procedures are to be followed in the laboratory, that mament freedom passes and dictatorship comes."

### Elmer Davis

talia commentato

millo commentator

"Congress operates on the principle of perpreval ieopardy. No mother how often a man
way have been investigated and cleared be fit
committees ... he can always be houled up
befare some other committee and compelled to
go through it all over again. Anyone who expects a fair investigation from any of these
three choirmen (McCorthy, Jenner and Velde) is
living in a dream world ... What we can
pact is a parade of discharged employees, divarced wives, peaple who didn't get the jobs
all backed up, of course, by the professional
former Communist."

### Very Rev. Francis B. Savre.

dean of Washington Cathedral

"It comes mighty close to tempting God, when anyone operates on the assumption that he is the divinely constituted guardian of other men's consciences, other men's patriotism or thoughts."

### Theodore R. McKeldin.

Governor of Maryland

"I realise the importance of free inquiry by legislators as a basis for legislative action. But too aften in the recent past we have witnessed exhibitions masqueraded as a search for truth exhibitions masqueraded as a search for truth but in reality undertaken to aggrandize political reputations and to work injury and emborrass-ment upon people who are denied those decent protections which are fundamental under our Constitution."

### What You Can

- . Write to U. S. Senatar William Jenner, Washington, D. C., and demand that the witch-hunt against UE be cancelled and not postponed.
- · Write to Attorey General Herbert Brownell, Washington, D. C., urging him to drop the suits against Matles, McNeil and other unionists under attack because they fight for the people.
- Spread information about congressional investigations and witch-hunts and other cases in your shop, local and community organizations.
- · Contribute funds for the defense of your union and its leaders, national, district and local.
- · Demand repeal of the Walter-McCarron law which establishes a "second-class" citizenship in America for the foreign born. Write your state legislator in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to vote for the Schmidt, Readinger, Seyler and Toll bill memorializing con-gress to repeal the Walter-McCarran law.
- Support the UE proposals for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and return to the Wagner Act, without crippling amendments.



Issued by District Six

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE) 1030 North Avenue Pittsburgh 21, Pa. 14 7A4

Ехнівіт No. 285А

### FOR A LIVING

### Bill of Rights

'No person shall he held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.'

and the second s

.... Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

иренеровачиний принципуции учини станта чини станта — тана, станта на принципуции дана, епиципистична станта, с - чистичниции принципуции тана станта принципуции принципуции принципуции принципуции принципуции принципуции

'The real explanation of this threat to American traditions of freedom is in the ruthless exploitation of the Communist scare by politicians who know that fear is a potent force....................

'The ultimate aim of most of these congressional inquisitions is to confuse and divide the American people. They are intended to strike heavily at the free exchange of ideas and information, to intimidate all critics of political, economic, and social orthodoxy, to take the guts and meaning out of the Bill of Rights'.

Excerpts from EDITORIAL, "Living Bill of Rights'
Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Dec. 8, 1952.

Issued by: District Six, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE)

1030 North Avenue

Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

FReemont 1-5113

### EXHIBIT No. 285B

Many questions are being asked by the workers in the shops, concerning the attacks upon our Union. It is the intent of this article to try and provide the officers and stewards with the facts so that they will be better equipped to answer questions.

In 1947, when the Taft-Hartley Act was put into effect, the UF warned at that time that it was a law for the employers only and that the many anti-labor features of Taft-Hartley would not be felt, by the workers, for some time after its passing. We made this prediction because we were sure that the bosses would not use their law until such time that they felt they had the stage set for an all-out offensive against the unions. With the change in the administration in Washington at the last election, and the stepped up drive to make super profits out of a war economy, the last prop was completed and the employers were in a position to go "all-out" against the trade labor movement in this country.

It is true that attacks on unions were begun by the Truman Administration, but these were more or less preliminary moves which were designed to "set-up" unions so that there would be a weakening when the final drive was made to eliminate all unions. That is why we saw raids, which came about through the cooperation of the boss and some labor leaders. If it had not been for Taft-Hartley, these raids would not have been possible. These actions, of course, helped only the employer. This was Taft-Hartley in action.

We saw, too, the fantastic fines leveled against unions, especially the Mine Workers. The records show that the injunctive procedures under Taft-Hartley were used against the CIO and the AFL many, many times even to the extent of forcing workers to return to their jobs and thereby deliberately breaking strikes. The most recent was the injunction against the Steelworkers-CIO at American Locomotive at Dunkirk, N.Y. These actions against workers who were on the picket lines fighting for better wages and working conditions and in many cases fighting to hold on to what they had been able to win, through their unions, could not have happened if it were not for the Taft-Hartley Act. Here again, all these anti-labor actions helped the employer.

Another form of Taft-Hartley attack against unions is the use of the un-American Committee and grand juries. We in the UE know more about this use of Taft-Hartley, by the bosses, than any other, because we have been confronted with it more often, however it is not confined to UE. The use of grand juries to harrass unions was used in the CIO Packinghouse Wockers Union. Here, Valentino, an officer of the local, was questioned and later convicted because he supposedly falsified his non-communist affidavit. The most important lesson to be learned here is that immediately following the conviction, the NITH moved in and decertified the CIO from holding bargaining rights with the company. This is what the boss was after. He had accomplished, with the help of the government, using Taft-Hartley, something he had never been able to do before--wipe out a union. Was this a so-called left wing union? No, this was Packinghouse-CIO. At present, Ton Quinn of IUE Local 601-East Pittsburgh, is still awaiting trial for contempt of Congress and Julius Emapak of UE has appealed a conviction on the same charge.

### EXHIBIT No. 285C

From this and many similar cases, we have learned how to fight back, not only to protect the individual who may find himself being smeared and slandered, but more important, how to protect the union that the workers need so desperately in their struggle to increase their standard of living for themselves and their families.

Two other forms of union busting, begun by Truman and being stepped up under Eisenhower, is the use of the Smith Act and the Walters-McCarran Act. Under the first, a union leader is charged as a Communist, smeared and his union put in danger. Two of the best examples of this are the cases of Karley Larsen of the Woodworkers-CIO in the state of Washington; the second is that of UE's Bill Sentner from St. Louis. Both of them are well known, honest trade unionists but neither that nor their union affiliations prevented the attack.

The Walters-McCarran Act has been very widely used. At present the roster of those attacked by the Immigration Authorities under this and similar laws continue to grow. Harry Bridges of the Longshore and Warehousemen, Tony Sentner of St. Louis, James Matles of UE are all in this category. Around Western Pennsylvania Mike Dudash, Mine Workers, was hounded to illness and death by this means within the past few months. Vincent Kaminavich of the UMWA is being harrassed. Joseph Mankin of the Steelworkers-CIO is threatened. Allan McNeil of UE is smeared. The bosses hope by this means to limit the effectiveness of the unions and their leaders.

One of the most frequent questions asked is, "Why doesn't a person answer 'no' when asked whether he is a communist?" We have learned that to answer 'no' to this kind of questioning leads to a jail sentence for perjury for the individual and the wiping out of the union as a whole. Here is how it works. When you answer 'no', you are immediately confronted by a "witness" who will identify you as a member of the Communist Party or having attended a secret meeting or of knowing someone who is supposed to be a communist. It is true that this professional stoolpigeon has never seen you at a communist meeting; he does not know you to be a member, and in most cases he has never even seen you. Yet, you are faced with this kind of deliberate lie and because of the communist hysteria that has been promoted by the press and others of big business, this professional liar is believed and you are on your way to jail and your union is on its way out. This despite the fact that a Federal Judge can say with a straight face, "The Communist Party is legal. It is not illegal to belong to it." Sounds fantastic doesn't it, but this is what is happening in our country today. And this too, is Taft-Hartley.

It is because of this kind of an inquisition against the people and their unions, that many of us who have been called upon to answer such questions use the privilege of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. This privilege simply says that a person shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself. Here again, because of the "red scare", the press generally writes that a person must be guilty or they would not use this privilege. That is why it is important to understand why and how the privilege got into the Constitution. Briefly it is as follows:

### EXHIBIT No. 285D

Many years ago. in England, a group of people known as the Puritans were being persecuted because of their religious beliefs. Because of the existing laws at that time, they were forced to answer questions that compelled them to be witnesses against themselves. Needless to say many of them were executed because of this. As a result this inquisition against religious belief became very unpopular in England and a law was passed that did away with forcing a witness to answer questions that could be used against him. Later when our forefathers were drawing up the Constitution and the Bill of Rights for the United States of America, they understood the necessity of including such a feature in the Constitution because of what had happened in other countries. As a result the "privilege" was made an important part of the Constitution. More important, it became a part of the Constitution in order to protect the innocent as the same law had done years before in England. It is probably true that in succeeding years some guilty persons have hidden behind this privilege but on the whole the innocent people who have been protected by it have far outweighed the guilty.

You can see, therefore, that anyone who takes the position of trying to "get around" this privilege or tries to force a person to answer questions that would compel him to be a witness against himself, is in effect trying to tear down the Constitution. On the other hand, a person who uses this privilege is at the same time protecting the Constitution of our Country and all the rights and privileges that go with it. Only those who stand to profit by union busting and the red smear seek to do away with these inherent rights and privileges. It is those people who see the return of religious and political bigotry and persecution who want to eliminate protections that guard the rights and freedom of the common people.

The UE has dedicated itself to the fight to protect these rights. Year after year, through the democratic procedures of our Union, we have voiced and demonstrated our opposition to such un-American procedures as Taft-Hartley, the Smith and Walters-McCarran Acts. It is because we speak out so forcibly that we are attacked. However, we intend to continue this fight and with the help and unity of the rest of the free thinking labor movement as well as all freedom loving people in this country we will win.

In order to win, however, we must have discussion in our unions on this subject. We cannot hide from the red issue. The bosses and their government agents won't let us hide from it in any case. We must get the subject into the open, discuss it so that our members understand it. We must continue our demands to our Congressmen and our Senators to repeal the Taft-Hartley, Smith and Walters-McCarran Acts so that labor can go forward free and unshackled. We must join in the defense of every person and trade unionist persecuted under these laws. This is UE's program adopted by democratic Convention action. For us the job is to implement it.

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### Ехнівіт No. 286А

eir. 6197

### Copy UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

ToSaul.Grossman, 2945.Tuxe Michijan Committee for 920.Charlevoix .Bldg., D	rotection of roreign Born,	
PURSUANT to lawful authority, You	ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be a	nd appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activities of	the House of Representatives of	the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, or	nManday, December 3	, 19.56,
at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., at their Commi	ittee Room, 209yFederelBld	ney-Chicagoy-Ill.
then and there to testify touching matter	rs of inquiry committed to said c	committee, and not to
depart without leave of said committee. as Executive Secretary of the Michigan ( You Are Hereby Commander to br	Committee for Protection or ring with you and produce befor	f Foreign Born, re said committee, or
a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, and all learlets and documents of every between the Michigan Committee for Protection of the familiary 1, 1953 to October 2 the revigion or repeal of the (a) Smith tion and Mationality Act. (2) Excerpts Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 1956, showing all action taken and all repeal, and influence the revigion or react; and (c) Ismi, ration and Mationality and (c) Ismi, ration and Mationality	on of foreign form, its of o, 1956, designed to revision of the fact of the first o	floers and agents, during, repeal and influence y act; and (c) Immigratestings of the Michigan y.l., 1953 to October 20, posals to revise, j. (b) Internal Security
HEREOF FAIL NOT, as you will answer cases made and provided.	er your default under the pains a	and penalties in such
Tounited.States.i.ershal	, to serve and ret	urn.
GIVEN under my hand this23rd	day ofOctober	, in the
year of our Lord, 19 <b>56.</b> .		
10-71627-1	Chairman—Chairman of Subcommit of the Committee on Un-American of Representatives.	

### Ехнівіт №. 286В

### RETURN

Subpena for Saul Grossman
before the Committee on the
of December, 1956 at Chicago
Illinois.
I made service of the within subpena by
GiwingtheOriginalofthisSubpeens
to Mr. Saul Groosman at Detroit
Michigan Movember 21, 1956
the within-named
at
2033 Parleveix Bldg.
at11:45 o'clock, Am., on the21
day of, 195.6.
Dated November
Wn. A Nowicki U.S. Marshal E/D Nich
By J. H. Marsel

### EXHIBIT No. 287A

# YOUR RIGHTS ARE IN DANGER!

The Attorney General recently said that 12,000 were being investigated for possible revocation of citizenship and deportation. This is only the first step in wholesale attacks on millions of American citizens.

YOU have a stake in defending Gus Polites' right to remain a citizen. By defending his rights, you are striking a blow at the Walter-McCarran Act and securing your rights.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO —

- 1. Write your Congressmen and Senators. Urge them to REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW.
- 2. Contribute and get your friends and neighbors to contribute to the fight to defend Gus Polites. His trial starts soon YOU can help win his fight. Send your contribution to:

GUS POLITES DEFENSE COMMITTEE 5258 Calhoun, Dearborn, Mich.

# Protect YOUR Citizenship!



GUS POLITES

### DEFEND HIS!



### EXHIBIT No. 287B

The Walter-McCarran Act threatens the rights of every naturalized citizen in the United States. The new law makes its possible to take away citizenship no matter how long ago that citizenship was secured. No wonder this law has been condemned by all sections of the American people, including Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious groups, the AFL and CIO, and all major groups like the AHEPA, the Polish American Alliance, etc.

Only recently Pres. Eisenhower called upon Congress to change the law.

To understand what can happen to all naturalized citizens, see what is happening to GUS POLITES, 54, who has lived in this country since 1916 when he came here as a young man from Greece. He became a naturalized citizen 11 years ago. Now, after 37 years in this country, without a blemish on his record, he faces loss of his citizenship and deportation to Greece. Why? Because the government claims he should not have been granted his citizenship in 1942 because of his activities ten years before then! Sounds fantastic? It is even more unbelievable when you know Gus Polites, who has devoted himself to his family and the interests of his community.

Married to an American citizen, he has two American-born daughters, and two grandchildren. His son-

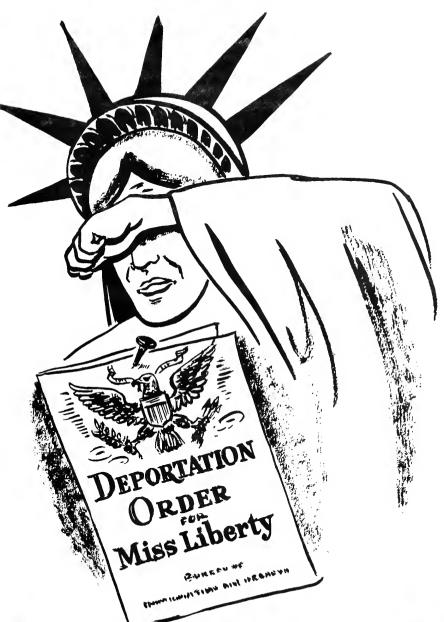
in-law is an overseas veteran of World War II. His youngest daughter goes to high school.

What were Gus Polites' activities? Here is his record: Since he came to Detroit in 1925, he has been involved in activities benefiting the Greek-American community. He helped organize the Restaurant Workers Union, rasing wages and bettering conditions for thousands of workers in the industry. During the war, he helped sell \$50,000 worth of war bonds and was active in war relief and securing blood donations to the Red Cross.

He organized a theatrical group which put on plays which made a valuable contribution to Greek cultural life and helped build better understanding among the American people.

At present he is the president of the Samian Society, a member of the Executive Board of the Greek Federation of Societies in Detroit, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Greek Educational Committee of Detroit.

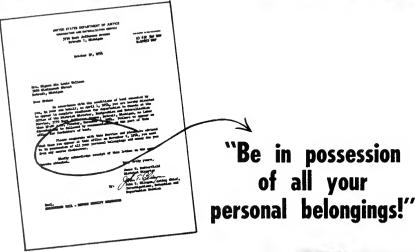
He is an active participant in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and thus protect the rights of all the people. He is a fighter for peace and has spoken before many organizations calling for an end to the war in Korea. EXHIBIT No. 288A



### WILL THEY DEPORT HER?

Ехнівіт №. 288В

### SUPPOSE YOU GOT THIS LETTER?



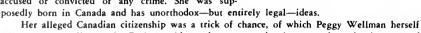
Does that mean that Mrs. Peggy (Mignon) Wellman is to "be in possession of" her two children, 14-year-old David and 12-year-old Vickie, when she reports for deportation to a land from which she came in her mother's arms?

Is she to "be in possession of" her husband?

No, certainly not her husband. He can't leave the United States. Saul Wellman is appealing a 4-year-8-months sentence under the controversial Smith Act, and is free under \$22,500 bond.

Did Mrs. Wellman commit some heinous crime that she is to be shipped off with such haste, ordered to pack up her life in the United States, her entire conscious life, and to leave her loved ones, perhaps forever?

No, no crime is involved. She has not been accused or convicted of any crime. She was sup-



was unaware until recently. Both an older and a younger brother were born in the state of Washington, where her parents lived, and she assumed she had been born there, too.

Under threat of indefinite imprisonment for contempt of court, Mrs. Annie Hobson,

Peggy's 70-year-old mother, was forced by Immigration officials to testify that Peggy had been born during a visit to Canada. (Now Mrs. Hobson is to be exiled to her native England). "The respondent (Mrs. Wellman) was born while her mother was temporarily

"The respondent (Mrs. Wellman) was born while her mother was temporarily residing in Canada and she was brought to the United States while still only a few mouths old. No record of this entry could be found, and no evidence was adduced that she ever left the United States since she was brought in as an infant."

From decision of Special Inquiry officer, Detroit, Mich.



MRS. PEGGY WELLMAN

EXHIBIT No. 288C



### THIS IS THE FAMILY THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO DESTROY . . . WHY?

Above you see Peggy Wellman with her family.

Perhaps appearances are deceptive. Perhaps this normal, happy-seeming family is grouped around a mother who deserves to be deported as an "undesirable alien".

### Undesirable?

Was Peggy Wellman undesirable when, single-handed, she raised and supported her two small children while their American paratrooper father lay in a far-away hospital, perhaps dying from the heart wound he had suffered in the Battle of the Bulge? Was she undesirable when she shared heartbreak and gnawing worry with tens of thousands of other American wives and mothers during the World War?

Was Peggy Wellman undesirable when she started work at 15, became active in trade unions, in movements for relief, unemployment insurance, the very right to live? The legal authorities did not regard her as undesirable. She was never arrested or jailed; and surely Americans would not accuse her of "guilt by association" because of her husband's conviction under the controversial Smith Act which is still under appeal and awaiting final judicial determination.

Or is her "undesirability" reflected perhaps in her main life work — her children?

No, despite the difficult war years, despite the arrest of both parents, Vickie and David, avoiding all pitfalls of delinquency, have emerged as a credit to their parents.

On Oct. 19th, David was elected president of the Student Council by a 3 to 1 majority.

### STAR STUDENT DAVE WELLMAN

Ha

By FAY BRODY

story you'll find out why When Dave Wallman came from Brady School to Hutchins he was recommended by the sponsor at Brady to be on the Hutchins Safety Patrol. In June of 1933 be was sent by the school to Christmas Seal camp at Ochelese, Michigan for one week, to get officers training. When be returned he was made a lisutenant Regularly you are supposed to be a lieutenant for one year. When the vacancy occurred, Dave measured up to the qualification and was appointed. That was only four months after be came back from the camp.

Dave has all the necessary requirements of a captain which are: Leaderahip, Reliability, Pu or cu all ity. Courtesy, Attendance, Respect, Attitude, will not exceed Authority, Interest in his Duties, Obedience.

on Other than these a Captain must set a good example, he must be well liked, and he must be oble to discipline.

Dave is also doing well in all his classes. He is one of the most highly praised pupils in his class. He has 12 honors, 3 in Service, 3 in Citizenship, 4 in Punctuality, 2 in Scholarship.

ne-7B

ship.

114,
October will mark one year a
Pirst Captain for Dave.

Yes, all in all Dave Wellman is very worthy of being named Star student of this issue.

### EXHIBIT No. 288D

The reason behind this possible tragedy—if reason it can be called—is the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

Passed in 1952 over President Truman's veto, this act makes it possible to deport any non-citizen who at any time was active in a long list of frowned-upon organizations, to which

it was perfectly legal to belong before passage of the Act.

it was perfectly legal to belong before passage of the Act.

After holding hearings throughout this country, a presidential commission made up of Philip B. Perlman, Chairman (formerly Solicitor General of the United States); Earl G. Harrison, Vice-Chairman (Attorney, formerly United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization); Monsignor John O'Grady (Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charites); Rev. Thaddeus F. Gullixson (President, Lutheran Theological Seminary of St. Paul, Minnesota); Clarence E. Pickett (Honorary Secretary, American Friends Service Committee); Adrian S. Fisher (Legal Advisor to State Department); Thomas G. Finucane (Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals); recommended: a statute of limitations on deportations.

This idea has been embodied in the Lehman. Celler Bill introduced by 32 Congressmen

This idea has been embodied in the Lehman-Celler Bill introduced by 32 Congressmen

in 1952 which provides a 20-year statute of limitations on deportations, and allows no deportations of individuals who came here before the age of 14.

Wouldn't that be just and proper? Surely Peggy, with 42 years in the U. S. A., is more American than Canadian, though an accident of birth may have placed her in Canada for a

few early months.

In the long run, Peggy Wellman—and 10,000 like her whom Attorney General Brownell has threatened to deport under the Walter-McCarran Act—can be saved by repeal of this widely-condemned legislation.

### BUT THERE MAY NOT BE A LONG RUN FOR PEGGY WELLMAN UNLESS WE ACT QUICKLY RIGHT NOW

- 1. Urge Attorney General Brownell, Washington, D. C., to revoke this order to deport Mrs. Peggy Wellman.
- 2. Write or phone James Butterheld, 3770 E. Jefferson, Detroit 7, Mich. (see his heartless letter on page two of this folder), to ask that he halt the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Wellman.
- 3. Send a contribution which will be used to get this folder to all who can help win this fight to save an American family from destruction.

"Banishment is punishment in the practical sense. It may deprive a man and his family of all that makes life worth while. Those who have their roots here have an important stake in this country. Their plans for themselves and their hopes for their children all depend on their right to stay."

\*Excerpt from dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Douglas in the Harisiades deportation case.

EGGY WELLMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE doom 920, 2033 Park Ave., Detroit 26, Mich.
I have written to protest Mrs. Wellman's deportation.
nclosed is \$ to help win this fight.
lame
ddressCity



No.

# Confrost uco south added cidellant Tran 28 12

# WHAT THEY HAVE DONE . . .

# Convention Action

tablish and implement immigration policy of the type envisioned and long advocated by the CIO. (3) We endorse legislation such as the bill recently in. troduced by Senator Lehman for himself and others "President Murray urged that the immigration laws should be administered in a liberal and humanitarian, rather than a technical and punitive spirit. (1) The present laws have not been so adthe Congress see to it that they are. (2) We call and take action on long overdue amendments of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act visions, and to substitute provisions which will eswhich would restore decency to the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States and remove the double standard imposed by nauralized citizenship." From Immigration Resolution ministered and we urge that administrative agencies in the Departments of Justice and State and upon Members of Congress to expedite hearings of 1952 so as to remove its discriminatory, arbitrary and anti-democratic standards, formulas, and proadopted at 15th Annual UAW-CIO Convention,

# local Presidents . . .

have sent out letters to all Locals in the Detroit area urging action against the Walter-McCarran Silver, Detroit Steel Products Local 351; Joss Chatwin, Hudson Local 154; Olin Manley, Plymouth Local 51; Pete Horwatt, Budd Local 306; Ned Coleman, Amalgamated Local 205. Seven Local Union Presidents of the UAW-CIO Act. The letter stated in part: "51 different bills have been submitted up to the present time, running from outright repeal to many modifications in this law. However, if our voices are not raised, these bills will die in committee". The letter was signed by: Charles Ferreri, Chevrolet Gear and Axle Local 235; John Reynolds, Buhn Local 208; Paul

# ocal Unions ...

Plymouth Local 51, Hudson Local 154, East Side Amalgamated Local 155, West Side Local 157, West Side Local 174, Bohn Local 208, Chevrolet Forge Local 262, Budd Local 306, Detroit Steel Local 351, Local 15, DeSoto Local 227, Amalgamated Local Gear and Axle Local 235, Fleetwood The following Locals in the Detroit Area have taken action on repeal of the Walter-McCarran act: 205, Chrysler Local 7, Ford Local 600. Chrvrolet

# was born in Plymouth, Pa., in 1906 to the best of his knowledge. That's what amily, friends and neighbors said. It's what his home town records showed. 3ut on May 17, 1954, Fred Williams was arrested, held on \$2,000 bail and ordered to appear before an Immigration Service examiner. He was told ANOTHER UAW MEMBER BECOMES A CASE . . . Fred Williams that he was brought to this country as a baby. Now he is ordered deported

UAW-CIO 15th Annual Convention Goes on Record for Repeal of

Walter-McCarran Act! (See Back Page)

WHY FRED WILLIAMS? . . . His labor record, we think, is the key to This is the Walter-McCarran Law in action!

There are few workers who participated in the struggles to organize the auto industry who don't remember or know of Fred Williams. In February 955, he completed 20 years of active membership in the UAW. the answer.

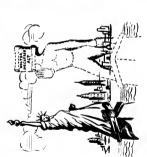
289 A

IABOR PIONEER... Long before there was a CIO, even years before the AFL tried to organize anto, Williams was entiting fellow workers in the old Auto Workers Union, starting back in 1928 when anyone caught joining a union was immediately fired. His organizing efforts at Motor Products and Detroit Vapor Stove (now Detroit Gear) were marked by such firings.

From 1931-1934, Williams was secretary of the AWU, helping to organize Chevy Gear, Chrysler, Budd and Ford, as well as plants in Pontiac, Lansing nd Grand Rapids, Fred worked with CIO organizers sent into Detroit by John L. Lewis in 1936; helped organize groups to work in the Flint UAW drive and was a sit-downer in Fisher No. 1 early in 1937.

union busting tactics. Later in 1937 he was elected business agent of Bohn Alumium Local No. 208, a port he held for 13 years. He then became Local Vice-President, working in the Plant until the shutdown in 1934. It was that year he was appointed a UAW International Representative and was fired by Homer Martin when he refused to go along with Martin's

local was awarded a certificate of merit in the CIO organizing drive at Ford Attending his first UAW Convention as an alternate in 1936, Williams continued to be sent as a delegate to every convention through 1949. His Souge. He edited his Local's paper for 6 years, directed its education work,



# Walter Reuther . . .

President Walter Reuther of the UAW and CIO said: "Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty, because the two simply don't go together".

# In accord with the action of the Convention we urge your Local

man-Celler (or similar bill) at this session of Send letters to our Congressmen urging that they work and vote for the passage of the Leh-Congress.

to do the following:

Judiciary Committee, Senator Kilgore, and House ng that public hearings be held on the Bills that Send letters to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Chairman, Congressman Cellar, urgare in Committee dealing with the Walter-McSend letters protesting the deportation proceedings against UAW members to Attorney-General Brownell, Washington 31, D. C.

TRED WILLIAMS DEFENSE COMMITTEE For further information write to: olo Local 208 UAW-CIO

Detroit 7, Micaigan



THOMAS JEFFERSON

# CALL 1/10, 28+14

# Labor's Stake in the Walter-McCarran Repeal

DIVIDE AND CONQUER . . . The giant corporations knew exactly what

It was so alien to American traditions that it took five years and many re-The composition of membership in auto is similar to steel, mining and seliefs and activities, including past activities which were legal when com-POLICE STATE POWERS . . . are granted the Attorney-General over

writings to push it through over sharp protests each time it was introduced.

they were doing when they put the Walter-McCarran Act through Congress.

other basic industries, where fully half are foreign born or first generation Americans. The law provides for deportation of non-citizens for political

nitted; and for being "prejudicial to the public interest."



to punish or intimidate labor union mem-NATHAN COWAN, CIO Legislative Director, said of the Immigration Law: "An administration hostile to labor could easily use these vastly expanded powers bers or labor union leaders of foreign pirth even though they are naturalized citizens. It is a fact that much more limited powers under the present law ave been used for that purpose." was a live wire in CIO-PAC activities, appeared before government bodies in Washington for his Local during World War II, was prominent in drives in Washington for his Local during worns for Fair Employment Practice legislation.

record includes a Like many other militant union fighters, his UAW number of picketline arrests.

characterized by a Cadillac Cabinet, bent on turning the clock back to the open shop, cheap labbe, speed-up — in short the destruction of labor as an organized force, it spells DANGER! to help make the UAW what it is today is a proud one and Williams is proud of it. But it all depends on how you look at things. To an administration PROUD RECORD ... This militant record of an auto worker's struggles

However, a look at the law and its relation to the foreign born in labor. should convince every worker that the Walter-McCarran Act is aimed at

Williams in labor today. They are becoming the first and direct victims of While there is but one Fred Williams in many, there are many Fred um and his union, whether he is a native born or foreign born American.

up their sleeves, went to work in our factories, farms and mines and in their Every wave of immigration to our shores brought with it new hope for reedom in the new world. Each wave brought with it a renewing, refreshing stimulation to our traditions of democracy. Here these men and women rolled struggles to build a new life, became part of the backbone of nent for progress in our country. he Walter-McCarran Act.

FREEDOM IS INDIVISIBLE . . . While the aftack upon the freedoms of testimony to the important role the foreign born have played in democratic America is the special attacks upon them in particular periods in our history astive born Americans has often begun as an attack upon the foreign born, when the issues at stake were sharpest between labor and the employers.

This is as true today as it was in Jefferson's day or during the time of

There are in this country today some 40 million Americans who are directly affected by the Walter-McCarran Act. of these, three million are non-citizens, eleven million naturalized citizens and the rest native born children of foreign born Americans.

THE WALTER-McCARRAN ACT HAS AS ITS AIM, FIRST, THE IN-IMIDATION OF APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH OF THE POPULA. ITON OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### Ехнівіт No. 289В

These provisions are worse than the infamous ully informed of such vast liscretionary powers vested n the Attorney General rould be just as alarmed tow as Americans were in 798 over less drastic powers the Walter-McCarran Act). HARRY S. TRUMAN ested in the President." lien Act of 1798.

> Non-citizens ordered deported can be placed on parole, forced to report in person once a week, questioned on their associations and activities, forced to undergo medical and psychiatric examinations and subjected to all kinds of

4,000,000 foreign born Americans - over their thoughts as well as acts.

PEORGE ANGELOFF **UAW** Members Pinancial Secretary. Just, Local 600.

RAIDS AND JAILING . . . The law grants immigration agents "power without warrant" to question and arrest anybody "believed to be alien" com-

The quotas set for immigrants from different countries are discriminatory and racist . . . based on the idea that the most desirable immigrants are white.

narassment.

of picket lines. Those arrested in deportation proceedings can be held without bail — in concentrations each inconcentration. How wide the attack is inside labor can be seen in the fact that out of

Retired member Local 157 VILLIAM SHEWCHUCK NTHONY JAKSTYS: Member Local 600.

> 31 people facing denaturalization, 75 are active members of the AFL and CIO mions. The real weapon against labor is not being wielded by the denaturalization of these 91 unionists. The real intent of the backers of this Bill in deporting a few is to strike fear into the hearts of hundreds of leaders and thousands of rank and file members of the AFL and CIO who are naturalized

Member Local 228, Ford Mound Road. VALTER COCKER

VILLIAM KRUCHAY Member Local 155. ELIX MAISE Member Local 190.

> Fear against expression of opposition to the powers that be at the ballot box. For millions of naturalized citizens this is the real aim of reaction. LABOR'S OBJECTIVES ENDANGERED ... Labor's program for free-dom, security and abundance cannot be fulfilled without defeat of this inamous Act. Every day of its implementation against pro-labor Americans

Fear against speaking out in the shop Fear against speaking out in the Union Hall



"The ... allen has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the clitzen will soon follow or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey."

Frame & Cold Heading

AUL ZATIRKA

deported to Bri-Already

ish West Indies.

LABOR CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT — LABOR MUST ACT NOW:

preeds fear, division and retreat.

here, and fought hard to help build this great union of ours. Now the government is trying to deport him to a country of which he knows "Fred has spent all of his life in this country, raised his family JOHN REYNOLDS, Pres. Local 208, UAW-CIO says:

We have had disagreements, but I do not agree that he should be deported. I hope that our Union will insist that our friends in Washington will do their best to help us repeal the Walter-McCarran THEY ARE NOT JUST AFTER HIM, THEY ALSO ARE AFTER THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

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May Make

#### Ехнівіт №. 290

# DAISE YOUR YOICE!

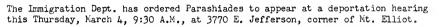
An atrocity is being committed before our eyes.

A defenseless, sick old man is being hurried to his grave by Immigration Dept. agents acting under a fascistic law — the Walter-McCarran Act.

You know this man. He is <u>Themostikles Parashiades</u>, 73-year old Greek-American who have lived peaceably in the United States for the last 47 years. Out of work since 1945, he lives on a meager old age pension.

Yet this old man has been arrested for deportation to Greece!

WHY? Because he is a "threat" to the United States! He is a "threat" because 30 years ago his is supposed to have belonged to a political organization known as the Workers Party!



#### DO THEY WANT TO MURDER HIM BY FORCING HIM TO STAND TRIAL?

Parashiades can barely walk from his room to a restaurant! Criminals are not put on trial when they are in such condition — and Parashiades is not even accused of committing a crime!

#### RAISE YOUR VOICES, FELLOW-AMERICANS:

You can prevent this outrage. Call or write the Immigration Dept., 3770 E. Jefferson, LO 7-6125, and demand that they drop their phony charges against Parashiades.

<u>Write</u> your Congressman and ask him to support the Lehman-Celler Bill, which would repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and halt deportation of men like Parashiades and seven other Greek-Americans in Detroit who face similar cruelties — including James Papandreou and Gus Polites.

Contribute to defend the Greek-American victims of the Walter-McCarran Act. Send your donations to:

GREEK-AMERICAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE 920 Charlevoix Pldg., 2033 Park Ave. Detroit 26, Mich. WOodward 1-5196

# An American Family



Faces Separation or Exile



# An Appeal to You...

As a native-born citizen of America, I have been amazed to see the recent development in our country of an intolerant attitude toward certain political and economic views.

The principal cornerstone of the American structure is the right of free expression. This conception involves not merely the right to express popular or conventional ideas but also opinions however unpopular they may be.

The case of Stanley Nowak is in the federal courts for adjudication. The sitting Federal Judge, Honorable Frank A. Picard, has entered a judgment revoking the citizenship of Stanley Nowak. From that decision, Mr. Nowak has appealed to the United Court of Appeals.

For the proper and effective presentation of the arguments to set aside the revocation order, there will be a serious burden of legal expense. I do hope that everyone who still believes in the fundamental liberties of the American people will contribute generously to this worthy cause.

Much

PATRICK H. O'BRIEN (Judge of Probate)

# An American Family Faces Separation or Exile

BY MARGARET NOWAK

THE FAMILY is one of the most sacred of institutions, but many forces tend to undermine or break up families in America today. One of these forces is the Walter-McCarran Law, which threatens my own family.

In July, 1955, Federal Judge Frank A. Picard of Michigan revoked the citizenship of my husband, Stanley Nowak. We are appealing this decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals. If we lose, my husband may be deported to Poland.

Must my daughter and I permit our family to be thus broken up and her father and my husband sent alone to the country of his birth, where he no longer has any family or roots? Or must we give up our precious heritage of American citizenship, leave our native land, our beloved families, and all that we know and cherish, in order to remain with Stanley and preserve our family?

#### What would you do?

I know what I am doing! I am fighting in every way I know to keep my family together HERE IN AMERICA WHERE WE BELONG,—and to make it possible for other families, similarly threatened, to remain TOGETHER in this, their country.

#### HAS STANLEY NOWAK COMMITTED A CRIME?

No! He has never committed a crime in his life and has no criminal record of any kind!

#### THEN WHY IS HIS CITIZENSHIP UNDER ATTACK?

Today in America one does not have to be a criminal to lose one's citizenship. Many people are being deprived of citizenship and deported simply because of their ideas!

## WHAT ARE STANLEY NOWAK'S IDEAS AND WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

He was brought here as a child of ten. America has made him what he is through its schools, its playgrounds, its factories and unions, its legislative halls, and its opportunities for leadership in the Polish-American community. His ideas and ideals are products of American life, just as yours are! His are the ideals of Benjamin Franklin, Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Frank Murphy, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

#### 14 YEARS OF HARRASSMENT:

For 14 years my husband has been subjected to a constant fire of sniping and aggravation, with repeated threats to revoke his citizenship. These malicious attacks began with his successful attempt in 1938 to break the Ford Empire's political monopoly in the 21st Senatorial District, where the Ford plants were located and where the Ford family lived. In spite of the most unethical and vicious barrage of tricks and propaganda, Stanley was elected to the State Senate with the help of organized labor and of former Governor and Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy and other New-Dealers.

With the exception of Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, no other labor leader has been singled out for such constant harrassment, some of the high spots of which are listed below:

- 1938—Featured articles in the press concerning "testimony" of anti-union spies IN AN EFFORT TO DEFEAT STANLEY'S FIRST CAMPAIGN for election to the Michigan Senate.
- 1942—Just after his election for a third Senate term, Stanley was picked up on the way home from work, held incommunicado overnight, and indicted in the FIRST ATTEMPT TO REVOKE HIS CITIZENSHIP.
- 1951—Stanley was called before the Un-American Committee for 8 hours of questioning.
- 1952—Indictment issued in SECOND ATTEMPT TO RE-VOKE STANLEY'S CITIZENSHIP.

This continuous process of annoyance was always intensified during election campaigns, with glaring headlines and columns of space in the daily papers, branding him "subversive" or "communist" because of his association with the UAW and the CIO.

These attacks upon him always failed, and the people returned him to the Senate for five successive terms (ten years), for they knew that the CIO and the UAW had brought them better wages and conditions and some measure of security. And they remembered that Stanley had walked their picket lines with them and had headed the organizing drives in many of their shops.

Further, the people knew that he represented them in the Michigan Senate as no one had ever done before, and that this was why he was being persecuted.

## WHAT WERE THE REASONS BEHIND THESE CONTINUOUS ATTACKS UPON NOWAK?

- He was the most militant of the New Dealers in Michigan and among the nationality groups throughout the nation.
- 2. He had not only broken the Ford Empire's political monopoly in the 21st Senatorial District by his 1938 election, but he further aggravated the Ford interests by introducing Senate legislation to outlaw the jobselling racket at Ford's and elsewhere.
- 3. He continued his ties with labor after his election, in the face of warnings by powerful anti-labor and anti-New-Deal forces, and even continued as an organizer for the UAW, serving on the Ford Organizing Committee until after the 1941 strike.
- 4. He promoted better race relations by close friendship and collaboration with former State Senator Charles



"We are all immigrants or the descendants of immigrants."

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- C. Diggs, Sr., on labor and New-Deal measures both in and out of the Senate, and they jointly sponsored the first Fair Employment Practice Bill ever introduced in the Michigan Senate.
- 5. He was acknowledged by both friend and foe as the voice of labor on the Senate floor, where he introduced many labor and New-Deal measures and fought for the passage of similar legislation introduced by others.
- 6. He was labor's "watch-dog" throughout his ten years in the Senate, alerting the people to danger whenever anti-democratic bills were introduced, so that delegations and letters could be sent to Lansing in protest.

#### BIDDLE & BROWNELL—A CONTRAST

The proceedings instituted in 1942 to revoke Stanley's citizenship were withdrawn in 1943 by U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant such action.

U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell renewed the same charges in 1952, and this time the court ruled against Nowak.

## WHAT HAD CHANGED SINCE 1942?

1942 was the period of the New Deal, with a growing and vigorous labor movement making itself felt. The strong pressure of organized labor and New-Deal and liberal forces resulted in the quashing of the indictment by Biddle in 1943.

1952, the year of Stanley's second indictment, was the period of cold-war hysteria, McCarthyism and its drive against labor and the foreign-born, and finally, it was the time when the Walter-McCarran Law was born along with other oppressive and restrictive legislation aimed at the constitutional rights and privileges of labor and the American people in general, particularly the foreign-born.

# WHAT WAS INTRODUCED IN AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TIME BY THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW?

Up to this time the only difference between citizen and non-citizen was the right to vote. In all other respects they

were treated alike under the law and enjoyed the same constitutional guarantees and privileges.

With the passage of the Walter-McCarran Law this was changed. For the first time in America, foreign born citizens were placed in the status of second class citizens, with their citizenship subject to revocation if they dared to exercise the traditional American freedoms and privileges and to have independent political ideas.

"With regard to freedom of political choice, we point out that the distinction now created between the native-born and naturalized citizen places in the hands of an administrative tribunal absolute discretion to determine what is a political or social group or 'subversive' and in addition subjects the membership of these groups indiscriminately to denaturalization and/or deportation."

—Michigan Departments of American Veterans of World War II, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans; Wayne County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

#### NON-CITIZENS ARE NOW TREATED LIKE CRIMINALS

The Walter-McCarran Law ushered in a police-state atmosphere in America.

All non-citizens are fingerprinted and registered. They must report every change of address within ten days and must register annually. Failure to do these things can bring cruel fines, imprisonment, and subsequent deportation.

The Walter-McCarran Law places the non-citizen completely outside the law and the U. S. Constitution, stripping him of every constitutional protection or right. He can be arrested without warrant, held in jail without bail, deported for exercising freedom of speech or assembly, or can be sent to



"Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty, because the two simply don't go together."

-Walter P. Reuther, UAW President

prison for ten years for failure to deport himself once he has been ordered to do so.

This law closes the door to the poor and oppressed from other countries on the basis of race, religion, and nationality. The national quotas established under this law discriminate against Slavs, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Negroes, and Asians, on the theory that they are of a lower race, poor and ignorant.

## NATURALIZED CITIZENS AFFECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME:

Soon after the Walter-McCarran Law went into effect, Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced that he intended to deport 13,000 non-citizens and to denaturalze 10,000 naturalized American citizens. This means that 14,000,000 foreign-born and their American-born descendants must live in constant fear.

#### THE WALTER McCARRAN LAW IN MICHIGAN

In Michigan alone, 59 people face deportation—13 women and 46 men. Their average age is 58, the youngest being 42 and the oldest 74. Of these 59 people, 25 are over 60 years of age and 56 have lived in the U. S. 30 years or more, while 36 have lived here for 40 to 49 years. All the 13 women are married, having children and grandchildren.

From these figures you can see that ours is not the only family threatened by the Walter-McCarran Law. Its oppressive measures touch many families in Michigan and the United States.

Recently you read in the newspapers about Thomas Dutton, who at the age of 70 is ordered to be deported to England, leaving behind his 70-year-old wife.

Some of you will remember Monica Itryna, a Polishborn woman who lived in the U. S. since the age of 11, married and had 7 children (2 of them veterans of World War II) and 5 grandchildren. In 1952 she was torn from her family and husband and deported to Poland.

What were the charges against her? She was active in the Detroit Unemployed Councils of the Depression of 1930, trying to get food for her hungry children. That was considered "subversive" by the Immigration authorities and the court.

These are just two of the many cases of cruel and inhuman treatment under the Walter-McCarran Law.

## THE WALTER McCARRAN LAW THREATENS NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS!

- 1. It strikes at the foreign-born parents and grandparents of thousands of native-born Americans.
- 2. It strikes at foreign-born leaders of American labor unions, hampering their efforts to fight for labor's rights and demands.
- 3. It serves as a weapon to intimidate and silence the entire American population while their rights are taken from them.

This is not just the fight of the foreign-born victims of the Walter-McCarran Law. This is **YOUR** FIGHT, TOO!

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

- 1. You can raise the question at meetings of your union local, or social or political club, or church groups. Most of these groups have already placed themselves on record in opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law.
- 2. You can set up defense committees to help the victims of the Walter-McCarran Law. Defending its victims is one of the most effective ways of beating down this law.
- 3. You can write or wire your U. S. Senator and Congressman asking them to demand that the Judiciary Committee both in the House and the Senate report out the Lehman-Celler Bill, which calls for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and its replacement by a new, humane law.
- 4. Send letters, wires, and resolutions to SENATOR HER-BERT H. LEHMAN, and REP. EMANUEL CELLER, Chairman House Judiciary Committee asking them to do all in



"The Act reflects attitudes which are offensive to our historical role as the land of tolerance and liberty."

-Governor G. Mennen Williams

their power to get the Lehman-Celler Bill reported out of committee

## HOW DOES STANLEY NOWAK'S CASE AFFECT OR CONCERN YOU?

During the trial of Stanley Nowak, it was brought out in the testimony of two Naturalization Examiners for the Bureau of Immigration that anyone connected with the organizing drive of the UAW and with the sit-down strikes was automatically considered by them to be a communist.

This means that every active member of the UAW, everyone who has participated in the organizing of the UAW or in its militant strikes, can have denaturalization proceedings started against him on the grounds that he is a communist, and can be denaturalized and deported—unless this thing is stopped—NOW!

If the anti-labor elements succeed in denaturalizing Stanley Nowak and deporting him, this will open the door to denaturalization cases against thousands of other UAW people.

You can insure your own citizenship by helping Nowak to save his.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP STANLEY NOWAK:

We may have to take his case all the way to the Supreme Court. Our good friends have raised the thousands of dollars which Stanley's defense has already cost—and thousands more will be needed for the appeals to the higher courts.

- 1. Send your dollars to the STANLEY NOWAK DE-FENSE COMMITTEE, 39 Massachusetts Ave., Highland Park 3, Michigan.
- 2. Come and volunteer your services in getting out mailings, leaflet distribution, etc. Much of this is done from our home, 7525 Wykes Avenue, Detroit 10, Michigan, Phone TE. 4-0073.
- 3. Arrange meetings in your home where Stanley can some and speak about the Walter-McCarran Law and how it affects you and your friends, OR, ask that he be permitted to speak before your union local's membership meeting, or before your club or church group.

HELP SAVE THE NOWAK FAMILY FROM SEPARATION OR EXILE! SAVE YOUR OWN CITIZENSHIP BY HELPING NOWAK SAVE HIS!

January 21, 1956

Gov. Williams
Calls for Repeal of
Immigration Law



"Our present immigration laws are violating our oldest national principles . . . while the whole world watches . . .

"A fair and just immigration law must do more than remove the discriminatory quota provisions. It should provide a statute of limitations against deportation and remove retroactive or ex post facto enactments... Most lawyers will agree that it is unfair to deport a man, under legislation passed in 1956, for an offense which was non-deportable when it was committed 20 years ago. Most lawyers will therefore share the view that these injustices of the McCarran-Walter Act should be removed...

"Deportation, according to the Supreme Court, is at times the equivalent of banishment or exile. Deportation is penal in its effects on individuals . . .

"My interest, I believe, and your interest is the same. As a public official, the Governor of a State in which thousands of our citizens, as things now stand, have no assurance whatsoever that their citizenship may not be yanked out from under them, many of them forever separated from their families by the injustices of our immigration statutes, I am interested in doing all that I can do to assure that the present statutes be either repealed or drastically revised."

Governor Williams, in a speech delivered January 21, 1956, before the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers.



Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed,
to me!
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

EMMA LAZARUS

#### Published by

#### THE STANLEY NOWAK DEFENSE COMMITTEE

CARL HAESSLER, Secretary, 39 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit 3, Michigan

April, 1956



Printed in the U.S.A.

Son in Korea Seeks to Save Father From Deportation:

#### **GI Pleads for Alien Dad**

THE DETROIT TIMES Fri., May 9, 1952

#### Italian Accused as Former Red

By WALTER STEVENSON From a foxhole in Korea a Do-From a loxhole in Korea a De-troit soldier today sought to help

troit soldier today sought to help quash deportation proceedings against his father, accused by U.S immigration authorities as a onetime Communist
The young combat fighter is
Narine Pic. Joseph V. Ragni, 20,
son of Louis Ragni, 50, of 6301

Maxwell
In a letter from Korea, addressed to the city editor of The Detroit Times, Joseph said:

"I am a marine fighting with an infanty battailon in the Jat Marine Division in Korea.

FACES DEPORTATION

FACES DEFORTATION

They give here informed
that my father Louis

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FATHER LACKS HOPE

Joseph entered service in A gust, 1951 and has been in Kot

rust, 1951 and has been the months.
Another son, Merine Cpl. Law-Another son, Merine Cpl. Law-grove and the service south of the service service. Last August he was recurred to the United States and returned to the United States and services now stationed in North Coros now stationed in North Coros son was stationed in North Coros and Stationed in Nort

ina Ragni a native of Genos, Italy



"it would be a shame"

#### Explains Signing His 'Confession'

cntered the United States in 1925 at Chester, Pa., on a seaman's passport issued to all employes of the Italian shipping line for which he worked.

GOT JOB IN U. S.

Instead of returning to Italy with his ship, he obtained another job with an American shipping firm in Philadelphia.

This he evaluated

firm in Philadelphia.

This, he explained was a "miatake" which leter led to all his trouble with immigration author-

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CHANCE FOR CITIZENSHIP

CHANCE FOR CITIZENSHIP
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# He waited nestly two years, the received a phone call to rereceived a ph

WANTED LAWYER

WANTED LAWYER

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Since coming to Detroit in 1941,

Ragni has been employed at an onivir as a builer and refrigeration operator. He added: operator. He added to the add

NO KIN IN ITALY

NO KIN IN ITALY

"My parents are dead. I have
no relatives or triends in Italy.
If I am deported what can,
morracy I amen to America,
morracy I americ

he freehman at the before the freehman at the wildlings.

Joan read to the court a conjugation of the court a conjugation of the court a conjugation of the court and the story of Ragnia life in this like story of Ragnia life and aughter

country.

He has a nother daughter.

Nancy, 11, and a son. Louis Jr., 22.

#### YOU CAN STOP THIS!

#### WRITE

the Attorney General, Justice Department, Washington, D. C. Urge him to drop deportation proceedings against Mr. Louis Ragni and permit him to become an American citizen. Have your organizations and church groups do the same.

CONTRIBUTE to help make possible the best legal and public to neup make possible the best legal and public defense of the rights of Mr. Ragni and others who face deportation. By defending their rights, you defend your own. Mail the coupon today.

۰		~ ~ ~				
	Ita	lian-	American	Committee fo	r Protection	of Foreign Born
		1442	Griswold	Street, Room	303, Detroit	26, Michigan

1 have written the Attorney General.  Enclosed find my contribution of \$	Send mecopies of this circular.
Name	
Address	

# BRAIN-WASHING Walter-McCarran Law Style

The Justice Department is trying to put into effect its own OPERATION BRAIN-WASH by using the Walter-McCarran Law to force non-citizens:

- To submit to psychiatric examinations
- To submit to medical examinations
- To report once a week in person to an immigration agent
- To give information under oath as to associations and activities
- To disassociate from the labor and progressive movement

The American people expressed their hatred of "brain-washing" when it was tried on ex-Korean P.W.'s upon their arrival in the United States. Public reaction defeated Operation Brain-Wash for former P.W.'s. It can—and must—defeat Operation Brain-Wash now intended for 3,000,000 non-citizens.

#### The Walter-McCarran Law

SECTION 242 (d)

"Any alien against whom a final order of deportation . . . has been outstanding for more than six months, shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations shall include provisions which will require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an immigration officer for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information, whether or not related to the foregoing, as the Attorney General may deem fir and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his activities, as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case. Any alien who shall willfully fail to comply with such regulations, or willfully fail to appear or to give information or submit to medical or psychiatric examination if required, or knowingly give false information in relation to the requirements of such regulations, or knowingly violates a reasonable restriction imposed upon his conduct or activity, shall upon conviction be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or both

**\$** \$ \$

#### Rights of All at Stake

The Justice Department seeks to use the Walter-McCarran Law to terrorize all non-citizens in the United States, to force them to conform to McCarthyite standards of reactionary political and social uniformity.

The non-citizen, however, is only a scapegoat, a testing-ground used by American reaction to see how far it can go in destroying the liberties of the American people. Once these police-state conditions have been imposed on the non-citizen, the legal and political precedents will be set for imposing similar restrictions on all Americans, native born as well as foreign born

#### Operation Brain-Wash Can Be Defeated

Most non-citizens are refusing to submit to the Justice Department's Operation Brain-Wash. They insist on exercising their liberties under the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

All Americans concerned with the preservation of democratic rights can support this fight by protesting against Operation Brain-Wash and participating in the nationwide fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, which serves as the legal basis for this assault on the liberties of the american people.

Defend the rights of foreign-born American'!

Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law!

#### YOU CAN RELP

The Justice Department is seeking to use the foreign born as the testing ground for destruction of the liberties of the whole American people. You can help stop these police-state tactics:

- 1. Write your Congressmen and Senators. Uzge they introduce and support legislation to repeal the Walter-McCarran
- 2. Order more of this leaflet for discitation among your friends and associates to help them know what is in the Wilter-McCarran Law. Leaflets may be had at 100 for \$2.00.
- 3. Make a contribution to the work of the American Committee and help protect the rights of the foreign born.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Please sand additional information concerning your flight against the Walter-McCarran Low.
Enclosed find \$ for an order of Walter-McCarrae Law Leaflet No. 1.
Enclosed find \$ os a contribution toward the work of the American Committee.
Name

Address .....

City, Zone, State .....

leaflet No. 1 in a series on the Walter-McCarron Law issued as a public service



# Michigan Committee for

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

W0------ 1-5195

920 CHARLEVOIX BLOG.

2033 PARK AVENUE

SAUL GROBSMAN EXECUTIVE BECRETARY

July 12, 1954

Dear Candidate for Public Office:

Passed over the President's veto in 1952, the Walter-McCarran Act, governing immigration and naturalization, has met widespread criticism and opposition. It has been condemned as racitst, discriminatory, and undemocratic by the major Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious organizations; by the CIO and AFL; and by leading fraternal, civic, veteran, and nationality groups. In the last election campaign, both the kepublican and Democratic parties pledged changes in the law. A number of bills have introduced by both parties which would repeal, revise, or drastically amend the Walter-McCarran Act.

Although you are not running for a Federal office, we feel that most people are keenly interested in your opinion on this vital legislation. We enclose a poll form, together with a brief fact sheet comparing some features of the Walter-McCarran Act and the Lehman-Celler Bill (one of the many bills introduced in "ongress as an alternative.) Please fill out the form and return to us by reply mail. We plan to publish and circulate the results of this poll as a primary election service to civic, fraternal, veteran, religious and labor groups for distribution to their memberships and to mail it to several thousand individuals.

Replies already received to a preliminary poll indicate the strong interest aroused by the effects of the Walter-McCarran Act. Former Senator Blair Moody wrote to suggest that "all community organizations unite to retire from Congress this year those who voted for the McCarran Law."

James H. Lincoln, councilmanic candidate the polled over 150,000 votes for Mayor last year, wrote that if elected "I shall be very glad to do what little I can to pressure congressmen to repeal the act." Rep. John D. Dingell attacked "loose, reckless application" of denaturalization as "dangerous." Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz sent a copy of his bill, similar to the Lehman-Celler Bill. Rep. John Lesinski expressed himself in favor of amending the present law "so that it will be equitable and proper."

Thanking you for your cooperation, we await an early reply.

Sincerely yours

Saul Grossman

Executive Secretary



#### Michigan Committee for PROTECTION FOREIGN

920 CHARLEVOIX BLOG.

DETROIT 26 MICHIGAN

73

October 2, 1956

Hanarary Co-Chairmen REV PAUL ALLURED Dear Candidate and Fellow American:

Lansina

Since the passage of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Law in 1952, both the depublican and Democratic

REV. CHARLES A. HILL. PROF. C. L. MEADER,

Parties have gone on record favoring major changes in the law.

Ann Arbor Executive Secretory SAUL GROSSMAN Condemned by the major religious, labor, civic, and fraternal organizations in the United States as racist, discriminatory, and undemocratic, the law has also been attacked by the Michigan Departments of American Veterans of World War II, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, and the wayne County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In the last session of Congress, more than 40 bills were introduced proposing. various changes in the present law. One of these, the Lehman-Celler Bill, was a complete revision of the Walter-McCarran Law, and was co-sponsored by Senator Patrick V. McNamara and Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., among others. No hearings were held on any of these bills. In the House, the opposition of Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.) co-author of the Walter-LicCarran Law, was sufficient to block consideration; in the Senate, hearings started under Senator Harley Kilgore were never concluded after his untimely death.

The failure of Congress to act on this vital matter has led to numerous personal tragedies, the separation of families, and the lowering of American prestige in the eyes of the world.

Although only Congress can pass immigration legislation, other public officials can exert considerable influence by expressing themselves on such national issues. The State Legislature, for example, had before it this year a resolution, which was not acted on, memorializing Congress on the Walter-McGarran Law. Similar resolutions, introduced and acted upon in the State Legislature and other governing bodies, as well as public statements by elected officials, may well favorably influence such legislation in Congress.

As we have done in the past, we are conducting a poll of candidates for public office on this question. The results of this poll will be made available to hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals as an election year service. We urge that you fill out and return the enclosed form immediately. We would especially appreciate any comments you care to make.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Grossman Executive Secretary

EXHIBIT No. 296

33 Michigan unionists facing denaturalization or deportation under the Walter-McCarran Law (partial list),

Name	Age	Years in U.S.A.	Number Child.	Grdchld.	Union
William Allan George Angeloff	49 56	28 43	3		American Newspaper Guild Local 600 UAW
Mrs. Stella Brown	46	44	1		Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
George Charnowola Nicholas Chomiak Walter Cocker	64 59 58	36 43 30	3 2 1	7	R.A. Brotherhood Local 1064 Restaurant' Workers Local 600 UAW
Richard L. Davis Thomas Dutton	44. 70	28 46	1	2	Local 514 Cement Masons Painters Union (former member)
Alexander Eland Russell Emin	60 56	43 40			Local 212 UAW Local 83 Dairy Workers
Zahary Golosewich	71	42			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Anthony Jakstys George Jasinski	74 64	51 43	2 2	2	Local 157 U.W (retired) District 50 UNW
Marko Kosta Nicholas Kozar Jack Kozlak	58 57 61 70 53	43 40 34 45 34	3		Pattern Makers AFL-CIO Local 705 Hotel & Restaurant Local 124 Clothing Workers Local 1064 destaurant Workers Local 155 UAW
Martin Marcewski Roman Mozeyko	68 66 61 66	49 45 41 43	1		Intl. Typographers Union Local 1064 Restaurant Workers Local 600 U.W Barbers Union
Stanley Nowak	53	43	1		Local 174 U.W(former member)
Antonio Papadimitriou Andrew Parfenuk Alexander Pechen Mrs. Rose Poleschuk Gus Polites	61 61	45 43 32 44 40	1 2	1 2	Local 1064 Restaurant Workers Barbers Union UAW Local 1064 Restaurant Workers Teamsters (withdrawal card)
John Rogach	63	43	~	~	Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Stephen Singler	55	50	2		Div.26 Street & Coach (ret.)
		44 50	2 1	1	Local 705 Hotel(withdrwl crd) Local 208 U.W
Paul Zatirka	60	43	3	1	Local 228 UAW

Prepared by: Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 2033 Park Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan WOodward 1-5196

AVERAGE NO. OF YEARS IN U.S...: 41

April, 1956

AVERAGE AGE: 59

## AN OPEN LETTER TO...

JOHN FEIKENS, CHAIRMAN, Republican Party

NEIL STAEBLER. CHAIRMAN. Democratic Party

The leaders of both your parties have spoken out against the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Law. President Eisenhower has asked for major changes; Gov. G. Mennen Williams has called for its repeal; Senator Pat McNamara and Rep. Charles C. Diggs have introduced a bill to replace it. The UAW and CIO oppose it.

Only recently 19-year-old Otto Weyer was saved from deportation and the injustices of the Walter-McCarran Act, when public protests caused the Attorney General to halt his deportation. Senator Charles Potter introduced a bill to correct this injustice.

We want to call to your attention the case of hrs. Peggy Wellman, Detroiter, mother of two children, who has also been ordered deported under this law.

Mrs. Wellman,44, has spent her entire life here and knows no other country. She grew up as an American. Both her older and younger brothers were born here. Her husband and children are American-born.

Now she is told that she was born while her mother was isiting in Canada and was then brought back to the U.S. in her mother's arms. This accident of birth makes her an. "alien", according to the law, and deportable 44 years later.

The Michigan CIO Council, in a letter signed by August Scholle, Pres. and Barney Hopkins Secy-Treas., urged U.S. Senators McNamara and Potter to intervene in this case, and said in part;

"We can see no good cause served by the deportation of Ars. Wellman. In fact, we are convinced that in this case deportation would only cause a lot of people to have a feeling of sympathy toward Ars. Wellman, her mother, children, and other relatives, which, in the long run, would be a disservice to Democracy and our country!

Mr. Feikens and Mr. Staebler, we call upon you to intervene with the Attorney General of the United States and congressmen of both parties to urge that deportation proceedings be cancelled in this case.

Sincerely yours.

Peggy Wellman Defense Committee 2033 Park Ave. Detroit 26, Mich.

P.S.

Other readers of this letter may also wish to write the Attorney General and their Congressmen to ask them to intervene in this case.

#### ACT ON THE

# MCNAMARA-DIGGS BILL

We urge that Congress Act on the McNamara-Diggs Bill (S.1206) introduced by Senator Patrick V.McNamara and Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. and also sponsored and endorsed by many other congressmen to replace the Walter-McCarran Law which has been condemned by all major religious, labor, civic, and fraternal organizations in the U.S.

The McNamara-Diggs Bill eliminates the racist immigration quota system; establishes a statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation proceedings; and establishes fairer deportation hearings.

NAME	ADDRESS	
	AND PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T	
	-	

Return filled petitions immediately to:
Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
920 Charlevoix Bldg.
Detroit 26, Mich.

#### MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

2033 Park Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich.

#### Memorandum—Campaign to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

The immediate objectives of the campaign are to bring about the introduction of a bill in the U. S. Senate, which has already held hearings on the law, and to pass the Anfuso resolution, H. R. 501.

The following program was adopted in January 1956:

- (1) Influence Congress through: (a) Delegations, (b) letter-writing, (c) resolutions.
  - (2) Issue a basic piece of literature. Distribute it widely.
  - (3) Concentrate on involving labor unions and their membership.
- (4) Contact local political clubs, Democrats and Republicans, to include issue in local programs.
- (5) Seek resolutions by State and City legislatures memorializing Congress.
- (6) Establish lobbies at State Conventions of Democratic and Republican Parties.
  - (7) Attend statewide labor conferences and conventions.
  - (8) Stimulate parallel movements in other organizations.
- (9) Establish special "Committees to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act" in every national group community. Issue piece of material in own language or distribute the general piece. Contact other organizations and leading individuals in the community. Popularize activities in the press. Organize letter-writing campaigns and delegations to Congressmen.

Activities to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Act by Special Committee of Five People:

- 1. 10,000 copies of the folder "Why the Walter-McCarran Act Should Be Repealed" have been printed.
- 2. Lobbying was carried out at UAW-FEP Conference in Grand Rapids on January 13–15 which attracted 800 delegates. Folders were distributed.
- 3. Similar activities were carried out at a statewide PAC Conference in Lansing on January 20-21.
- 4. Folders were distributed at GOP meetings on February 5 organized on a congressional district basis to build a PAC precinct organization. Meetings were attended by 1,200.
- 5. Folders were mailed to 200 UAW presidents and officers in Wayne County by the Fred Williams Defense Committee.
- 6. Every UAW local union meeting is being systematically covered with folders. Each individual defense committee (Fred Williams, Stanley Nowak, etc.) is assigned at least one meeting a week. The objective is to reach the most active trade unionists.
- 7. 1,500 folders are being mailed to precinct delegates to the Democratic Party with a cover letter urging support for Governor Williams' call for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.
- 8. Ministers listed in the Church Directory are being mailed the folder with a cover letter signed by our cochairmen suggesting it for discussion in committees and other congregational groups as well as for mention in sermons.
- 9. Five UAW presidents have mailed a letter to all UAW locals in the area calling for followup action on the resolution adopted at the 15th UAW Convention.
- 10. Local 208 UAW adopted a resolution which is being forwarded to all other locals asking for similar action.

Fourteen million foreign born Americans are menaced by the Walter-McCarran Law. Over 400 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings for their political views. 65 naturalized citizens face court proceedings on similar grounds leading to possible loss of

REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

and have participated fully in the democratic life of this country. Many

These men and women are not "alien" to America — they have lived here all of their adult lives, have raised families, bought homes, helped organize the trade union movement. Most are still trade unionists.

citizenship and deportation.

mother of two school-age children, faces deportation to Canada despite her life-long residence and appringing in the United States. Hon. Stanley Nowak, presently appealing a court decision which deprives him of his American citizenship came to this country as a child of nine and was

elected to the State Senate for ten consecutive years.

this treatment of the foreign born.

A number were brought here as infants — Mrs. Peggy Wellman,

(Sec Michigan list on page 3).

6331 Chene St., Detroit

1:00 P. M

Extulut no. 2000

Sunday, May 13, 1956

Freedom Hall, Local 351

Defend the Rights of the Foreign Born Americans

Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

and to

Conference to

Enclosed is \$..... towards defraying the considerable expense of organizing the Conference and to continue its WO, 1-5196 Address Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Use separate sheet for additional names) ADVANCE CREDENTIAL BLANK Send all communications to: Detroit 76, Mich. Organization important work. Name . . .

#### 300A

tory and racist quota system and the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. The rights of ALL Americans are affected by American democratic principles are outraged by the discrimina-

of 1956. Candidates, law-makers, and party leaders must respond to the tremendous outpouring of public sentiment in opposition to this unjust WE, THEREFORE CALL UPON ALL community, religious, civic The Walter-McCarran Law can be repealed in this election year labor, nationality and other organizations, and public-spirited Americans, to send delegates or come as observers (without obligation or commit-

ment) to confer with us, to hear all aspects of the effects of the law discussed, and to help formulate a mutually acceptable PROGRAM OF ACTION to achieve the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1936. - HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN -

Prof. C. L. Meader

Rev. Paul Johnson Allured

Rev. Charles A. Hill

SPONSORS — (Partial List)

Dr. Eugene M. Shafarman Mitchell Schnaar Rev. S. D. Ross

> Bishop John W. Gilbert Rev. C. M. Metcalf

Dr. R. F. Burlingame

Prof. Leroy Waterman Prof. Jay J. Sherman Robert J. Silverstein

Judge Patrick H. O'Brien

Joe Morgan

Rev. Henry Powers

# Exhibit no. 300 br

#### Ехнівіт №. 300В

Listed below are 33 Michigon unionists facing denoturalization or departation under the Walter-McCarran Law. (Partial list).

remove the discriminatory quota provisions. It should provide a statute of limitations against deportation and remove retroactive or ex post facto enactments	"As a public official, the Governor of a State in which thousands of our citizens, as things now stand, have no assurance whatsoever that their citizenship may not be yanked out fram under them, many of them forever separated from their families by the injustices of our immigration statutes, I am interested in doing all that I can to assure that the present of their repealed or drostically revised."

"A fair and just immigration law must do more than

# - Governor G. Mennen Williams

# Conference Program

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1956

FREEDOM HALL, 6331 Chene, Detroit

2:30 P.M. PANEL DISCUSSIONS 1:00 P.M. OPENING SESSION

A supper will be served starting at 5:30 p.m.

4:00 P.M. FINAL SESSION AND SUMMARY

# CONFERENCE NOTES:-

Registration starts at 12:30 p.m. Registration fee \$1.00 for each delegate or observer. Complete conference proceedings will be mailed to each registrant.

Individuals are welcome to attend as visitors.

AVERAGE NO. OF YEARS IN U.S.A.: 41 -Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans-AVERAGE AGE: 59

NAME	Age	Yrs. in U.S.A.	G.S.	Age Yrs. in No. of No. of U.S.A. Child. Grdchld.	of UNION
William Allan	49	28	က		American Newspaper Guild
George Angeloff	26	43			Local 600 UAW
Mrs. Stella Brown	46	44	-		Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
George Charnowola	64	36	ဗ	-	R. R. Brotherhood
Nicholas Chomlak	59	43	7		Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Walter Cocker	28	30	1		Local 600 UAW
Richard L. Davis	44	28	-		Local 514 Cement Masons
Thomas Dutton	20	46	-	2	Painters Union (former member)
Alexander Eland	9	43			Local 212 UAW
Russell Emin	28	40			Local 83 Dairy Workers
Zahary Golosewich	11	42			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Anthony Jakstys	74	51	7	62	Local 157 UAW (retired)
George Jasinski	64	43	7		District 50 UMW
Joseph Knerly	28	43	က		Pattern Makers AFL-CIO
Marko Kosta	57	40			Local 705 Hotel and Restaurant
Nicholas Kozar	61	34			Local 124 Clothing Workers
Jack Kozlak	20	45			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
William Kruchay	53	34	7		Local 155 UAW
John Mackavey	89	49	-		Intl. Typographers Union
Martin Marcewski	99	45			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Roman Mozeyko	61	41			Local 600 UAW
Steve Murarl	99	43	9		Barbers Union
Stanley Nowak	23	43	-		Local 174 UAW (former member)
Antonio Papadimitriou	11	45			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Andrew Parfenuk	61	43			Barbers Union
Alexander Pechen	61	32			UAW
Mrs. Rose Poleschuk	47	44	1	-	Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Gus Polites	57	40	2	2	Teamsters (withdrawal card)
John Rogach	63	43			Local 1064 Restaurant Workers
Stephen Singler	22	20	7		Div. 26 Street and Coach (retired)
Mrs. Peggy Wellman	44	44	7		Local 705 Hotel (withdrawal card)
Fred Williams	20	20	-	1	Local 208 UAW
Paul Zatirka	90	43	က	1	Local 228 UAW

chilist no. 301

Cio be Med ou of).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ехнівіт No. 301

# VOUCHER UNITED STATES

Do not write in the speed

TO Saul Grossman

3

Detroit, Michigan Addres 2945 Tuxedo

I crriff that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

\* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE
(Bill must be completely filled in before certification by payes, and there must not be any ensure or alteration whatever.)

**Appropriation** 

Lanne

By

I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

#### Ехнівіт No. 302А

L.C.-\$10B

8-3-56

B-p7574

#### APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL BEER & WINE LICENSE

MICHIGAN LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION, LANSING, MICHIGAN

(This	Application Must be Recei	lved by the Liquor Coatro	Commission.	at Lansing at Least i	0 Days Prior to D	ate of Use)
FEE FO	R SPECIAL BEER AND W	VINE LICENSE				
<b>025.0</b>	e per day for organizations per day for organizations	in continuous operation	for less than C	NE year.		
	plications must be accompanie				in continuous oper	ration.)
A CER	TIFIED COPY OF THE RE	SOLUTION OF THE MEM APPLICATION TO THE	BERSHIP OR COMMISSION	BOARD OF DIRECTO	ORS AUTHORIZI	IG THIS APPLI-
we Wichi	gan Committee for		ign Born	2033 Park Ave		
TAXXXXX	Name of Organia	milon	_		Arest Address	
City	Detroit		County of	Ayma		
enceeding 1	e application of the Michigan 5% alcoholic content by volum	ne) for consumption on the p	for a SPECIAL remises only at	BEER AND WINE LI	CENSE to sell been	and/or wine (not
A1	cadia Park, 23305			······································		
Township	Dearborn	Name and	Address of Pression	Yama		1-12
HANG	-egroom		County of	Wayne		15-07
MAIL	LICENSE TO Michigan			Address 2033 P	ark Aye. Det	ro11 26
for a period	12 o'clock no commencing at Colonick in t	on the morning of the 19th I	ey of <b>Allegi</b>	<b>t</b>	= ا ا سطُ195	
and ending	not later than 2 o'clock in the	morning of the 20th Day	or Angue		L	
We here any profit d to any perso which this I	eby certify that we are a (Frat erived from the sale of mid b no under 21 years of age, or is icense is issued at any time d by ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR own	ernal, Patriotic, Religious, of eer and/or wine will go to the as intoxicated condition; a turing life of this license. We to 16 % almbolic contest by a	Civic organization. or will allow an e further agree colume (Whisker	tion, (Circle one) operati We further agree that, y gambling, gaming, or not to sell, possess, allow, y, rum, ria, cordina, etc.	ing a non-profit orguing will not sell any improper conduct with the sold, or be any while this appear.	nization, and that beer and/or wine the premises for consumed on these license is in effect.
Wa agree without a se of a violatio Control Cor	es that agents of the Liquor C earch warrant, any time during on of any law of this state and numission.	control Commission and all la g the twenty-four hours of a d that such evidence may be	w enforcing offi- ny day, any an used in any tr	pers shall have the right d all parts of the license ial or proceeding before	to enter, examine, i od premises, and to any court of law or	nspect and search, seize any evidence before the Liquor
We ben time by the any of its of	eby specifically agree that any Liquor Coutrol Commission, a ficers or employees by reason	license issued by the Liquor and that there shall be no lial of such suspension or revoca	Control Comm cility on the par- tion and that th	ission is a contract subje t of the State of Michigs e granting of a license d	ect to suspension or an, the Liquor Cont oes not create a ves	revocation at any rol Commission or ted right.
We ben and regulati made are fo	eby agree to abide by all the pr one heretofore or hereafter pro r the purpose of inducing SAI	ovisions of Act No. 8 of the lomulgated and imued by the D Commission to evant this	Public Acts of I Liquor Control icense.	933, Extra Session, and c Commission, and hereby	any amendments the represent that the	ereto and all rules statements berein
	se not to sell alcoholic beverag					
	WITNESSES	3	State of 1	Michigan	)	
Go	" 2. ~			Wayne	}as.	
r stu	la Censte	·				
4 1	1071			ignon Wellman		
1	de l'alrick			aul Grossman		being first
Subseri	bed and sworn to before me th	in /st			they	•
day of	ungues	1 A D. 195 4	the foreg	rn, deposes and says the oing statements and kno ts are true, deposent for	we the contents the	ment and that the the execution of
711	0	11/1/1/	this instr	ument so his free act and	d deed.	
· / -!	aupra	· ferra	X/4	igum (Cle)	lucan	
Notary Pub	lic Stain	County, Michigan		and the	our	Serv
My Commis	mion expires ja	31, 1958				,
		POLICE CHIEF OF	SHERIFFS	APPROVAL		
(The ap to Lansing)	proval of the Chief of Police or I	the Sheriff under whose jurisdi	ction this license	is to be used must be show	en below before sende	ng this application
To be f	alled in by Sheriff or Local	Chief of Police:				
I hereb	y certify that I have investiga	ted the application of the ab	ove organization	for a Special beer and/	or wine License, as-	d find the same to

Date Ung 1, 1916 Signed

WARNING: Read Complete Instructions on the Inside of this Application Carefully Before Sending S

#### Ехнівіт No. 302В

# STATE OF MICHIGAN LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION LANSING

APPLICANT	Dand of Cassial Boar and for Wine Lineaus
Name of Organization Michigan Committee	Bend of Special Beer and/or Wine License for Consumption On the Premises
Protection of Foreign Born	Under Act No. 8, P. A. 1983, Extra Session, as amended
Address where held 23305 Wick Road	
CityDearborn	Market Market State Control of the C
County Wayne State Michigan	
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,	That the above applicant, as principal,
SEABOARD SURET	Y COMPANY  Burst Flore Office Address
of 100 William Scroot, City	Man Manh
having been authorized to do business in the State of	Michigan, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto the People of the State of Michigan in payment whereof, well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, admin-
Sealed with our seals and dated this	1st day of August , A. D. 1956
CONDITIONED FURTHER, that if the said purish, give of eliver any alcoholic liquor to a minor all damages, actual and exemplary that may be adjud or in property or means of support or otherwise, by rea obligation shall be void; otherwise to remain in full for AND THE OBLICORS, for themselves, their he State of Michigan, as follows:  1. That this bond shall be effective for a period of A. D. 195 — if accepted by the Liquor Control Liquor Control Commission at Lanseng of the exquent to said date, excepting as may be set forth trol Commission. If the effective date of the bond.  2. That all rights and liabilities under this bond.	tirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns do further covenant and agree with the commencing at/or 12 o'clock soon of the 19th day of August 1/2 o'clock in the morning. Commission, and ashift condition to the lock and effect until the date of receipt by the Michigan pired license, at which time it shall terminate as to all acts on the part of the principal should not be successful to the principal should be an another unless and regulations of the said Liquor Condition of the said Liquor Con
WITNESS OUR HANDS AND SEALS this	let day of August A. D. 100
Signed, Scaled and Delivered In the Presence of The certains of Marchael Olan	Saul Juriana  Millerana  Millerana  SEABOARD SURETY COMPANY  Burry
Approved LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION	ate Austrel
Ву	Business Address 1401 Beaubien Stas

Detroit 26, Michigan

[Detroit News, July 29, 1949]

#### Citizenship Hearings Ordered—Trio Facing Quiz All Born in Italy

Three Detroit Italian-born men were named by Federal authorities as members of organizations advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force.

E. E. Adcock, district director of immigration and naturalization, ordered the men to report next week for deportation hearings.

The men are:

Angelo Pagotto, 55, of 547 Waterman Avenue South, admitted to this country Angust 8, 1920

William Gava, 52, of 8601 Olivet Avenue, who entered April 6, 1938.

Giovanni Mastrandrea, 58, of 2641 Hale Avenue, admitted May 15, 1909.

Pagotto's hearing will begin Monday, with Gava's set for Wednesday and Mastrandrea's for Thursday.

#### SINGLER HEARING OFF

Deportation proceedings against Stephen Singler, former president of the DSR drivers union, were adjourned Thursday until August 16 to permit the defense counsel to prepare for two new charges.

Added to the original charges that Singler returned to Detroit from Windsor without visa or passport March 15, 1947, are those that Singler gave false and misleading statements at the time of entry and was a member of a party teaching the overthrow of the Government.

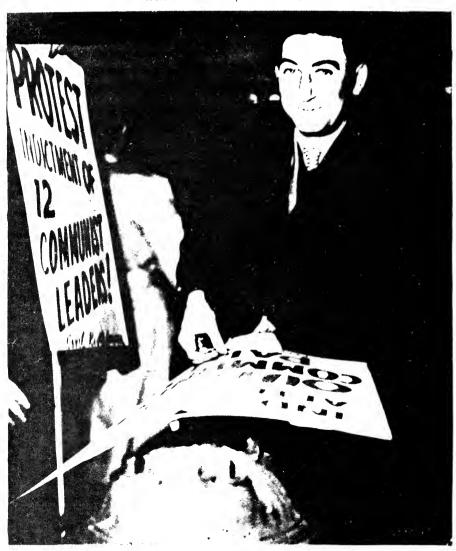
Another immigration hearing was adjourned today until next Thursday.

#### SEEKS DEPOSITION

The attorney for Joseph Knerly, a native of Hungary, asked the adjournment to get a deposition from Communist Party officials that the party did not advocate overthrow of the Government during Knerly's membership.

Knerly, who lives at 12222, Asbury Park, has admitted being a Communist from 1925 to 1932, but denies being taught the overthrow of the Government.

EXHIBIT No. 304
Detroit News Photo, October 11, 1948



#### Exhibit No. 305 Detroit News, February 27, 1950



V Andrulis (left), a writer for the Lithuanian daily in Chicago, confers with one of his defenders, Saul saman, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. A meeting to raise funds for Andrulis' defense in immigration proceedings, where he is charged with being a member of an organization advocating the overthrow of the Government, prompted a demonstration Sunday by 500 pickets. — News Photo.

[Detroit News, February 27, 1950]

#### DP's Jeer Fund Rally for Writer-500 Pickets Fail To Halt Meeting

#### By John J. Najduch

Nearly 500 pickets demonstrated Sunday against a rally to raise funds for a Lithuanian writer accused in deportation proceedings of being a member of an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government.

The pickets included Lithuanian displaced persons, members of several

Lithuanian and Polish organizations and University of Detroit students.

They surrounded the Hispanos Unidos Building at 24th Street and Vernor Highway, blocking the two entrances. Police cleared the way into the hall.

#### 150 ATTEND MEETING

Target of the demonstration was Vincas Andrulis. Leaflets passed out by pickets applauded the decision of the Government to deport him, and repudiated him as a spokesman for the Lithuanian community.

The 150 who attended the meeting called the pickets fascists and Nazis. They urged the deportation of "displaced persons who brought with them a bit of nazism, rather than loyal Americans like Andrulis."

Andrulis denied that he was disloyal to this country or belonged to a subversive group.

Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, praised a Supreme Court ruling that the deportation proceedings have been improperly conducted.

#### PICKETS HOLD MEETING

"The decision has disrupted the Justice Department's and Immigration Bureau's timetable; this will give us time to fight back," he said.

After the rally started, the pickets held a meeting of their own in the auditorium of St. Anthony Church, across the street from the hall.

A Committee of American Citizens of Lithuanian Descent was formed to expose the subversive members of the nationality group.

"A Communist fifth column has long been busy in this free country," said a resolution that was adopted. "With deep regret we admit that among the Moscow agents are some individuals of Lithuanian origin. We repudiate these traitors, and will work to expose them."

CALL!—

Ехнівіт No. 307А

# MICHIGAN ACTION CONFERENCE

# Unite to . . .

- 1 STOP DEPORTATION HYSTERIA
- 2. DEFEAT THE HOBBS BILL
- 3. PREVENT ANNULMENT OF CITIZENSHIP
- 4. ESTABLISH NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Sunday, April 2, 1950

HOTEL PARK AVENUE

PARK AND SPROAT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Sponsored by

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Ехнівіт №. 307В

# JOIN THE FIGHT!

The persecution of citizens and non-citizens by the Justice Department seriously endangers the freedoms and liberties of all the American people. The present deportation hysteria — designed to terrorize the foreign born — is in reality a direct attack upon the Bill of Rights.

Just as discrimination is used against the Negro and Jewish peoples, the Taft-Hartley law against organized labor, and loyalty investigations to intimidate government employees, so the deportation hysteria is used against the foreign born.

Along with deportation proceedings and attempts to revoke the citizenship of naturalized citizens, new oppressive legislation is pending in Congress. The Hobbs Bill, H.R. 10, would empower the Attorney General to:

- 1. Detain anyone arrested for deportation for an indefinite period WITHOUT BAIL.
- 2. Deport persons to any country in the world willing to accept them
  —regardless of their original birthplace.
- 3. Detain deportees in Federal custody until such time as they are actually deported—Concentration Camps in America!

This program of intimidation and terror can be defeated, and must be defeated, if the people are going to move along the road to peace and democracy. This is everyone's fight — regardless of race, color, political belief or national origin.

You can join this fight by participating in the Michigan Conference. Organizations and individuals are invited to attend this important gathering in which a minimum of speech making and a maximum of actual work will be the order of the day.



#### Ехнівіт №. 307С

## Credential Blank

#### MICHIGAN ACTION CONFERENCE

Sunday, April 2 — 2:00 P. M. HOTEL PARK AVENUE - DETROIT

Name of Organization
Address City
We will be represented bydelegates;observers
Name of Representative
Address City
Name of Representative
Address City
We enclose \$ for registration fee for our representatives.   The fee will be paid at the Conference. (Registration fee for each delegate, observer or visitor \$1).
To continue the important work of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and to help defray the expenses of
the Conference, our organization has voted to contribute \$ (Contributions may be sent in advance or brought to the Conference).
Individuals are invited to attend the Conference as visitors. Please fill in and mail this blank $\hfill\Box$
Registration at the Conference starts at 1 P.M.

Please return immediately to:

# MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

140 Cadillac Square

Detroit 26, Michigan

EXHIBIT No. 307D

#### NATIONAL OFFICERS

American Committee for

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Honorary Co-Chairmen

Dr. THOMAS MANN

Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON

Vice-Chairmen

HON. HUGH DeLACY

Cleveland

REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

Los Angeles

DOUGLAS HALL

Minneapolis

PEARL M. HART Chicago GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR. New York

HON. STANLEY NOWAK

Chairman, Board of Directors REV. JOHN W. DARR, JR.

Executive Secretory
ABNER GREEN

Counsel

CAROL KING

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(Partial List)

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Stella Adler
Blishop Cameron C. Alleyne
Emily Greene Baich
Hon. Elmer Benson
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Budd Schuiberg
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Prof. Vida D. Seudder
Joseph P. Selly
Dr. Laila Skinner
Vilhjalmur Stefansson
Prof. Bernhard J. Stern
Arthur Szyk
Prof. Ellen B. Talbot
Hon. Edward P. Totten
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Max Weber
Dr. Gene Weiffish
Prof. F. W. Weymouth
Dr. Henry N. Weiman

# Michigan Committee for

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary

140 Cadillac Square • Detroit 26, Mich. • WOodward 1-6278

Exhibit no. 3080

If a non-citizen is arrested, he has the right to callan attorney, an organization, or a friend.

If a non-citizen is arrested, he can refuse to answer ANY questions until he has been given a chance to consult an attorney.

## SEARCH WARRANTS

A warrant of arrest is not a search warrant. If the officer making the arrest tries to search your home, demand and insist that he stop.

If you want advice or assistance concerning naturalization, citizenship, or deportation, write or call on the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y., or any of the local organizations listed below.

DETROIT: 2033 Park Ave. — Room 920 CLEVELAND: 5103 Euclid Avenue — Room 7 CHICAGO: 431 South Dearborn Street — Room 325 MINNEAPOLIS: 310 E. Hennepin Ave. — Room 3 SEATTLE: Eitel Büliding — Room 610 PORTLAND: Davis Building — Room 322 SAN FRANCISCO: 228 McAllister — Room 211 LOS ANGELES: 326 West 3rd Street — Room 312

## Issued By Polish-American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born

# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are using all kinds of tricks and threats to deprive non-citizens, naturalized citizens, and even native-born citizens of their rights. Foreign-born Americans should be aware of the laws of the United States and refuse to permit anyone to violate these laws by depriving them of their liberties. Only in this way will the American people be able to preserve their democratic rights and defeat those who would undermine the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

## NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Naturalized American citizens have the same rights as native-born American citizens. Naturalized citizens and native-born Americans need not answer any questions put to them by anyone until after they have an opportunity to consult a lawyer or organization.

### NON-CITIZENS

Non-citizens have the right to consult an attorney or organization before they answer any question put to them by anyone. Non-citizens have a right to refuse to answer questions put to them by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Continued on Page 4)

# ZNAJCIE SWE PRAWA

AGENCI Służby Emigracyjnej i Naturalizacyjnej uzywają wszelkiego rodzaju kruczków i gróźb, aby pozbawić nieobywateli i naturalizowanych obywateli a nawet rodowitych obywateli ich praw. Zagranicą urodzeni Amerykanie powinni być zaznajomieni z prawami Stanów Zjednoczonych i nie pozwolić nikomu na pogwałcenie tych praw przez pozbawienie ich wolności.

Tylko w ten sposób naród amerykański będzie mógł zabezpieczyć swe prawa i pokonać tych, którzy chcą podkopać Bil Praw i Konstytucję Stanów Zjednoczonych.

## NATURALIZOWANI OBYWATELE

NATURALIZOWANI amerykańscy obywatele mają le same prawa co rodowici amerykańscy obywatele. Naturalizowani obywatele i rodowici Amerykanie nie są zmuszeni odpowiadać na żadne pytanie stawiane im przez kogokolwiek, zanim nie poradzą się adwokata lub orga-

### **NIEOBYWATELE**

NIEOBYWATELE mają prawo poradzenia się adwokata lub organizacji przed tym zanim odpowiedzą na jakiekolwiek pytanie, stawiane im przez kogokolwiek. Nieobywatele mają prawo odmówienia odpowiedzi na pytania, stawiane im przez reprezentantów Służby Emigracyjnej i Naturalizacyjnej.

Jeżeli nieobywatel zostanie aresztowany, ma prawo wezwać adwokata, organizację lub przyjaciela

Catillit 70, 3082

mówić odpowiedzi na każde pytanie, dokąd nie poradzi Jeżeli nieobywatel zostanie aresztowany, może odsie adwokata.

### WARRANT

tem rewizji. Jeżeli urzędnik, dokonujący aresztowania, chce dokonać rewizji waszego mieszkania, żądajcie sta-TAK ZWANY warrant aresztowania nie jest warrannowczo, żeby zaprzestał.

Jeżeli chcecie porady lub pomocy, dotyczącej naturalizacji, obywatelstwa lub deportacji, napiszcie lub też przyjdźcie do biura American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y., albo do lokalnego biura tej organizacji w następujących

MINNEAPOLIS, 310 East Hennepin Avenue, Room 3 CHICAGO, 431 South Dearborn Street, Room 325 LOS ANGELES, 326 West Third Street, Room 312 SAN FRANCISCO, 228 McAllister, Room 211 CLEVELAND, 5103 Euclid Avenue, Room 7 PORTLAND, Davis Building, Room 322 DETROIT, 2033 Park Ave., Room 920 SEATTLE, Eitel Building, Room 610

Wydane Przez Polsko-Amerykański Komitet Ochrony Urodzonych Zagranicą

haratel halma

Michigan Committee for

### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

December 6, 1952

### Dear Friend:

It was the Night Before Christmas and all was peacefull when there came a pounding at the door ... this could be the lead for a news story on Christmas Day. This could be your door or the door of a friend or relative, arrested and held without bail, while the Immigration Department agents. "determine" the status of the persons citisenship. Think this sounds fantasticeee like a wartime movie about Nazi Germany? This is no story, our foreign born parents are threatened ... . Over 3 1/2 million nonditizens and 11 million naturalized citizens face denaturalization and deportation under the Un-American McCarran Walter Act, which ironically enough becomes effective on December 24, 1952.

After December 24, 14 year old children not born here will have to register, be fingerprinted and photographed under the Act-Younger children must also be registered by their parents or guardiens. Penalty for the failure of these children to register is \$1,000. fine and six months in jail.....Immigration agents can arrest, without warrant, any alien or "person believed to be an alien" and hold them without bail ..... Italian or Polish immigrants may come to this land until the year 2000.....a citizen can be denaturalized for joining a "subversive" organization within 5 years after naturalization ... a non citizen can be deported for something that happened 50 years ago.

It is in the best traditions of American freedom that we, sone and daughtere of the foreign born, regardless of our political opinions, must stand up and defend the righte of our parents, and thus defend ourselves.

We invite you to join other sons and daughters of foreign born Americans in the fight-back campaign. Come to the Youth Panel of the National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, at 3:00 P.M., Saturday, December 13, 1952 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan. JOIN HANDS with youth from all over the land to discuss how to best aid our parents and to organise to ward off efforts of the Justice Department to deport them to lands unknown to theme

> COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS ... ALL MUST JOIN IN THIS FIGHT TO HAINTAIN OUR BASIC AMERICAN FREEDOMS.

> > Fraternally.

Tusking level Margaret Fishman Provisional Committee for Youth

Participation.

mf

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit 26, Michigan

4/8/53

### FIGHT BACK FUND DRIVE to DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

GROUP		QUOTÀ ,
Russian-Americans	(Special	(viota)
Ukranian-Americans	(Special	Quota)
Polish-Americans	\$800	
Lithuanian-Americans	\$800	
Hungarian-Americans	<b>\$70</b> 0	
Rumanian-Americans	<b>₩500</b>	
Jewish-Americans	\$500	
Italian-Americans	\$300	
Armenian-Americans	₩300	
Finnish-Americans	<b>₩300</b>	
Greek-Americans	\$300	
Bulgarian-Americans	<b>\$300</b>	
Slovak-Americans	₩200	
Croatian-America	\$200	
Grand Rapids Committee	\$200	
Mexican-Americans	\$100	
Albanian-Americans	\$150	
Slovenian-Americans	\$100	
Serbian-Americans	\$100	
Carpatho-Russian-Americans	\$100	

The above proposed quotas are based on a realistic estimate both of the needs of the organization and the possibilities of fulfilling the quotas. We are engaged in a mighty struggle to defend 45 people facing deportation or revocation of citizenship. We are defending 21 deportees who face jail without bail under the new fascist "conditions" demanded by the Justice Department. We are handling hundreds of cases of people who come into the office with other problems.

These activities, along with the absolute necessity of developing a broad campaign to repeal the Walter-NucCarran Act, deserve the utmost support.

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit 26, Michigan

4/8/54

### ANNUAL FUND DRIVE

MAY 15 - JULY 31.

<u>PROPOSED</u> <u>QI</u>	JOTAS	
GROUP	QUOTA	RAISED TO DATE
Armenian-Americans	\$200	
Bulgarian-Macedonian-Americans	\$500	<b>\$</b> 50
Finnish-Americans	\$300	10
Greek-Americans	\$3,000	310.50
Albanian-Americans	\$200	200
Hungarian-Americans	<b>\$1,000</b>	75
Italian-Americans	\$300	
Jewish-Americans	\$500	5
Lithuanian-Americans	\$1,000	60
Mexican-American	\$100	
Polish-Americans	\$1,000	,
Romanian-Americans	\$500	15
Russian-Americans	\$1,500	\$120
Slovak-Americans	\$300	
Slovenian-Americans	\$100	
Ukranian-Americans	\$1,000	3i
Croatian-Americans	\$200	
Grand-Rapids Comm.	\$100	5
Nat'l Womens Appeal	\$100	
Deportee Defense Comm's	\$1,000	
Individual Quotas	\$1,000	
Others	\$1,100	\$214.32
	\$15,000	<b>\$1,095.8</b> 2

### EXHIBIT No. 312A

For Release (November 25) 1953

### MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit 26, Michigan Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary, WO 1-5196

### Congress Urged To Declare Moratorium on Deportations and Denaturalizations

Detroit.—Congress was memorialized to declare a moratorium on deportation and denaturalization cases pending action on the Lehman-Celler Bill in the next session of Congress. The demand was voiced in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which met November 22 at the Hotel Tuller in Detroit. Michigan.

The program of action adopted by the Conference, which was attended by 153 delegates, observers, and visitors, representing 37 trade unions, civic and fraternal organizations, included a campaign to force open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill at the forthcoming session of Congress and a concentrated fight to defend former State Senator Stanley Nowak, facing loss of his American citizenship.

Speakers at the Conference included George W. Crockett, Jr., who is defending many of the 68 local victims of the Walter-McCarran Law; Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsors of the Conference; and Carl Marzani, author and film producer, who received a standing ovation at the end of his fighting speech which hailed the tremendous scope of the anti-McCarthy movement.

"Your fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law is an important part of this broad movement," said Marzani. "The wheel has turned, the American people are on the march, McCarthyism will be defeated."

The campaign to secure open hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill includes visits to local Congressmen by delegations consisting of trade unionists, ministers, civic leaders, and victims of the Walter-McCarran Law. Congressmen will be asked to take a public position on the Lehman-Celler Bill and to support a resolution calling for a moratorium on deportations and denaturalizations.

The defense of victims of the Walter-McCarran Law was made a key issue by the Conference. Plans were made to build defense committees in trade unions, neighborhoods, and fraternal societies. The case of Stanley Nowak, who was Democratic Party whip for two of the ten years he spent in the State Senate, was adonted as the major defense campaign.

Unanimous support was voted for Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee, who faces trial in Washington, D. C., on December 21 for contempt of Congress. Mr. Grossman was indicted for his refusal to become a stoolpigeon for the House Committee on un-American Activities by turning over the books and records of his organization.

Other resolutions adopted included one pledging "wholehearted moral and financial support" to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in its fight against forced registration by the Subversives Activities Control Board. Registration was condemned as "an attack on the right to defend," and the Attorney General was charged with a plot to destroy the American Committee in order to put into effect a repressive program against the foreign born. Organizations and individuals were urged to send representatives and attend the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, sponsored by the American Committee, which will be held in Chicago on December 12 and 13, 1953, at Walsh's Hall, 1014 N. Noble Street.

Summary proceedings and the program of action adopted at the Conference are available. Requests should be sent to the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan.

EXHIBIT No. 312B



We, the undersigned, respectfully call upon the United States Senate and House of Representatives to hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, which would repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

Please return together with all contributions to: MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREING BORN 920 Charlevoix Bldg. 2033 Park Ave. WOl 5196 Detroit 26, Mich.

### LETTERS AND SUBPOENAS

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If you want idvice or assistance concerning naturalization, extrenship or deportation, write or citi on the Michigan Committee for Protection of Fig. in Boarn 199 Charleson Rhd. 1923 Park Ave., Petrot. Monnain phone WO 5 1196.

### REPLACE THE WALTER McCARRAN LAW

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### NATURALIZED CITIZENS

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### NON CITIZENS

the first an attories the section of any questions the section has a right thought to them by rescommission and Naturalization

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The second of th

### Call to a Confer**ence**

Protect
THE
Citizenship
OF
Foreign Born
Americans

 Eleven million naturalized American citizens are threatened by the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-Mc-Carron Law.

Sunday, June 13th — 2:00 to 6:00 P.M.

PENTHOUSE, METROPOLITAN BUILDING

33 J. P. F. Stetween Woodward and Broadway)

### EXHIBIT No. 313—Continued

### THE NEW PRICE FOR CITIZENSHIP

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### WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION

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### WE APPEAL TO YOU

To past an effective comparing in Michigan to the first and possesse the expension of the effect of individual and on Americans we invite all interested individual and on invarious to attend this Conference.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 2 to 6 P.M. Penthouse Metropolitan Bldg., 33 John R

### CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

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### SOME OF MICHIGAN'S VICTIMS

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### CONFERENCE NOTES

It is a set by problement open to all inter fed or animalism, and underduid. There is no limit set and co-inimation, are noted to end no many diletates observed or visitual as per ble Chebrita's are not required. A \$1 revolution for will be charged.

Organizations and it dividuals are inject to on tilbate towards defraying the expenses of the Conference and carrying out its important position Contributions may be sent in advance or brought to the Conference.

### Address all communications to

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 920 Charlesonx Blds Detroit 26 Machigan

Michigan Committee for rotection of Foreign Born 920 Charlevoix Building, 2033 Park Ave., Detroit 26. Michigan Phone: WO 1-5196

### TO: Trade Union Officers, Editors, Educational Directors

The enclosed analysis of the Walter-McCarran Act was prepared primarily for use by union officials and editors of labor publications as source and background material. It highlights those sections of the law which have the most direct impact on the trade union movement.

Necessarily brief (the law itself is over 300 pages long), it is hoped that the analysis will prove useful in preparing articles, editorials, and speeches. Additional information is available upon request.

We firmly believe that the widespread dissemination of facts on the Walter-McCarran Act will help translate into reality trade union resolutions calling for repeal of the law.

Fraternally yours,

Saul Housamen Saul Grossman Executive Secretary Ехнівіт No. 315



Michigan Committee for

### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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23. 77

December 28, 1954

Dear Friend:

In response to a pre-election request by the Michigan Committee PFB for hie views on the Walter-McCarran Law, Governor G. Mennen Williams wrote that he favored repealing the law and then added:

> "The Act in question reflects attitudes which are offensive to our historical role as the land of tolerance and liberty. . . (I) believe that the security of our institutions can be preserved without abandoning, as does the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, our traditional concept of what constitutes due process in the administration of law and perpetuating in more severe form the discriminatory quota system adopted in the 1920's."

we believe the Governor has succinctly expressed the major reasons for the repugnance felt by Americans of all shades of religious, social and political opinion to the provisions of this iniquit ous law. Denounced by leading Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious groupe, by the AFL and CIO, by major local veteran's organizations, and characterized as "worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798" by the President of the United States when he vetoed it in 1952, the Walter-McCarran Law has fulfilled the worst fears of its opponents in the two vears of its existence.

The recent elections have reflected a fresh wind blowing in our land -- a wind that will sweep away such undemocratic legislation as the Walter-McCarran Law.

Election promises to work for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law must be fulfilled. To help achieve maximum participation of the people of Michigan in a campaign to repeal the present law, to replace it with one more consistent with democratic ideals, and to defend the many victims of the law, a State-wide Conference has been called for February 27, 1955, in the Wolverine Hotel, Detroit, by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Only those issues raised in the enclosed Draft Call will be acted on at the Conference.

In recognition of the importance of the issues involved, we have agreed to act as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Conference. We invite you to join us as honorary sponsors in order to encourage the widest participation in the important work of the Conference.

Sincerely yours.

al hours Coved Rev. Paul Johnson Allured

Lansing

EXHIBIT NO. 316A



### Michigan Committee for PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

WODDWARD 1-5196

920 CHARLEVOIX BLOG.

2033 PARK AVENUE

BAUL GROSSMAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 19, 1955

TO ALL CAMDIDATES FOR OFFICE 15TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dear Candidate:

Prior to the 1954 elections, we polled all local candidates for public office on their views on the Walter-McCarran Act. More than 100 replies were received. Reflecting the widespread dissatisfaction with the present law, with but one exception all candidates favored basic changes in the law.

As you are aware, the Walter-McCarran Law was passed over the President's veto in 1952. It has been condemned as racist, discriminatory, and undemocratic by the major Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious organizations; by the CIO and AFL; and by leading fraternal, civic, veteran, and nationality groups. The Republican and Democratic parties plidged changes in the law, as did President Eisenhower.

On November 21, the Senate sub-committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold public hearings on the Walter-McCarran Law.  $W_{\theta}$  invite you to make your views known to that committee by joining in signing the enclosed open letter. We will reprint and circulate this letter as an election service to civic, fraternal, labor, veteran and religious groups as well as to several thousand individuals in the 15th Congressional District.

The recommendations in the open letter are based on the report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Maturalization; they are also included in the Lehman-Celler Bill, sponsored by 21 congressmen including Senator Patrick V. McNamara and the late Rep. John Dingell of Michigan.

To meet early printing deadlines, please sign and return the enclosed card by reply mail.

Sincerely yours.

Saul Grossman Executive Secretary

### EXHIBIT No. 316B

Senator Harley M. Kilgore,  $C_hairman$  Sub-Committee on  $I_mmigration$  and Naturalization  $S_enate\ J_udiciary\ Committee$  Washington D.C.

Leading religious, labor, fraternal, veteran and civic groups, representing millions of Americans, have condemned the Walter-McCarran Law as "racist. discriminatory, and undemocratic."

 $A_{\rm S}$  candidates for Congress in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, we pledge if elected to support legislation which will remove these inequities of the present law.

We favor legislation which will eliminate immigration quotas based on race and nationality; give the same status to naturalized citizens as to native-born; provide a statute of limitations which would bar deportation and denaturalization proceedings after 10 years; and establish fair hearing procedures.

We urge your committee to take these considerations into account when recommending legislation to replace the Walter-McCarran Law.

Mich:	igan	Com	ittee	for	Pre	tec	tion
			Born				
2033	Parl	. Ave	nuo.	Detro	it	26.	Mich

Please add my name to the open letter to Senator Kilgore's committee on Immigration & Maturalization.

Name	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	۰	•	•	٠			•	•		٠.	۰	•
Address.																			

### EXHIBIT No. 316C

### The Walter-McCarran Law - A short statement and comparison:

Many Michigan families are today threatened with break-up through the deportation of a parent. Most of these persons who are threatened with deportation or denaturalization under the Walter-McCarran Act are elderly people who have spent their whole adult lives here and raised their families here. They are law abiding working people who have made substantial contributions to this country. They have no ties to the country of their birth and are too old to start life over again. Some fourteen million foreign born persons in the United States, with families numbering perhaps forty million people, are intimately affected by this law.

In a joint statement opposing the Walter-McCarran Act, the Michigan Chapters of American Veterans of World War II (Amvets); Catholic war Veterans; Jewish War Veterans; and endorsed by the Wayne County Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), they said:

"With regard to the freedom of political choice, we point out that the distinction now created between the native-born and naturalized citizen places in the hands of an administrative tribunal absolute discretion to determine what is a political or social group or 'subversive' and in addition subjects the membership of these groups indiscriminately to denaturalization and/or deportation."

### A BRILF COMPARISON

### Walter-McCarran Law

Responsibility vested in Immigration and Naturalization Service as a part of the Justice Department, with the Attorney General given wide discretionary powers.

Hearing officials appointed and controlled by the Attorney General; Hearings biased and unfair.

Citizenship can be revoked for "Concealment of material fact" or "wilfull misrepresentation" at time of naturalization, no matter how long ago; residence abroad; contempt of Congress within 10 years, or joining a proscribed organization within five years after becoming a citizen.

No statute of limitations on deportation or denaturalization.

Racist and discriminatory Annual Immigration Quota Laws based on 1920 census. Immigration based on countries, with quotas distributed to favor white, Protestant, Anglo-Saxon immigration.

### Lehman-Celler Bill

Responsibility vested in 3 man Immigration and Naturalization Commission as an independent agency in the executive branch of the government.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

All hearings to be held in accordance with provisions of Administrative Procedures Act. Possibility for fair hearings greater.

### 38888888888

Citizenship can be revoked if obtained by fraud or illegal procurement. Could not be revoked for residence abroad.

After 10 years citizenship cannot be revoked. No non-citizen could be deported on any grounds if admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence before the age of 14; or has lived in the U.S. 20 years or more.

### +

Proposes Unified Quota System based on 1950 census. Immigration based on categories rather than by country. Minimum and maximum percentages set equally for all countries.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*

Issued as a public service by: Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 2033 Park Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan

Draft Call to a Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and To Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1955, HOTEL WOLVERINE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

All sections of the American people have expressed opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law. Opponents of the law's provisions have condemned them as racist, discriminatory, oppressive, and conducive to police state practices.

14 million foreign born Americans find their rights threatened as the Justice Department attempts to implement the law. The Department boasts that its first victims will be 12,000 non-citizens who are to be deported after living here most of their lives; and 10,000 naturalized citizens, whose citizenship is to be revoked.

75 Michigan men and women, who have lived here an average of 40 years. have already been arrested for deportation—some have since been deported. including a mother of seven American-born children.

25 naturalized citizens have had their citizenship attacked in our local courts—some have already been deprived of their citizenship and deported. including a 67-year-old pensioner.

Their "crime" under the Walter-McCarran Act? They are foreign born and hold, or have held at any time in the distant past, minority political

opinions or affiliations. Among them is Mrs. Peggy Wellman, 42, mother of two school-age children.

who faces deportation to Canada because she allegedly came to this country as an infant. Fred Williams, 48, pioneer organizer of the UAW-CIO and a grandfather, who faces deportation to Wales despite his lifelong residence here. Former State Senator Stanley Nowak, known as "labor's Senator" during his ten years in Lansing, faces loss of his citizenship.

More than 500 noncitizens nationally have been arrested for deportation. Many have been held without bail; convicted and sentenced to jail terms of as much as 20 years for the "crime" of not deporting themselves; sentenced to jail and ordered deported for failure to register, report a change of address, or file an annual report with the Attorney General.

During 1954 more than one million persons were deported to Mexico after having been arrested without warrants, denied hearings or the right to counsel, and treated in an inhuman and undignified manner.

This treatment of foreign born Americans is a violation of our American traditions and endangers the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born,

The widespread opposition to this law was clearly expressed in the last elec-Prior to the November, 1954, elections, a poll of candidates for office conducted by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born showed an overwhelming endorsement by Democrats and Republicans of measures to repeal and replace the present law. Successful candidates included those who came out most strongly against the law, including Gov. Williams, Senator McNamara, Congressman Diggs, Councilman Lincoln, and other federal, state, and local officials.

Therefore, we call for the participation of all individuals and organizations opposed to the Walter-McCarran Law in a State-wide Conference to be held on February 27, 1955, by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It will be the purpose of this Conference to discuss and develop a program to defend the rights of the foreign born and to bring about the repeal of the Walter-

McCarran Law in 1955.

### Honorary Co-Chairmen

AEV. PAUL ALIDADO

REV. CHARLES A. HILL Detroit, Hich.

Ann Arbor, hich.

### VICTORY: CHOSSHAN PRIED /

The Circuit Court of Appeals in Mashington D.C. reversed the contempt of Congress conviction of Saul Grossman on Jan 12, 1956. The Executive Secretary of the incligan Committee for Protection of Foreign bern had been sentenced to a one year jail sentence and fined v1,000 for his refusal to produce the books and records of the M.C.P.F.B. to the House un-American Activities Committee in 1952.

Grossman extends thanks to the many people who contributed to his defense and help achieve this victory.

### FESTIVAL A SUCCESS /

An enthusiastic audience of over 300 people at our Jan 15 Cultural Festival urged Gov. G. Memnen Williams to use the month of February, Brotherhood Month, to campaign for the repeal of the Walter-hcGarran

A wonderful and varied program of music and dancing was presented. A surprise feature was the announcement of the udtory in the Grossman case. Saul and his charming wife Faye were given a standing ovation. (800 was raised for the Fund Drive.



HICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 920 Charlevoix Bldg. 2033 Park Ave. WO 1 5196

FEBRUARY 1956

### VICTORY: RIGHTS OF CITIZA'S UPHALD /

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled on Jan 16 that the Immigration Service cannot subpoems naturalised citizens to ask them questions that might lead to their denaturalization and deportation.

This also means that the letters they have been sending out "requesting" people to appear for interviews cannot be enforced. This is a big victory and another blow at the Walter-bcCarran Law. NNON YOUR RIGHTS!

This issue of The Defender features a number of victories that have been achieved in the past month. They are impressive signs of the strength of the movements for peace and civil rights in our country. They forstell the posibility of a successful fight to repeal the Walter-hcCarran Law, source of the second-class status of foreign born Americans and threat to the liberties of all. To make this possibility a reality, we call on every reader to join this fight.



Sunday, February 26 at 2 P.m., the Michigan Committee will present something new and different for our repular meeting. Harking the half-way point in our Frund Drive, we have rented beautiful Nowak Hall, at 15703 Chene, corner Falmer, for a combined meeting land social featuring various netionality delicacies, movies, and a report by our Executive Secretary on the status of the campaign to repeal the Walter-McGarren Law.

We urge all our readers to attend and become better acquainted with us and our campaigns as well as to have a good time.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 26 th. NOWAK HALL 5703 CHENE.

### Exhibit No. 318—Continued

. Add in the

### The Defender

### IT'S A HIT /

With this mailing, we have enhanted the first printing of 5,000 copies of "May the Walter-bcCarran Act Should be Repealed."

of the state of th

malling them to friends, membership lists of various organizations, community leaders, etc. We have made up packets of 25 which we will send you for (1. Discounts on larger quantities.

another 5,000.

### ALSC JONES HERE MARCH 2nd.

Alec Jones, Campaign and Educational Director of the American Committee F.P.B. will meet with us in an enlarged Steering Committee meeting warch 2, 8 F.H. in our office, to discuse the defense of the American Committee, repeal of the WalterhcCarran Law, and local defense cases. You are invited to attm. Hold the date openi

The Walter-McCarran Law was written by "timid, fearful men who would restore the privileges of place, of birth, of nationality and creed" said Gov. G. Mennen Williams recently.

# APPLE STRUDEL \*
Will be served Sun. Feb. 26, at
our Meeting and Social.
Nowak Hall 5703 Cheme.

### MICHER 6 TEAR PICKT ENDED. 7

A sis-year fight to prevent the deportation of Chimasoon and Choon Cha Kink to South Morea ended recently when they were granted a wise to Casello-aloyakia enabling them to leave this country on the first lap of their journey home to Ne Korea.

At an interview prior to departure the couple said

\*Of course we are very glad that we can go home by way of Czechoslovakia. If we had been sent to So Korea our fate would have been obvious. Syngman Rhee's cruelties to his political opponente are well know to all?



### VICTORY: SUPRIME COURT TO REVIEW - "confidential information".

A review by the Supreme Court was granted to Geeil Jay of Seattle recently. Mr. Jay was denied suspension of deportation to England by the Immigration Service because of "confidential information". The fate of many hundreds of foreign born who are in similar jeopardy is at stake including Thomas Dutton of Detroit and Peggy Wellman's mother, also of Seattle.

### A LATTER PHON SENATOR LONADIARA

Dear .r. Grossman:

Thank you for your letter of January 17 asking for my position on the hecarran Walter Act.

You will be interested to know that I am sponsoring two bills — one of these, S. 1206, is intended to repeal the act and replace it with a more equitable one; the other, S. 1315, would at least change some of its most objectionable features.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Pat. McNamara, U.S.S.

### EXHIBIT No. 318—Continued

### The Defender



### REV. HILL COES TO WASHINGTON

Hev. Hill, pastor of the hartford Avenue Baptist Church for the past 35 years, is a native of Detroit. He stated that he was interested in, and supported the work of the A.C.F.B. because, "the foreign born suffer to some extent the same injustices that the legro has suffered throughout all these years."

He testified that the program and work of the ACPFB was fully consistent with the Gospel, that in his view it never took any stand inconsistent with Judaism or Christianity. Mev. Hill testified about the work of the Michigan Committee and emphasized that it was an independent organization. He stated that the ACPFB was being attacked because it sought to defend the rights of the foreign born in much the same way that the NAACP was branded as "subversive" in the . South because it sought to defend the rights of the kegro people. \* \* 6 6 6

his jetting the loss of Prof. Hebert horss Levett, di, who was co-chairman of the jidnest Committee P.F.B. and a former Governor of the Virgin Islands. He was a fighter for the rights of the persecuted and discriminated.

### page 3

. 6 11 00

### REPEAL ACTIVITIES

Our committee is visiting each national group helping to organize community activities around the campaign to repeal the W-LCC Law.

We had active lobbies last month at the UAW - EER conference in Grand Rapids, attended by 800 and at the PAC-CIO State legislative conference in Lansing attended by 700. We also distributed our new folder at six SIO Precinct organizing meeting on Feb. 5. Folders are being distributed at local union meetings.

### VICTORY: DEPORTATION CASE DROPPED /

The Los Angeles Committee .P.F.B. announced a victory in the case of <u>Steve herges</u>, who been notified by the <u>Immigration</u> Service that deportation proceedings against him, pending for over two years, had been dropped.

### VICTORY: DEMATURALIZATION CASE DISMISSED /

Hilliam Shewchuk of Detroit, a naturalized citizen since 1931 and a veteran Ford botor Co. employee, had the satisfaction of seeing U.S. District Judge Frank Picard kick the Justice Dept's denaturalization case out of court Jan. 19.

### /EISENHOWER'S PROPOSALS SHORT OF NEEDS /



Pres. Disenhower's recommendations for changes in the W-McC Law fall far short of the needs of the American people. Welcome increases in the number of immigrants to be admitted are joined with acceptance of the racist and discriminatory national crigins system in the law.

The repressive sections of the law are to be further strengthened and

the Court appeal rights of non-citizens curtailed. No proposals were made for a statute of limitations in deportation and denaturalization proceedings, thus continuing the policy of deporting long-time legal residents like Thomas Dutton, Peggy Wellman, Fred dilliams, Otella Brown, Stanley wowak, etc.

We urge that letters and resolutions be sent your Senators and Horresontatives calling on them to work for the repeal of the --xcC Act and its replacement by a democratic law based on the needs and traditions of the wherean people.

New folders on the cases of Gus rolites, facing deportation to Greece, and <u>harry pavis</u>, who is fighting denaturalization, will be ready soon.

### EXHIBIT No. 318—Continued

### The Defender

### SIGHS OF THE TIMES: CLAVELAND

Four people were acquited by the jury in the Cleveland Smith Act trial. This is the first such acquital in any Smith Act trial.

FORD FACTS: calls for cooperation in trying to secure fustice. for George Angeloff, facing desportation to Enlgaria. Local 600 is contacting all inchigan Senators and Congressmen for assistance. "Brother Angeloff is a victim of the unapeakable Walter-mcCarran Act which ie designed to terrorize the foreign born citizens of United States ", says Ford Facts.

Judge Arthur F. Lederle has set Feb. 27th as the date for a decision in Billy Allan's denaturalization case.

### DON'T FORGET - AUGUST 19 CUH PICNIC DATE

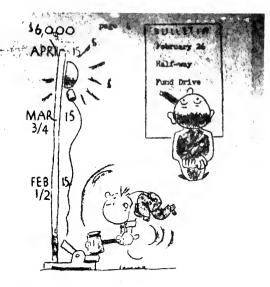
Knut Heikkenin, 70, of Super-Tor Hisconsin, was found guilty a second time by the same tudge in the same Court, for refusing to deport himself fast enough to suit the government under the provisions of the W-MCC Act. This vindictive lovear sentence will be appealed.

### NOV AVAILABLE 7

An attractive new folder featuring highlights from the testimony of many prominent Americans who defended the American Committee F.F.B. before the S.A.C.B. 5¢ for individual copies.

# 0 # 50 %

I pledge to raise & Fnclored is & Send me a collection list Send me a coupon book



### EAVESDROPPING ...

Overheard at a meeting on the repeal campaign: "We should put out another 25,000 of these new folders... get them into the hands of every trade union leader — good idea ... how about sending them to every religious leader in the state? ... how's this for an idea - let's mail the folder to every precinct delegate in Wayne County, about 3,000 ... let's send a delegation to Washington to buttonhole our Congressmen."

Monderful plans ... realistic, too. Another meeting discusses campaigns for protecting the rights of foreign born Americans ... defending seventy five Nichigan residents facing deportation or denaturalization providing legal aid where needed ... maintaining an office and staff ... getting out The <u>Josephor</u> every month.

That's why we run an Annual Fund Drive ... to raise the tiny budget that enables us to carry out such an enormous task... Your help is needed no urge each reader to make a contribution ... Use this ocupon ... mail it today.

Name	•••	 	• •	 ٠.	•	٠,	, .			•	٠.	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•	٠	•	•
Addross		 		 								•			•		•		•	•	•	•

Ехнівіт No. 319

### No. Ехнівіт 320 A

# REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

Fourteen million foreign born Americans are menaced by the Walter-McCarran Law. Over 400 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings for their political views. 65 naturalized citizens ace court proceedings on similar grounds leading to possible loss of citizenship and deportation,

and have participated fully in the democratic life of this country. Many These men and women are not "alien" to America - they have lived here all of their adult lives, have raised families, bought homes, helped organize the trade union movement. Most are still trade unionists. See Michigan list on page 3).

nother of two school-age children, faces deportation to Canada despite her life-long residence and upbringing in the United States. Hon. Stanley Nowak, presently appealing a court decision which deprives him of his American citizenship, came to this country as a child of nine and was A number were brought here as infants - Mrs. Peggy Wellman, elected to the State Senate for ten consecutive years.

tory and racist quota system and the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. The rights of ALL Americans are affected by American democratic principles are outraged by the discriminathis treatment of the foreign born.

of 1956. Candidates, law-makers, and party leaders must respond to the The Walter-McCarran Law can be repealed in this election year remendous outpouring of public sentiment in opposition to this unjust WE, THEREFORE CALL UPON ALL community, religious, civic abor, nationality and other organizations, and public-spirited Americans, to send delegates or come as observers (without obligation or commitment) to confer with us, to hear all aspects of the effects of the law discussed, and to help formulate a mutually acceptable PROGRAM OF ACTION to achieve the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1956.

### Rev. Charles A. Hill - HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN Prof. C. L. Meader Ann Arbor Rev. Paul Johnson Allurad.

SPONSORS - (Partial List)

Dr. R. F. Burlingame Bishop John W. Gilbert Rev. C. M. Metcalf Joe Morgan

Dr. Eugene M. Shafarman Robert J. Sherman Robert J. Silverstein Prof. Leroy Waterman

Rev. S. D. Ross Mitchell Schnaar

•

11111

WO. 1-5196

Judge Patrick H. O'Brien Rev. Henry Powers

Conference to

1 Enclosed is \$ ..... towards defraying the considerable expense of organizing the Conference and to continue its Organization ..... Name ..... Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 11111111 Use separate sheet for additional names) ADVANCE CREDENTIAL BLANK send all communications to: Detroit 26, Mich. important work. 2033 Park Ave.

1.00 P. M

6331 Chene St., Detroit

Sunday, May 13, 1956

Defend the Rights of the Foreign Born Americans

and to

Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

Freedom Hall, Local 351

Listed below are 33 Michigan unionists facing denaturalization

or deportation under the Wolter-McCorron Law. (Portial list).

### Ехнівіт №. 320В

ocal 705 Hotel and Restaurant Local 1064 Restaurant Workers

Pattern Makers AFL-CIO

ocal 124 Clothing Workers

cocal 174 UAW (former member)

ocal 1064 Restaurant Workers

Antonio Papadimitriou

Stanley Nowak

Steve Murari

Mrs. Rose Poleschuk

Alexander Pechen

Andrew Parfenuk

Barbers Union

local 1064 Restaurant Workers

Martin Marcewski

John Mackavey

Roman Mozeyko

Jack Kozlak William Kruchay

Nicholas Kozar

Marko Kosta

ocal 600 UAW

3arbers Union

ntl. Typographers Union

ocal 155 UAW

"A fair and just immigration law must do more than remove the discriminatory quota provisions. It should provide a statute of limitations against departation and remove retroactive or ex post facto enactments . . .

out from under them, many of them forever separated from "As a public official, the Governor of a State in which surance whatsoever that their citizenship may not be yanked heir families by the injustices of our immigration statutes, am interested in doing all that I can to assure that the prethausands of our citizens, as things now stand, hove no assent statutes be either repealed or drastically revised."

- Governor G. Mennen Williams

Painters Union (former member)

ocal 212 UAW

ocal 514 Cement Masons

ocal 600 UAW

ocal 1064 Restaurant Workers Cocal 1084 Restaurant Workers

R. R. Brotherhood

George Charnowola

Richard L. Davis

Walter Cocker

Mrs. Stella Brown Nicholas Chomiak

George Angeloff

William Allan

NAME

American Newspaper Gulld

Age Yrs. in No. of No. of U.S.A. Child. Grdchld.

ocal 600 UAW

ocal 1064 Restaurant Workers

Zahary Golosewich

Alexander Eland

Russell Emin

Thomas Dutton

Anthony Jakstys

George Jasinski

Joseph Knerly

ocal 157 UAW (retired) Local 83 Dairy Workers

District 50 UMW

FREEDOM HALL, 6331 Chene, Detroit

1:00 P.M. OPENING SESSION

4:00 P.M. FINAL SESSION AND SUMMARY

CONFERENCE NOTES:-

Registration starts at 12:30 p.m. Registration fee \$1.00 for each delegate or observer. Complete conference proceedings will be mailed to each registrant.

Div. 26 Street and Coach (retired) Local 705 Hotel (withdrawal card)

Local 208 UAW ocal 228 UAW

Mrs. Peggy Wellman

Fred Williams

Paul Zatirka

Stephen Singler

John Rogach

**Bolites** 

Local 1064 Restaurant Workers Local 1064 Restaurant Workers

Feamsters (withdrawal card)

IVERAGE NO. OF YEARS IN U.S.A.: 41

AVERAGE AGE: 59

—Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans—

Conference Program

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1956

2:30 P.M. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

A supper will be served starting at 5:30 p.m.

individuals are welcome to attend as visitors.

### EXHIBIT No. 320C

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 2033 Park Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan

Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary, WO 1-5196

For Release

### CONFERENCE TO REPEAL WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW MEETS SUNDAY, MAY 13

Detroit -- Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law at this session of Congress will be one of the major goals projected at the Seventh Annual Conference of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be held on Sunday, Nay 13, at Freedom Hall, Local 35 UAW, 6331 Chene, in Detroit.

The Conference Call, signed by Honorary Co-Chairman Rev. Paul J. Allured, Rev. Charles A. Hill, and Prof. C.L. Meader, calls on all "community, religious, civic, labor, and nationality organizations, and public-spirited Americans, to send delegates or come as observers (without obligation or commitment) to confer with us, to hear all aspects of the effects of the law discussed, and to melp formulate a mutually acceptable PRCGRAM OF ACTION to schieve the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1956."

Among the notables spensoring the Conference are Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Bishop John W. Gilbert, Rev. S.D. Ross, Prof. Lercy Waterman, Dr. Eugene Shafarman, Joe Morgan, Dr. R.F. Burlingame, and Rov. C.M. Metcalf.

Defence of the targets of the Walter-McCarran Law, 75 in Michigan alone, will be one of the urgent problems considered by the Conference. Deportation proceedings have been speeded up recently in the cases of Peggy Wellman, Fred Williams and eight others for whom the government has secured travel papers to other countries. Pendingdmaturalization cases, including the Stanley Nowak appeal, will be discussed.

Registration will start at 12:30 PM and supper will be served at 5:30 PM upon conclusion of the Conference. Copies of the Call and further information is available at the offices of the MGPFB, 2033 Park Ave., Detroit 26, phone WO 1-5196.



### Michigan Committee for PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

. 920 CHARLEVOIX BLDG

2033 PARK AVENUE

Honorary Co Chairmen

REV PAUL ALLURED.

REV. CHARLES A. HILL.

November 25, 1066

PROF C L MEADER,

LA Committee PFF Street and Los Argains 13, Calif

Executive Secretary
SAUL GROSSMAN

Lear Fose:

The other day a bill aprived for I' cories of "the ne," which we three away, of course. To tay, a bunic aprives. What cooke? Are they for the actional Coherence, to early it is to bundle of respirit we get the other income.

Con, patulations on the trememons wist on you want in setting the Durpheson of the review to Smith a theorylation. It is sufficient a feroporter of a condition revenue of \$f one convertions in the cour future.

How some only 1 00 reconsers towed up for your bandwist? It 200 rap blute you should have done better than theat.

You are a subversive influence. One of an neocle just set me from visit to LA and she can't talk she tangeting else but bew TPRY do things in LA. If she likes it so much, who doesn't one an back and stuy? Well' take Josefing in exitings.

How are you wosie? I'ld Ann have her taken. Their coming to the Nuttl Conference?

Pert reparts.

etrorpe v mire.

La Crossian

## NOW

Issued by: Michigan State Organization Department-Communist Party

E320 ..

September 10, 1948

### THE TWELVE INDITMENTS AND DEFENSE ACTIVITY

The trial of our National Committee leaders hasbeen set for October 15th. It is therefore of immediate importance that our members and friends set towork to arrange and participate in activities that will inform the people of the indictments. This activity is a prerequisite for an adequate defense in the courts. A recent editorial in the Michigan Worker, quoted as follows, the need for an intensive and immediate struggle in defense of our Party leaders. This editorial, entitled "DEMOCRACY'S DEFENSE": stys "Americans by the thousands are responding to the defense of the 12 indicted Communist leaders.

### DEMOCRACY'S DEFENSES

Americans by the thousands are responding to the defense of the 12 indicted Communist le aders. Workingmen andwomen, Negrose, people from religious minorities and other progressives, they are not, in the main, Communists.

ous minorities and other progressives, they are not, in the main, Communists.

"They smell fascism in the air and they won't tolerate it.

"They recognize, as the Civil Rights Congress hasdeclared, that: "the issue is not Communism versus Democracy. It is Democracy versus fascism. The honest and courageous Americanshave learned something from World War 11 and the fall of democracy in Germany and France."

"They have learned the lesson that is written indelibly. In blood. They know that reaction struck first at the Communists, and that this is fascism's classic pattern. It follows, hen, that the first line of deportacy's defence is the defense of the civil rights of the Communist Party.

This conviction impelled the Civil Rights Congress to organize the defense of the 12, and to head it. It has assumed the t remendous task of raising \$250,000 for that defense in the brief period between Sept.1 and Oct.15, when the trial is scheduled to open.

"Ordinary judicial procedure has been flung to the winds. Summarily rejected wasthe plea of defense counsel for a reasonable period of prepara-

tion of this enormously important trial.

The reason for the refueal wastransparent. The bi-partisan government wants the defendants in court before the presidential election. It plots to use the trial as a Roman holiday to divert the people's attention from the bankrupt policies of the Democratic and Republican parties.

"Instead of homes, they give the people the red-scare; instead of lower prices, they offer the red herring. The orgy of red-baiting is their substitute for adequate w ages, peace and security of the people, black as well as white.

### EXHIBIT No. 322 -Continued

"The venom of the authorities is further revealed in their refusal to allow the defendants the right of free movement. The police-state official dom hasn't dared \_5 yot - to issue ukases for "house-arrests," but they're next door to it. The defendants are restricted to their home districts, denied the right to go to the nation, to explain the issues, to raise funds for the defense. There goes the vaunted principle of "Anglo-Sexon jurisprudence" - that a man is innocent until proved guilty. These 12 are pre-judgod,

"But the authorities reckon without their hosts. The people, in their full might, heven't spoken yet.

"First, of course, tons and hundreds of thousands of decent Americans must - and - w ill - be enlisted in this historic strugglo. The nature and cause of the arreste must be explained. For the "force and violence" charge is as heary as Alexander Hamilton's tembetone. That exponent of wealthy privilege reared this charge against the democratic followers of Thomas Jeffers on which led to the monstrous time of the Alien and Sadition laws.

"Because the people sense this, they will find new forms of defending the 12 Communists. Their genius will find new weys of reising funds, new methods of bringing the defense to the millions, new ways of combatting warmongering and red-baiting.

- -> "As the CRC assorts, these trials hold in balance the fate of democratic procedure and democratic institutions in our land. For these reasons Communists once again must prove their undying devotion to both principles.
- "Every Communist has a transcedant responsibility to support, levally and tirolessly, the activities of the CRC. This means active membership in the CRC; this means onlighting your friends and neighbors into the defense organization. This means raising funds for it.

"For the CRC is heir to a beritage of veliant struggle: for Sacoo and Vanzetti, for Tom Mooney, for the Soottsboro boys who were saved from death by a monumental struggle.

"This heritage must become the property of millions. But no time can be lost. The trials of the 12 will be one of the greatest tests of strongth between the progressives of America - regardless of their political affiliations - and reaction - regardless of the label it cerries at the mement.

"This is the issue, and it is of paremount importance to Americal"

The State Committee has decided upon the following immediate tasks:

- 1) Continue to circulate the small 2¢ pamphlet by Eugene Dennis enetitled "Eugene Dennis Indicts the Wall Street Conspirators".

  Some pamphlets have been supplied for distribution at our industratel concentration points free of charge. Clubs should buy additional supplies for further sale and distribution from the Litterature Department.
- 2) Full assistance in the \$250,000 fund drive of Civil Rights Congress. The Michigan Civil Rights Congress has agreed to mise \$10,000 towward this Def onse Fund. Our Party is participating wholehoartedly and energotically in this fund raising to help guarantee adequate defence funds to fight the 12 indictments.

Collocation lists are now on hend in the Party office to aid in fund

### EXHIBIT No. 322 -Continued

raising. Other cortificates and fund raising material will be fortheoming shortly and will be distributed as soon as we receive it. All materials issued through the Party should be returned through your Club and Section organization. Many friends can be put to work on this activity.

\$10,000 must be raised in Michigan by CCTOBER 15th.

- 3) Got postcards sont to Attornoy General Tom Clark demanding that the indictments be dropped.
- 4) Secure speaking ongagements for Carl Winter and the other indictees at local unions, Executive Boards, verious civic and community organizations. Help CRC organize community public moetings, both open air and hall meetings. Consider non-time shop gate meetings.

  Use the Michigan Worker consistently every wook at a hop gates and in communities to help publicize the basic causes and the status of the defense fight. Continue the dellar subgetting (\$1.00 for 5 months), the offer for which will be good until election day, (November 2nd.)

Club chairman and Section Organizors should be prepared to give full reports on the status of this activity within the next ten days. Section Committees are requested to take this matter up with full check-up and centrel w ithin that time limit, after which the Soution organizors should report to a representative of the State Committee on the status of the campaign.

FRIDAY - OCTOBER 8th - MIRROR BALLROOM

RALLY TO

SMASH THE FRAME-UP OF COMMUNIST LEADERS

Program: Henry Winston Carl Winter Cultural Program

admission: 40% tax included. Tickets evailable within a fe w days in Party Clube and at 900 Lawyers Eldg.

September 26th Edition of the Worker with supplement on the indictments, will be a Special Issue with increased circulation. It is expected that all Clubs and Sections will double their present circulation. If no bundle is now taken, each Club sgould guarantee a bundle of this issue. See Mabel Mitchell, or phone Ca. 1287, for further information and to place orders.

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

### Plan of Work

Adopted at Conference of Clubs in 16th Cong. Dist. April 1950

The conference of West Side Clubs was held for the purpose of establishing a West Side Community Section of the Communist Party.

In line with the State Committee's policy of Ford concentration, this Section organization would work in conjunction with the established Ford Section. Its specific task is to work in the community outside and around the Ford Plant, reaching Auto workers in general and Ford workers in particular.

Such a Section organization would in every way strengthen the concentration policy at Ford by extending and developing the political and economic struggles of Ford workers in the neighborhoods where at present our Party is

weakest.

The following program shall act as a guide to all our activities in the 16th Cong. Dist. It is based on the most important issues confronting the workers in this community.

### 1. The fight for peace

This is the main political task today. All other issues facing the people are related to and dependent on the struggle against Imperialist War. Such activities as mass meetings, petitions against the H-Bomb, leaflets by the National Group Clubs, etc., must be organized. The Section Committee shall work out in detail specific activities in this connection.

### 2. Economic struggle

The Party shall establish relations with the existing Mass organizations of the people in 16th Cong. Dist., to help organize and wage the fight for jobs, increased unemployment compensation, public housing, etc.

The Section Committee shall cooperate with the Ford Section on all economic struggles developing in the Ford plant. An example in point is the need for developing a broad peoples fight against the Ford runaway shop plan.

### Civil rights

The 16th Cong. Dist, is made up of many large Nationalities. A great percent-

age of these people are foreign born.

There have been several arrests and many threats of deportation against militant, progressive elements among these nationality groups and foreign born. This is part of a national pattern of terrorization and intimidation conducted by the Government and reactionary groups. This policy of the Government flows from the general policy of American Imperialism, i. e., of preparing for a war of world conquest and domination. The ontlook is for even sharper and more frequent attacks against the foreign born.

Therefore a more effective relationship must be established between the National Group Organizations, the Michigan Committee for the protection of

Foreign Born and the Civil Rights Congress.

The growing influx of so-called "Displaced Persons" and their organized participation in fascist like demonstrations against progressive organizations of foreign born; and signs of Tito influences penetrating liberal and progressive Nationality Groups, makes it necessary for the incoming Section Committee to work out with our National Group Comrades such activities as will strengthen our fight against these fascist sources.

### 4. The struggle for Negro rights

The struggle against White Chauvinism has too long been neglected in our Party in the 16th Cong. District.

Our National Group Comrades in particular must begin to in all their activities, social political, etc., wage a relentless fight against White Chauvinism.

The Section Committee shall conduct an ideological fight in and outside our Party against White Chauvinism.

The Section shall examine with the Party clubs possibilities of organizing action against Negro Discrimination in the 16th Dist. in public eating and drinking places, Boys Club, Kronk Community Center, etc.

With Negro people buying homes in greater number in the 16th, our Party must be more alert to any signs of hoodlumism and attempts by reactionary

groups to bar Negroes from purchasing homes in the 16th Cong. Dist.

The Section Committee in cooperation with the Ford Section shall organize a Section Inter-racial Dance. National Group Clubs shall organize similar affairs.

The McGraw Club will have the special duty of bringing to the attention of our whole Party Section any discriminatory acts.

### 5. The role of Communists in the progressive evalition

The 16th Congressional District is a key district in local and national political struggles. It is a community of many nationalities and mass organizations, with a rich tradition of united front struggles.

The central task of every club and the Section shall be to work in such a manner as to establish joint activities and struggles with the mass organizations of the people around such local and community issues as unemployment, adequate unemployment compensation, relief housing, transportation, etc., and to tie these up with the main struggle for peace.

On the political front to move in the direction of building a united front of all peace loving people for an effective campaign to defeat reactionary Congressman John Lesinski and the election of a progressive pro-labor candidate in the coming Congressional elections around the main issues of peace, jobs and democracy.

Individual members and clubs have the political responsibility of building

and strengthening the Progressive Party in the 16th Cong. District.

The Section Committee shall make definite assignments of individuals and clubs to work in this field as their major task. The Section Committee shall also work out methods of approaching mass organizations in working out United Front activities in relation to political activities.

### 6. To improve the ideological work

- A. For the next two month period the major part of Section and Club meetings shall be devoted to the discussion of the reports of the recent plenum of the National Committee of our Party which will appear in the May issue of Political Affairs, with special attention to the following:
  - 1. White Chauvinism and the Negro Peoples Liberation movement.
  - 2. Titoism.
  - 3. The role of the Party and Mass Organizations.
  - 4. Socialism.

Propose following for execution:

### B. Press

The role of the Michigan Worker as an effective organization instrument of our Party has been amply demonstrated on a number of occasions, particularly around the issue of speedup at Ford. Therefore, all clubs on the West Side should give greater attention than in the past, to the building of the circulation of the Mich. Worker with the Section Committee giving special attention to the following:

1. National Groups: In cooperation with the Party clubs in the various national groups, steps must be worked out to reach the English speaking youth with the Michigan Worker, with special emphasis on Ford workers.

with the Michigan worker, with special emphasis on Ford workers.

2. Propose that the McGraw Club and the Down River areas be considered as concentration points for mass bundle sales.

3. Propose that this Section make a major contribution in the field of renewals, with Mich. Ave. Club taking main organizational responsibility.

4. Section Committee shall give assistance to the various national group clubs in building the circulation of their respective language paper, with special attention to reaching Ford workers.

### C. Literature

1. Propose setting up a committee of three, whose task shall be the compiling of a list of the many organizations of workers in the 16th Cong. Dist., for the specific purpose of working out methods of reaching leaders and key people of these organizations with specific pieces of literature dealing with key and timely issues.

2. Assistance to be given to the National Group Clubs to work out similar system with respect to material issues in foreign languages.

3. Propose Literature director to be elected or appointed for entire section to guarantee issuance of Party literature at all meetings.

4. Immediate serious effort to be made to encourage and obtain a large registration of members for the Spring Term in the Michigan School of Social Science. Objective shall be a minimum of ten.

5. To cooperate with the Ford Section in organizing and carrying thru of proposed series of Lectures and Forums on the West Side.

6. With assistance of Ford Section, to encourage and assist establishment of regular Forums and Lectures in various National group homes.

### 6. Build and strengthen the party

Conditions of the day demand a greater vigilance on the part of every member and club to safeguard and secure the membership and the Party organization from being infected by any anti-Party ideologies and foreign anti-Marxian theories. The Party leadership and program must be defended at all times. Vacillations, weaknesses and submissions to any anti-Party propaganda must be checked and rooted out.

Building and strengthening the Party is a two front job. Every member and in the first place every leading active member is obligated to devote considerable amount of spare time to self study, concentrating on Marxism, Leninism and in the second place to recruit into the Party on the basis of personal attention to the most class conscious, militant and honest workers of whom there are plenty in every shop and community.

### Propose following objectives

(a) Establishment of regular club meetings.

(b) Every leading active member to subscribe to the Daily and Michigan Worker and read regularly Political Affairs.

(e) Propose the new Section recruit 25 new members by July 4th. Major portion are to come from Steel, Packing and Negro Ford workers.

(d) McGraw Club on basis of community activity with special attention to

Ford workers to recruit a goodly portion of the 25.

(e) Section to cooperate with National Group Clubs to work out methods of reaching the younger generation with emphasis on Ford Workers.

(f) Michigan Ave. Club with help from Section Committee, assigned to establish a Kelsey Hayes Club of the Party. This applies also to other shops in community where there is no Party club and where contacts exist.

(g) Section to develop independent activities of all kinds based on community issues and life. To be on the alert and respond to important community issues with statements and leaflets.

### 7. Defense of the 12

The defense and freedom of the 12 must be connected and tied with every campaign, struggle and issue conducted on the West Side. It is the key issue in the struggle for the legality of our Party and the mass organizations of the people. It is tied with the struggle for peace.

Propose following action:

(a) National group clubs must give greater attention to this issue than has been the case in the past. Organization of mass meetings in the national group homes must be attempted and a greater effort and better response to the question of finances must be considered and organized.

(b) More effective organization of defense campaigns dealing with leaflets,

telegrams, letters, resolutions, etc.

(e) For consolidation of forces for more effective work and a better Party Life, propose that the new Section Committee at its early meetings review all clubs, their organizational status and membership with the perspective of strengthening clubs through possible mergers, shifting of forces, etc.



Bulletin of the FRUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY IIS A. 900 LAWYERS BLDG. DETROIT 26 MICH.

VOL.

NO

GITTLE TO DICCIN TON in recaration of Michigan Convention Resolution

The State Committee submits the Matienal Committee Draft Resolu-The State Committee subtract the military committee fact resolution to the membership for discussion as the lasis for election of delegates and submitting of proposals to the forthcoming 15th National Convention of our Party. The Draft Resolution correctly sets forth the need to develop a new political allignment and people's coalition in our contry on the basis of strongle for peace and democracy, analyze the decisive character of this issue in all aspects of domestic as well as foreign affairs, and enhastnes the indispensable role of the Marxist-Leninist Perty as vanmerd of the working class to assure the victory of progress over reaction. Ine National Draft Resolution sets an example of self-critical examination of our Party's work and furnishes the framework of formulation of our State Convention Resolution and decisions as well as for discussion of all matters to come before our National Convention.

In line with the National Draft Resolution, there are submitted herewith the main considerations based on our District experience, which it is proposed should enter into the State Committee report to the District Convention, and which should form the casis of the resulting District Resolution.

Every Club is urged to discuss this outline and to submit its criticisms and proposals on the basis of the fullest self-critical and constructive examination of our Farty's work and policies. ters and articles to the national pre-convention Discussion Bulletin should be encouraged, and should be submitted through the state office

The State Committee Report to our state Convention will be shaped with the help of this pre-convention discussion; and will continue to be discussed until finalized in our State Resolution to be adopted at a second session of the State Convention which will be held after the National Convention.

1 -- Our Part in the Struggle Against War Danger and Menace of Fascism

Temportance of Michigan in the Struggle.

(Concentrated basic proletariat; large militant Negro population; popular democratic and peace traditions; concentration of Social-Democratic misleaders: role of Vandenberg and Ferguson in National affairs.)

Effects of war drive on the people of Michigan. (threat to employment in consumer goods; undermining working farmers' accurity; further postponing Upper Peninsula rehabilitation; entrenching government-employer interference in trade-unions--Bonine-Tripp, Hutchinson Acts; fascist-type State and local legislation and repression:

### EXHIBIT No. 324—Continued

-2-

C. Mobilizations for peace and building peace movement.

(in-plant peace committees in 27 shops connected with Labor Peace Conference petition drive; broad student and church conference for peace at Ann Arbor; establishment of Feaceful Alternatives Committees; LYL and other youth activities; Women's Peace Committee pritions and delegations; over 30,000 Stockholm pledge signatures including endersement by Froad cross-section of UAW-600 leaders; has wire by Ford workers to Vanderterg against interference in Korea; special edition of 80,000 Michigan Worker Flyer, on Korea and large quantities of Party leaflets and literature; varied independent expressions against A and H bombs and for peace).

bombs and for peace).

Struggles for civil rights, against fascization.

(mass opposition nullified Caleban Act despite referendum upholding it Nov. '48; order protest against indictment of 12 under Smith Act included U of k profs, UAM-500 efficers and Committeenen. U. Bickensen County CIO Council—to spring of 1949; CPC relly and participation in Jan. '49 NAACE Freedom Crusace to Wesnington; Michigan Torker campaign against police brutality toward Negro people, beverly Lee and Leon asseley killings, Commissioner Toy; campaign for bail for the 11 after conviction—fall '49; unlted d-fance on dittee for afty. Crockett; student conference of 36 organization, on bemoerce in Education; cumpaign against munatipation; including ununirous resolution by Local #600 douncil, stylenets to Merker by Retherire leaders, protests to Merker on Culonal undo leaders, students and professors, and by April 1980 conference of Committee for Protection of Foreign perma-80 organizations; successful committee for Protection of Foreign perma-80 organizations; fact against outlawing street cales of Arrer, or ported by Membaper Guild and others; only Cland and against deficers or Protection of Santains of Campaign Committee are set and of '50 special session; campaign to cause the mertinoville 7 and entoblishment of orosed or mittee and support; develorment of broadest protest against process his fact against or care in the state of Santains and processing develorment of broadest protest against order and support; devel

E. Main less and and torus.

Thick of trade initially rapip and organized working class ase in the struggles for payon and democratic of ints; roseling fluctuation of a lives, in a command to constitut, and lack of stable organization—expectably of theory force to the constitution of a lives, in a continue of fluor fearer Conference beginnings; responsibility of bourges's reformat union throcracy and Social Benceratic leaders for division end inaction of labor movement in face of war and raccist denter; tetraval of Henro people's aspirations and milliarcy by these minleaders and Negro collaborators; exercellance in top revel operations and inade- organize work for united front in above tack of first for local unions; peace stand despite official war aclies—Unio, etc.; Insufficient popular class in died of relation of arms de for peace with elementry needs of adily structures of morang class and the people; need to revice abor Fence Committee comment on shop masis and promote workings are leadership in all peace activities; seek chicial actions for beace, even on minimum basis, in all local unions; enjourner corperation locally and state-wide of all peace groups or organizations; increase Party activity and aduation on perce issues as central tesk of every club and member; modifice lator and all progressive forces to nullify and repeal Michigan's coline-state laws; make every fight for legror rights a ray win bount or each local union; accist thinking of colintees in suchs and committees to defend democratic rights and strengthen state-wide civil rights organization.

### EXHIBIT No. 324—Continued

11-- Michigan Traie Union Etrusches
A. Developments in the auto infuntry.
1. Fora strike against specurp nam welogments in the auto law try.
Form strike against specurp marked new high of militancy and
rank and file unity; promoted realishments away from factionalizm, on besis of struggle for workers! needs; Houther leadalizm, on besis of struggle for workers needs; notiner lead-ership's pro-company role further exposed; mass influence of Far v and wich man Forker manifo ted in this struggle; reveal-ed totentialities of maturing rank and file leadership.

- 2. Christer 101 day strike, inder Reuther-Lezev no-picket and no-meeting orders, further exposed this leadership; settlement finally hastened by miners' strike victory; Reuther put over first 3-year contract with pensions instead of blanket wage increases; Negro strikers' outstanding participation in increases; Negro strikers' outstanding participation in strike activities set pace for rank and file efforts despite official damper; Party sustained press and literature distribution during first part of strike and educational work emong most active strikers, and helped extend relief activities, but neglected mobiliration of decisive majority of strikers staying at home and hept passive by Reuther leader-ship,-opportunist adoption of fatalism in regards to the task.
- Significance of Ford and Lincoln stoppages and demonstration 3. and Chrysler strike in fall 1950, winning general wage increases despite unexpired contracts; shop level initiative and maturing leadership; Reuther-government-employer plans for long-term contracts and wage freeze.

Struggles in various shops and "independents", winning wage increases.

GM 5-year war contract, undermining conditions and union strength.

Progressive gains in 1950 Ford local elections; defeat of б. Stellato machine in Ford Council elections; boomerang effect of loyalty-oath drive and red-purge trial; great advance of Negro-white unity; confirmation of concentration work of Party and policy of united front from below, based on struggles.

Approaching UAW Convention--April 1951--occasion for registering growth of opposition to Reuther policies; possibility of progressive coalitions vinning representation on Board; united non-factional drive for election of a Negro VP; strengthening progressive rank and file movement for program of union democracy and defense of economic conditions; need to win UAW for peace camp and away from support of imperialist war policies; decisive role of united front in coming local and convention elections.

Labor solidarity manifestations
(miners' strike relief contributions by UAW locals, Fur and В. others; Ford gate food collections for relief caravan; Dearborn Liners Relief Day; Plymouth local canvalding for Liners and Chrysler strike relief; coodination in Lebor Day observance by Detroit AFL and CIO past 2 years; refusel of AFL city vorkers to cro.'s UPW picket lines despite Martel-Reather-Cobo encour menunt)

Neglected areas of truce nion work. С. (serious decline in attention to AFL locals to almost total neglect; lack of assistance to CIO-expelled unions in face of raiding, and slowners to assure nutual aid; lack of white unionist part in Detroit Labor (council; virtual abandonment by progressives of CIO state and local Councils and FAC)

### EXHIBIT No. 324—Continued

111-- Struggles for We to Rights and Liberation

Advance of Neuro unity and leadership (Increasing elections of Mero unitate to top posts, triaging old divisive lines; transponded you for Judge Jones in 'O Detroit elections; growth in Merro regresentation in Legislature; steady growth in hill-for-Council movement; Neuro leaders in Fr and CRC; establishment of Jetroit Labor Council, uniting white and Megro unionists on program of advancing Neuro rights in iddustry and labor and civic leadership; unfustified abandonment of NAACP to bourgeois and Social -Democratic misleaders by progressives and total neglect of other mass organizations of Neuro people).

- B. Local activities and struggles
  [unprecedented reception by community to Robeson; broad delegation to NAACP Crusade; wide sponsorship for tour of Mrs. Rebeson effective work for Indram, frenton Cix, active and other national campaigns as well as defense of Patterson, victims of "improvement Assn." attacks, Giles Curry, Beverly Lee and other local cases; struggles for housing by Tenants Council and Emergency Committee on Housing; still marked by emergency campaign character, failing to result in growth of permanent organization and follow-through of struggles to fulfill objective; weakness best shown by collapse of splendid FEPC fight after betrayal by Social Democrat misleaders; lack of involvement of trade unions as best means of overcoming weaknesses; neglect of Detroit Labor Council development; need to convince white unionists of class interests in Negro rights)
- C. Job and union rights.

  (danger of equeszing out of Negro workers from shops, especially in other than menial jobs; instances of winning upgrading and jobs for Negro women--Packard; failure to rally united union and Negro community defense against Walker firing (with the exception of a few limited actions in this campaign) facilitated continuation of company-burderncy joint attacks on militant Negro leaders at Ford, Buick, UFW, etc.; while further stimulating fight to and end all forms of discrimination, including support for model FEP clauses, Party should revive and promote campaign for retroactive semiority rights for Negro workers as of original date of semiority agreements in affected plants)

  D. Struggle against white chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism
- D. Struggle against white chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism [past two years marked by two intensive ideological campaigns in Party against chauvinism; some telated organizational steps taken against perpetrators of most glaring acts; concealed chauvinism persists chiefly in the slowness to react to the concrete struggle for Negro rights and in docial relations; neglect of struggle feeds bourgeois nationalism; danger signal in underestimation shown by some white conrades of significance of militant stand against police brutality at MUCC resulting in Haskell errest; cannot rest on disciplinary measures or allow to substitute for sustained struggle for Negro rights and ideological struggle in daily practice; must correct tendencies manifested in pre-election discussions, re 1st C.D., to counterpose Negro rights and struggle for peace against one another and should widely explain inter-lependence; need to encourage and promote workingclass leudership in Negro liberation movement; develop systematic contact with the South with the aid of progressive southerners among Michigan white and Negro unionists leading to organized mutual relations).

### Exhibit No. 324—Continued

nependent Political Action
Flements of recole's democratic and peace coalition on electoral IV -- Independent Political

field

field (popular progressive sentiment continues to express itself in various ways despire ducline of PP from high point in '48 elections; still represented only by advanced minority due to diversion of labor and Neuro peotle's organizations by misleaders' support of Dem Party; climitia me of Williams' demagory and his lead over ticket in '5.; Sign! 100,000 votes & Pr candidate for Supreme Court, and nid. whose for PP ers in Flint non-partisan races, in '48; Notek and Hill's wer 100,000 Council vote; continuing night vote for allar for courcil es Communit; independent united Negro vote and mine support nominated Judge Jones, and elected Diags, Currie and Enlie to Legislature in '50; annual increase of proportion ofwomen's vote to total, reaching 44% in 1950; over 400,000 votes against fascist Proposal #7, exceeding large vote against Callahan Act; youth lobov to Lansing on FEFG and MUCC; UP Rehatilitation movem in and legislative demands; and MUCC; UP Renatilitation movem at and legislative demands; contributions of CP thru literature, meetings and appearances at

hearings)

Next electoral tasks

[ent 1501ation of progressive unionists from FAC and LPEL; promote independent labor political action within Dem Party primaries, as well as through FF or other conditions including Negro organizations, on basis of simulate for needs of the people and exposure of boss control of two capitalist parties; expose "lesser evil" policies of ADA-Reuther leaders; popularize connection of immediate needs with fight for peace; build and strengthen FP organization in election districts where base exists; encourage development of consultation and center of coordination of progressive forces for independent political action under vorking class leadership; develop broad united front from below for '51 spring state elections and fell municipal elections; relly labor and the people's organizations for united strungle against reaction before the legislature) Next electoral tasks ion before the legislature)

### ur State Party Organization Organizational condition

Organizational condition firmess of ranks under fiercest attack; advancement of new cadres to fill gaps in District staff due to year-long trial of DO, illnesses, etc.; concentration policy vindicated by consolidation of Party at key points; dues collections rising in '50, and registration will reach 60%; foreigns decline in press circulation and almost complete disorminisation and press of literature sales in last half of '50, due to slowness to meet new conditions; growth of organized study since last convention, interrupted since .id-'50, but now being resumed)

B. Methods of work

Methods of work (distortion of collective work and Party democracy by insufficient flexibility in meeting facurity needs; State countities operated as leading body only first year after last convention, then delegated leadership to Roard which failed to utilize its members in other ways; problem of guidance and exchange with leading union and mass workers not solved; insufficient initiative developed at Club and Section level except outstate where necessity decides; good levinnings rade in membranizing Club, and Sections veloped at Club and Section lawer except outstance ment account, decides; good beginnings rade in meorganizing clubs and Sections on more mobile basis, with eighth is on concentration tasks, and the content of the content account in strengthening. pròviding Regional leadership: important navance in strengthe Section organizations in concentrated Megro community on Bast Section organizations in concentrated derro community on East Side Detroit; improved attention to second auto concentration Section, although the section of the second auto concentration past two years, factory while leaflet altitude by Party reached new high; splend'd response mobilited for some chented financial drives, but still confined to too-limited circle, threatening serious bottleneck in future tork; foiled to give systematic guidance at assistance to wharkist youth organization and to make vork among youth the concern of the whole Party) Strengthen our Party cation C. Strengthen our Party

(immediate attention to regularizing the secting and functioning of Clubs; greater involvement of leading personnel in operative functions at lower levels of organization; promote shop workers and mass leaders to lending Perty positions, with special attention to Negro and women workers; assign end check each member, thru Club and Section, to be active in union, political, civil rights, or other mass organization; guarantee ties et all levels with marxist youth organiza ion; systematize use of literature. Daily Worker, and education of membership in harxism-Leninism; organize all Party recurses for rebuilding circulation of Michigan borker, thru current drive for 3000 readers by Jan. 31) **Ехнівіт** No. 325



### Michigan Committee for PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1442 GEIGWOLG BT .....

WD004400 1-6278

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D B B M A N

October 17, 1951

Dear Sir & Brother.

The Lichigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will stage its annual State Conference at Local 600 UAN-CIO Auditorium on Saturday, October 27, 1951. Please find enclosed Call containing information as to registration, time, etc.

The ever increasing attacks upon the rights of foreign born members in our unions represent a real danger, of course, to the future existence of our organisation and the fighting principles of democracy and freedom upon which it has been built. Every union leader, every union member has a stake in the struggle to defeat the present deportation drive and should recognise an attack upon one of its numbers as a threat against all.

Tou, I am sure, realise that the current attacks against union members because they are non-citizens or because they are militant fighters for peace and jobs is only a part of the general assault upon the people, citizens as well, because they refuse to accept speedup, rising prices, and lower standards of living.

The future of our unions and our American heritage of freedom and democracy depends upon our acting now. Will you join many of your fellow union members at Ford Local 600 Auditorium on Saturday October 27th and add your voice and fighting spirit to this cause?

Come, and bring as many of your shopmates as you like. Visitors and fraternal delegates are welcome to attend, either in the name of their local unions or as individuals.

Hoping to see you there. I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

For the Trade Union Committee of the Lichigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Bc:

Emmett McCormicke Emmett McCormick, Chairman

#### EXHIBIT No. 326

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR ROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 1442 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Michigan

\$5,000 FUND DRIVE - REPORT AS OF MARCH 27, 1950 Pledge Contributed Group \$500,00 Hungarian-Americans \$320,00 \$250,00 \$265,00 Greek-Americans Rumanian-Americans \$300.00 \$235.00 Bulgarian-Americans \$250,00 \$200,00 \$150,00 \$150,00 Armenian . Americans Li thuanian-Americans \$400-00 \$137,00 \$200,00 \$119.00 Finnish-Americans Russian-Americans \$500.00 \$118,00 Albanian-Americans \$150,00 \$109,00 \$ 35.00 Jewish-Americans Ukranian-Americans \$700.00 \$ 26,00 Sjovak-Americans 3100.00 \$ 22,00 \$ 10,00 Slovenian-Americans Italian-Americans \$ 7,00 Polish-Americans \$ 5.00 Nat'l Women's Appeal \$150.00 Progressive Caucus, Local 155 \$ 25.00 \$ 25.00 Ford Workers \$145.55 Fritz Rust \$150.00 \$ 38.13 Other Individual Pledges \$ 30,00 Miscellaneous \$110.50 Totals: \$4,255.00 \$2,077.18

#### Notes:

<sup>1.</sup>  $T_h$  is is the first report issued on the  $F_u$ nd Drive. Any mistakes should be brought to the attention of the Committee. Some Groups started the drive two months ago; others just started; some have not taken pledges as yet.

<sup>2.</sup> The Bulgarian-Americans increased their pledge from \$200.00 to \$250.00. They turned in \$200.00 at the Banquet. Congratulations to the Greek-Americans and the Armenian-Americans for their splendid efforts. The Hungarian-Americans, Bulgarian-Americans, and Lithuanian-Americans are doing an excellent, consistent job.

#### EXHIBIT No. 326—Continued

Michigan Committee for rotection of Foreign Born 1442 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Michigan

Phone: WO 1-6278

#### SPECIAL BULLETIN

- l. Any day now, you will receive in the mails the first issue of The Defender our regular newsletter which is being sent to a mailing list of over 1,000 people to start trade unionists, lawyers, ministers, educators, etc. Because of the nature of its contents, it was felt necessary that Special Bulletins like this one be sent to our closer contacts, Defense Committees, Deportees, etc. These Special Bulletins will take up organizational and financial questions, meeting notices, etc. Please read them carefully and take action where indicated. Note especially the meeting notices.
- 2. LEETING NOTICE: The next Committee meeting will be held this coming Tuesday, April 1, at 8:00 P.M. in the Fur Workers Union Hall, Room 406, 1442 Griswold Street. Please be prompt. We have important business to take up.
- 3. FUND DRIVE: Enclosed is the first report on the \$5,000.00 Fund Drive which ends May 1. We are almost half-way through the drive. We urge all Groups that have not taken pledges to do so immediately and notify us. We have coupon books which can be used in the Drive.

Ve enclose one numbered coupon book for which we will hold you responsible. We are sure you will be able to sell at least one book, total cost \$7.50 (5 coupons at 50¢ and 5 at \$1). These books can also be used after the Drive is over.

- 4. YOUTH COLLITTEE: We are forming a Youth Committee to contact the children of the deportees and organize some activities among them. We have one person assigned to this job who will do a bang-up job with your cooperation. The first project is a teen-age party, tentatively set for April 12. They will decide on what activities they can carry on to keep their families together to prevent the deportation of their parents.
- 5. NEW FOLLERS: We have just received 5,000 copies of George Crockett's excellent new booklet: "Rights of Foreign Born Americans." You will receive a copy with The Defender. Order a quantity of them for distribution in your organizations. They are must reading for every foreign born person and everyone interested in protecting their rights. Individual copies will sell for 5¢; quantities will sell as low as 3¢ each (orders of more than 100).

We will also have cardboard folders, printed in English and Spanish, on the rights of foreign born Americans. "Sus Derechos" is the title in Spanish. Order for distribution among Spanish-speaking people and organizations. Price: about 1¢.

- 6. INDIVIDUAL FLEDGES: We urge individuals, particularly fellow deportces, to fellow Fritz Eust's example and take a pledge to raise a certain amount from \$5 to \$100 in the Fund Drive.
- 7. MATERIAL ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS: We have copies of the dissents in the decisions, postcards to go to Attorney General incGrath, petitions, and other material. Call or write for material. Pick it up at the meeting.
- 8. DEFENSE COMMITTEES: Please notify us of all Defense Committee meetings. You should be meeting regularly and making plans to meet the new situation caused by the Supreme Court decisions.
- 9. HELPIL We are swamped with work. Can you help out for a couple of hours some day next week? Some member of your family? Please call and volunteer.

Saul Grossman Executive Secretary

#### EXHIBIT No. 327A

902 Lawyers Building Detroit 25, Michigan Morch 19, 1946

TO ALL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMCERS OF CLUBS
STATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
CHAIPMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE DEP'TS & COMMISSIONS

#### FOR 20,000 SIGNATURES TO PUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE 1946 STALE BALLOT.

- 1. All signed petitions must be in the hands of Carl Winter, Michigan Strte Chairman, Communist Party, 902 Lawyers Building, by April 23, 1946.
- 2. A minimum of 250 signatures are required from ten (10) counties in the State. No County can provide more than 35% of the total number of signatures needed.
- 3. Signers of the petition must be a registered voter and they should sign in exactly the same way that their registration appears on the voting records.
- 4. Signers of the petition must sign in either ink or indelible pencil. Petitions will be thrown out if they are signed in any other way.
- 5. No person can sign e petition more then once.
- 6. The person who circulates the petition is to sign his name and address at the bottom when the petition is filled. This, too, must be signed in ink or indelible rancil.
- 7. Send in the petitions as soon as they are filled.
- 8. Send regular reports each 5 to 7 days on how many signatures you have on hand. This is imperative as we must have on up-to-date check to guarantee that the signatures are collected in time.

uopwa #26 cio

#### EXHIBIT No. 327B

#### PLANTOR MYCHIGAN PARTY BUILDING IMAGE MARCH 15 to JUNE 1st

To Meet the Needs of Today—AMERICA NEEDS A STRONG COMMUNIST PARTY!
We endorse the plan of the National Committee to increase our membership by
20.00 members and decided to:

- 1. Increase our Party membership by 600 during the drive.
  - a) Two-thirds or 400 shall be auto workers. Concentration points shall be Ford, GM and Flint.
    - Ford 300 dues paying members by June 1st; this means an increase of 150 members and improved dues payments.
    - GM 50 dues paying members in Detroit and Pontiec; this means an increase of 25 members and improved dues payments.
    - Flint- 150 new members by June 1st.
    - Miscellaneous 155; 157; Packard; Plymouth; Bohn; Chrysler 50 new members by June 1st.
  - b) To strengthen the present club of Rubber workers.
    - 1. Incresse membership.
    - 2. Establish improved attendance.
    - 3. Organize Marxist education.
  - c) Michigan Avenue Club to establish packing house workers concentration committee, including present members who are packing house workers, with the object of establishing a Party club in that industry.
  - d) Concentration upon Negro communities in Detroit with the aim of improving our organization in every community where a Club exists.
  - e) To organize a steel workers club of the Party and double the present number of steel workers in the Party.
  - f) To increase our membership in Polish and Italian communities.

    Each Party National Group Committee to arrange a special meeting of members and sympethizers for Party Building activity.
  - g) Special attention to recruiting former YCL members and bringing into our Perty young people from youth organizations, especially the AYD.
  - h) Increase our membership among white collar and professional people.
  - Each commission or sub-committee of the State Committee to work out specific plans for their field of work.
  - j) Each Party Club to decide upon its goal and responsibilities in the Party Building Drive.
- 2. Various materials, pamphlets, folders, addressed to workers in concentration industries, to veterans, to Negro workers will be prepared nationally and by the State Committee. Information on materials available will be announced regularly in the Party Building Drive Bulletin, the first issue of which will be gotten out the last week of March.

#### EXHIBIT No. 327C

- 3. Special assistance will be given Michigan in the Party Building Drive through Metional Board members of the Communist Party and other leaders of our movement who will tour the country. Elisabeth F. Flynn, Henry Winston, Shul Wellman, Betty Gannett and others have been assigned to Michigan.
- Political Integration of New Members: Learning from past experiences, the political integration of every new member must start simultaneously with the opening of the Party Building Drive. We must make clear to all prospective recruits what the duties and requirements of membership in the Communist Party are. The following points are most important:
  - a) Inform the applicant about the initiation fee and monthly dues payment; about the Club Sub to the Daily Worker and a regular subscription to the Worker and attending club meetings.

Applications for new members must be reviewed and voted upon at Club meetings. The sponsor for the new member is responsible to intro-

duce the applicant.

- c) New member's classes shall be organised. In large clubs this may be done by the Club. The State Educational Department is responsible to organise one of more centrally located classes for new members going into smaller clubs.
- d) The National Committee is preparing a special pamphlet for every new member.
- 5. Party Building cannot be separated from the constant improvement of EVERY Party member through Merxist-Leninist study. We must plan to qualitatively strengthen the Party's older cadre as we integrate the new members recruited. The following objectives should be set as goals for the campaign:
  - a) Each Club Executive Board to see that every Board member is a regular reader of the Daily Worker, The Worker and Political Affairs.

The Club Executive Board to assure that each club meeting has an

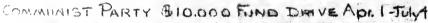
organised educational period of not less than an hour.

- c) To further the self-study of club members by each club Executive Board with the essistance of the State Literature Committee to acquire for the use of club members a Little Lenin Library. To follow through on this, the Club Board should check on its own members to encourage the reading and study of such classics as "What is To Be Done", "The Teachings of Karl Marx", "History of the CPSU", etc.
- d) Each Club should organise a new members circle using Foundations of Leninism as a text. These circles to be organised in addition to any regularly organised classes. Such circles to include older members who have not attended Party classes.
- e) The issuance of leaflets on local issues, the sale of Party literature and the circulation of the press is also to be considered Party Building. Wherever possible quotas and plans should be worked out whereby our work can be checked.
- 6. Michigan has been decided upon as one of the three page-metters for the drive among the larger districts. The other two districts are Brooklyn, New York and Illinois. We have a real responsibility, therefore, in this respect. A Party Duilding Committee is being established by the State Board. You will receive information about this committee through the Drive Bulletin.

Issued By: Michigan State Committee COMMUNIST PARTY

nopwa 406 cio

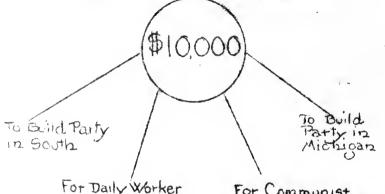
Ехнівіт No. 327D







THE GREATEST FIRANCIAL DRIVE IN THE MICHIGAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S HISTORY IN UNIMERWAL. WHERE THE MOREY GOES TO. SEE BELOW.



For Daily Worker 8 Worker Fund Drive

For Communist Candidates 1946 Elections

The State Committee led off the Drive with every member giving a Day's Pey to the Fund Drive. NOW WE CALL UPON ALL CIES EXECUTIVES TO GIVE.

A DAY'S PAY—and get your Day's Pay Certificate

Our Goal - Every Member Raise Ten Dollars
For The Fund Drive

#### EXHIBIT NO 327E

2.

FUND DRIVE CONFERENCE CIVIC CENTER, RED ROOM, 114 Brekine FRIDAY, APRIL 12th, 8:00 P.M.

Main Speaker: Blisabeth Gurley Flynn,

Member National Committee, CPUSA

Attendance: All Club Chairman

# Educational Directors
One person from each club in charge

of Fund Drive.

- 1. WHO WILL BE THE FIRST CLUB TO BRING IN A DAY'S WAGES FROM ITS EXECUTIVES?
- WHOM ARE YOU GOING TO CHALLENGE IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN THE \$10,000 FUND DRIVE?
- 3. GET YOUR DAY'S PAY CERTIFICATE—YOUR COLLECTION LIST—YOUR PUNCE BOARD.

It should be understood that the quotes suggested below are for the purpose of giving us a basis for beginning the drive and are based on the State Committee's recommendation of every member collect \$10.00 for the Fund Drive. At the comference the final decision will be made on all quotes with you present.

CLUB	APPROX. QUOTA	EATIONAL GROUP	APPROX.
Nat Turner	\$300,00	Armenian	\$350,00
Hamtranck	250,00	Bulgarian	300,00
Michigan	750.00	Croatians	250,00
McGraw	250,00	Finns	200,00
First Congressional	300,00	Greeks	300,00
Delray	400,00	Hungarian	250,00
Ben Davis	350.00	Italian	200.00
14th Congressional	350,00	Jewish	500_00
Midtown	500.00	Polish	500.00
Downtown	500,00	Roumanian	250.00
Oakland	300,00	Russian	500,00
Twelfth Street	300,00	Serbian	150,00
Professional	400.00	Slovak	150.00
			(next page cont

#### Ехнівіт No. 327F

3.

CLUB	APPROX. QUOTA	NATIONAL GROUP	APPROX. QUOTA
LaBelle	\$200,00	Ukranians	\$300.00
Southfield	200,00	LATOT	\$ 4,300,00
North Dexter	300,00		
Fenkell	250,00		
D. McKelvy White	400,00		
Joe York	100,00		
Plymouth	250,00		
Bohn	250,00	1	
U.S. Rubber	100,00		
Ford	1,500,00		
<b>∮</b> 155	250,00		
Packard	100,00		
G.M.	250,00		
Polish	150,00		
Tom Paine	175,00		
Plint	1,500,00		
Jackson	100,00		
Lansing	70,00		
Grand Rapids	200,00		
St. Joe & B. Harbor	70,00	-	
Pontiac	300,00		
Muskegon	100,00		
Ralph Nefus	100,00		<u></u>
Doper Michigan	250,00		·
Miscellaneous	2,000,00		

#### EXEIRIT No. 327G

#### \$35,000 for PEACE and CIVIL RIGHTS (March 18 - Mey 7)

goo,000 for reach and civils atomic (march is - mey 7)

Nineteen percent of our all or over \$6,500 was turned in the first night of our fund drive which was launched at a successful celebration of International Women's Day on March 18.

Outstanding performances were registered by the Flint, Dave White and Auto Sections and by the Rumanian and Treek Clubs, each of which raised at least a third of their quotas.by the opening date of the drive.

This is a good start for the main push, which must bring us to our three-quarter goal by Sunday,  $April\ 16$ .

#### THREE-QUARTER GOAL - APRIL 16

To achieve the three-quarter goal in the three weeks until "pril 16 requires each section and club to increase the tempo of fund raising.

We urge that every club that has not already done so, have a thorough POLITICAL DISCUSSION on the Fund Drive, analyzing our program for 1950 with respect to the Communist Party, the Press and the Defense of the "12"

#### LATEST FUND RAISING METHODS

There are now available: Defense collection books (#10 in certificates, Press collection books (#20 in certificates) and Press stamp books (#4.20 in stamps). Try to sell a whole book at a time, possibly telling the person who buys it that they can raise money on the individual certificates or stamps and keep What they raise. Thus we get the whole sum at once, and another person is put to work on our fund drive.

The last fund drive bulletin fave a detailed description of how an individual, as distinct from a club, can run a party and a Sunday breakfast and make at least \$30 towards their quota thereby.

#### RESULTS as of MARCH 18

Flint		42%	E. S. Community	11%
Dave White		36%	W. S. National	*
Auto		33%	Armenian 20%	
Foster		26%	Hamtramck	4%
Farmere		21%	W. Michigan	0
Washtenaw		19%	Upper Peninsula	0
Dearborn		17%	Pontiac	0
Northwest		17%		
East Side Natio	onal	14%*	*Groups not listed have not	yet been
Greek	37%		heard from.	
Ruranian	33%			
Bulgarian	12%			

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uopwa #26

#### EXHIBIT No. 327H



Issued by: organization Dept. Communist Party November 15, 1949

#### #3 ON FIGHTING BACK FUND OF \$15,000 -- OVER \$8,000 REACHED

Over \$2,000 was turned in at the Peace Rally bringing the total in State Office to \$8,166. Due to the fact that some sections started late and others are still raising money at a good tempo, the State Board has decided to extend the Drive to December 1, which will be the final date.

Failure to complete quotas by December 1 will jeopardize the plans of our Party:

The fact that over \$8,000 has already been reised in so short a time and in the midst of the election and anti-pension sell-out campaigns is a credit to the Michigan Communist Farty.

We urge all sections to energetically follow up their financial plans so their quotas can be fulfilled before Decomber 1.

#### PRISENT STATUS

SECTION	QUOTA	TUR NED IN	% OF QUOT.	A/SECTION	QUOTA	TURNED IN	% OF Q.
*Auto	2000	1208	60%	**Polish	400	420	105%
** D. White	1100	1100	100	*Washtenaw	700	ύ0 <b>3</b>	86
Dearborn	1000	495	50	W.S. Nat'l	1250	316	25
* E.S. Comm.	700	525	75	*Armenian	(200)	150	75
E.S. Nat'l	1800	658	38	Hungarian	(250)	<b>3</b> 5	14
Bulg-Mace.	(300)	113	39	Italian	(200)	0	0
Croatian	(300)	25	9	Lithuanian	(250)	100	40
Finnish	(400)	125	31	Spansih	(100)	6	6
Greek	(400)	20	5	Ukranian	(250)	25	10
**Rumanian	(400)	400	100	W. Mich.	1200	580	48
Flins	750	0	Ð	UP	200	100	50
*Foster	1800	1089	60	Youth	250	125	50
Hamtramck	200	50	25	District	750	337	45
*Northwest	1100	680	62				

<sup>\*\*</sup>Completed or exceeded quota

uopwa #26

<sup>\*</sup> Attained 50% or more of quota to date.

## - New **Opportunities** in the Fight for Peace and Democracy

NDREW STEVENS

#### Exhibit No. 328—Continued

the objectively revolutionary character of the emancipation movement, thus sowing illusions in the bourgeoisie, cultivating illusions in gradualism, etc.

#### The Attacks Against The Foreign Born

The attacks against the foreign born, launched at the close of World War II, have increased with particular intensity during the past few years. With the passage of the McCarran Act (1950) and the Walter-McCarran Act (1952), police-state persecutions and harrassment of men, women and children for the sole "crime" of being born outside our shores, has become an every-day occurrence in the America of today.

Registered and fingerprinted, compelled to keep on their person a Gestapo-like Registration Card, and to inform the Department of Justice of every change of address, the foreignborn non-citizen lives today in daily fear of arrest and deportation. Already, more than 300 men and women, among them many national and district leaders of our Party, including John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Claudia Jones, Alex Bittleman, and Betty Gannett, face the threat of deportation.

The Eisenhower Administration has clearly indicated that it intends to broaden the dragnet and to extend it to the naturalized citizen. In one of his first statements upon assuming office, Attorney General Brownell callously announced that his Department of Justice would move with speed to deport 12,000 non-citizens and initiate 10,000 denaturalization proceedings. This McCarthyite assault on the foreign born, citizen and non-citizen, is to be carried out through the instrumentality of the 1952 Walter-McCarran Act. This Act, replacing all former immigration and naturalization measures, contains the most vicious racist, chauvinist, police-state provisions, our country has yet witnessed.

Foreign-born men and women who once came to our country to escape persecution and the poverty of the "old country," now find that the former asylum from tyranny has become a land of F.B.I. night-raids, F.B.I. surveillance, police-state intimidations and inquisitions, long-term incarcera-

#### EXHIBIT No. 328—Continued

tion in local jails or on Ellis Island, and ruthless breaking-up of families. The threat of deportation for the non-citizen also confronts the naturalized citizen today, who, on the basis of perjured and manufactured testimony from bought-and-paid-for stool-pigeons, can not only lose his citizenship, but eventually also be deported.

Self-critically we must say that we have seriously underestimated the scope and character of the deportation mania that has swept our country. What is more, from the beginning. we did not fully grasp the significance of these attacks. As a result we did not, on a consistent day-to-day basis, show that the attacks on the democratic rights of the foreign born were an inseparable part of the whole reactionary drive to destroy the democratic processes in our land. For it is an established fact that when the liberties of the foreign born are endangered, this threatens the liberties of all Americans. Thus, the foreign-born victims of reactionary thought-control legislation found the struggle in their defense limited to narrow circles, primarily among progressive national group elements. and the fight was not brought into the unions, the communities and people's organizations, with the aim of enlisting broad support, in the first place the support of native-born Americansi Clearly, a change must be brought about in this situation. Every foreign-born American faced with deportation or denaturalization, Communist and non-Communist, must see a rallying of forces in their defense so that every possible activity is developed to prevent his or her deportation or loss of citizenship. In this connection, the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born earns the support of every progressive in our country, for its tireless work on behalf of the foreign born has endeared it among tens of thousands of men and women.

#### For the Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act

As is known, the Walter-McCarran Act, which became law December 24, 1952, has aroused the opposition of broad public opinion, cutting across every section of the population. The official labor movement, bourgeois-led organiza-

#### Exhibit No. 328—Continued

tions in the national group field, religious, political and community figures, have all denounced the Act. So vocal has been this opposition, that the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, which conducted numerous public hearings at the end of last year, expressed surprise at this "widespread and rather determined opposition." In many parts of the country, united front movements in the main initiated by, and embracing exclusively, Right-led organizations, have sprung up, devoted to the task of bringing changes in the Act, or securing its complete repeal. These movements have great potentiality and are of the utmost importance. While they concentrate primarily on the discriminatory immigration features of the Act, and as yet accept the rigorous provisions directed against "subversives", against Communists", the struggle tends more and more to become a struggle aimed at the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and for the adoption of new legislation. This must be borne in mind.

It is hard to understand why the progressive-led organizations—the unions, national groups and other organizations, including our Party—have not thrown themselves with full force into this struggle, giving support to the various movements that have arisen, helping them to more vigorously unfold the fight for the repeal of this fascist-like legislation. This is an important phase of the fight against McCarthyism and McCarranism, and cannot be relegated to a second-rate position.

It is our understanding that new legislation is being prepared to be introduced in Congress to replace the Walter-McCarran Act. We should be on the alert for this, and actively engage in the discussion to support such legislation if it meets the requirements of the day, to introduce amendments, and to activate in this process the various broad movements that now exist.

#### Defense of the Party's Legality

The defense of our Party's legality is not and, must not be allowed, to become a partisan concern of Communists. The history of the post-war drive of reaction in the U.S. confirms

#### EXHIBIT No. 329

#### PLAN OF WORK

FROM AUGUST 1 to NOVLMBER 8./949

THREE MONTHS CONCENTRATION PLAN.

#### FOR A DRASTIC IMPROVEMENT IN THE WORK AMONGST GENERAL MOTORS WORKERS.

Proposal: A commission be established, consisting of Saul, Jack, Mat, and Tommy, charged with the responsibility of making a through review of our G.M. work in general, and Flint in particular, to report back within 6 weeks to the State Committee, with a series of comprehensive proposals for action to overcome this long standing weakness which jeopardizes all concentration work.

#### FOR AN IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN ON THE ROLE OF THE WORKING CLASS AS THE PREREQUISITE FOR WINNING THE ENTIRE FARTY AND PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT FOR CONCENTRATION WORK.

Proposals: 1- Following the State Committee meeting, the State Board shall prepare a "Resolution on Concentration", as the basis for a widespread discussion in all clubs, sections, of the Party.

- 2- During the month of August, the State Board will directly assume responsibility for controlling, assigning leading, comrades to lead the discussion at the Section Executives meetings. Reports will be made back to the State Board, on the content of the discussion, and the concrete plans worked out to assist in the concentration work.
- 3- During the month September, the State Board will assume similar responsibility for responsibility for discussion to be organized in the Clubs on a controlled basis.
- 4- The Michigan Worker is to carry various articles on the role of the working class.
- 5- The Marxist School courses are to be examined in order to strengthen the emphasis on the role of the working class in all courses. At least one higher level course in political economy, lasting about 20 weeks is to be organized.

#### FOR A STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMISM WHICH CHARACTERIZES OUR WORK.

- Proposals: 1- In the next three months it will be necessary to concentrate our ideological work on the following questions: A- Economism-the role of the working class: B- The Party; C- The Negro People's Liberation Movement; D- The Struggle for Peace; E- Social Democracy; F- Economic Crisis; C- Socialism.
- 2- Club Meetings. The major time at the club meetings will be spent on political education, based on assigned self study, with the aim of organizing action, flowing from the discussion at the club meeting.
- 3- Literature. Our concrete objectives are for both Auto Sections as follows: Political Affairs: 200 per month. Special one dollar edition of

#### EXHIBIT No. 329—Continued

Harry Haywood Negro Liberation: 200. Twilight of World Capitalism: 1,000. What Is To Be Done?: 100. Theory of Marxism: 750. Average sale of mass pamphlets: 5,000. And the sale of basic literature to a company all club discussions. Other Sections adopt plans to reach a certain number of auto workers and their families with above material.

- 4- Schools and Classes. 125 students to the Fall term of the Workers school. Two training schools, one in Dearborn and one in Miscellaneous Auto Section. A minimum of 15 auto workers from both sections to be sent to outside schools. System of new members classes to be organized. Other sections to include in their quota, a minimum of auto workers.
- 5- Mass Forms. Workers Forums, organized by Sections. Monthly mailings to top and secondary trade union leadership. Periodic and frequent Communist Party leaflets. Continuous letters to Ford Facts, and other union publications in answer to numerous attacks on the Party and Party policy.
- 6- Community Activity. Communists in the shop shall be obligated to carry on Community activity, helping to build the Progressive Farty, Civil Rights Congress, NAACP. Community Sections working to bring in auto workers to above organizations.
  - 7- Concentration Campaign for our Party.
- A. The struggle for peace. Popularize and secure 150 delegates to the Trade Union Conference for Peace to be held in Chicago on October 1st and 2nd. Community clubs and sections get 15 trade union delegates selected from the Community.
- B. Defense of the 12. Organization of a Ford Workers Committee, Dodge, Hudson, etc., for Release of the 12. Committees to sponsor radio time, leaflets, letters to trade union papers, telegram campaign. Shop delegations to be sent to New York to see Judge Medina. Mass meetings to be organized. Other forms such as banquets in Honor of Bill McKie, etc., to be organized. Similar activities in other sections.
- Ca Struggle for Negro Rights. Pressing immediate issue is the discrimination in hiring. Starting with this will follow issues such as upgrading, contract protection, JimCrow in particular communities, promotion to all levels of leadership, special demands for Ford Foundry workers, police brutality, Ingram Case, etc. Resolutions in all shops and departments and executive committees. Leaflets in all shops to be signed by masses of Negro and white workers. Lunch time demonstrations. Demonstrations in front of hiring office. Letters to union papers.
- D. Election Campaign. The September Primaries for City Council, the mayoralty campaign, and the elections in Downriver, provide the opportunity for all participation by our Party members, not only on municipal issues, but the major political questions facing the people. Thie year, around the candidacies of Reverend Hill for City Council and Bill Allan for City Council, a tremendous campaign of election activity can be organized; this isthe year, particularly, that all out effort must be mobilized to elect Reverend Hill to the City Council, as a major concentration objective in the struggle for Negro Rights. The election campaign must be carried on in the shop as well as in the community. All Sections are to elect Election Campaign Directors.

#### EXHIBIT No. 329—Continued

E. Struggle against unemploy...ent and insecurity and attempts of auto barons to weaken trade unions and place burden of crisis on workers. The embraces the political and economic program of our Party for wage increases, repeal of Taft-Hartley, increased Social Security, Trade Union Democracy, drastically improved contracts. etc.

#### FOR GREATER CONCRETE ASSISTANCE TO FORD IN FIRST PLACE AND TO MISCELLANEOUS AUTO SECTION.

- Proposals: 1- Forces shall be provided by the State Organization to make it possible for the Dearborn Auto Section to undertake political and organizational responsibility for the 16th Congressional District, the Downriver community and the Westside National Groups. ALL THIS SHALL BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEARBORN AUTO SECTION IN THE FORM OF A SUB-SECTION POLITICALLY AND ORGANIZATIONALLY TIED TO THE DEARBORN AUTO SECTION. This would meen the inclusion of clubs such as McGraw Southfield, Italian, etc., in the Dearborn Auto Section.
- 2- Forces shall be made available by the State Organization to solve the following personnel problems in the Dearborn Auto Section: Section Education Director Westside National Group Director Downrive Community Organizer 2 or 3 additional comrades to assist in assembling the clubs at the Rouge. The State Board shall work this out in further detail.
- 3- 14th Congressional District Club, and Hamtramck Club to assist the Miscellaneous Auto Section with leaflet distributions.

#### FOR AN ALL OUT FIGHT TO STABILIZE THE PARTY SHOP CLUB AND PARTY ORGANIZATION.

- Proposals: 1- Conduct a continuous struggle for weekly club meetings and activization of all members.
- 2- Recruiting. Completion of goal of 200 recruits by Dearborn Auto Section and Miscellaneous Auto Section. 50 additional auto recruits by remainder of Party in Wayne County.
- 3-- District concentration to establish Foundry Clubs as model shop clubs in district.
- 4- Major time at olub meeting to be spent on political education, based on assigned self study with the aim of organizing action, flowing from the discussions at the club meetings.
- 5-- All full timers, and other selected leading comrades to be assigned as members of shop clubs.

#### FOR CONSISTENT EXPANSION OF MICHIGAN WORKER.

It has been amply illustrated, particularly through the experiences of the anti-speedup drive at the Rouge, that the Michigan Worker is the principle organizing aid of our Party, if properly coordinated with the work of our Party.

Proposals: 1- Examination of content of Michigan Worker by the State Committee with the aim of bringing content in line with the approach of the Concentration Plan.

#### EXHIBIT No. 329—Continued

Already, however, the Michigan Worker must begin to reflect the political struggles of the workers as they begin to unfold as well as adding a deepened content to the aconomic questions.

- 2. Special editions.
- 3. Subscriptions and renewals 3,000.
- 4. Bundle order. Stabilize 3.000.

#### IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION.

Proposals: 1- Three comrades shall work out of the state office, including the District Organizer. The responsibility of one of the comrades shell be active, daily leadership to the sections and clubs in Wayne County. A Wayne County Committee shall be established, consisting in the main of the section Organizers. THIS SHALL NOT BE A BODY WHICH REPLACES THE FRIME RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE BOARD FOR WAYNE COUNTY. NEITHER SHALL A DUPLICATE APPARATUS BE ESTABLISHED.

- 2- Members of the State Board shall be assigned to work with particular sections, on a regular basis, on all political and organizational problems, as a substitute for the present method of work, where one or another comrade is sent to a section committee for this or that particular campaign or mobilization.
- 3- A trade union commission shall be established with Comrade Saul as Chairman.
- 4- A person from the State Board shall be the Educational Director of the District, in this way, more readily combining the Ideological with the organizational work and activities.
- 5- A further investigation shall be made of the various departments, commissions, etc., with the aim of simplifying and improving our work.

#### LAUNCHING THE PLAN OF WORK

- 1- Discussion at State Committee.
- 2- Preparation of District Resolution on Concentration for widespread discussion in Sections in August and Clubs in September, controlled by the State Board.

#### CHECKUP AND CONTROL

- 1- State Board responsible for checkup and control.
- 2- MIDWAY CHECKUP conference to be held in September -tt hear experience and plan next steps in completion of plan.

uopwa #26 cio.

Ехнівіт №о. 330А

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## VOUCHER . UNITED STATES

To set wife in this space)

Appropriation			therefor has not been received.	Payer Megrada (NEll rade)	Ву
TO Mrs. Mignon Peggy Wellman , DR.	Address 3000 Clairmount	Detroit 6. Michigan	I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.	* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE (Bill must be completely filled in before ourth- function by payer, and there must not be any ensure or alteration whatever,)	

. I CERTIFF that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

#### Ехнівіт №. 330В



Michigan Committee for

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

W3 AND 15'95 .

850 C-V5/C/0 X 8700

ZIJJIJAPA ALENIE DETRIFIZA PIZANGAN

SAUL GROSSMAN

May 4, 1953

Dear Friend,

Our very good friend and fellow-fighter of the "21", hrs. Anna Kruchen, has met with a very unfortunate accident. A car hit her and she is in the Hospital with, among other bruisee and injuries, a broken arm and pelvic-bone. She will un bubtedly be laid-up for many weeks.

Don't you think that it would be nice for us to send her a card signed by all the "21'? we have the card here at the office ad if you'll call us or write, we'll put your name on it.

If we all gave just a little, we could send her a gift of a plant, so she'd be constantly aware of our sympathy and support. Lould you like to contribute? If so, please call me at the office.

Anna is at the Mt Carmel Mercy Hospital, 6071 M. Outer Drive, room 290, the visiting hours are: 2:30-4:00 and 7:30-8:30. It would be real nice if we all arranged to visit her during this long stay in the hospital.

Best personal regards

D 0

We are happy to tell you that so far there has been no decision on our "case".

Saul Grossman goes to trial in mashington on the 25th of this month, and if you'd like to help in some way in his ddfense, please let us know.

#### EXHIBIT No. 331A

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 920 Charlevoix Bldg, Detroit 26, Michigan

#### GALA BANQUET SATURDAY :

THIS SATURDAY, April 25th, is the date for our gala banquet honoring those men and women who are bearing the brunt of the attack under the walter-McCarran Act.

Honor the 21 who refused to sign the fascist-like bail conditions demanded by the Justice Department! Valiant fighter for the rights of the people, Stanley Nowak, facing loss of his citizenship!

#### HEAR NOTED SPEAKERS:

Prof. John F. Shepard, nationally-known educator and psychologist; and

George W. Crockett, Jr., leading civil rights attorney.

ALGO BLIG HONGHED is the executive Secretary of the Committee, Saul Grossman, who faces trial in Washington J.C. on May 25 for contempt of Congress, because he refused to become a stoolpigeon.

 $\lambda$  N.C. DLRFUL STLAK DINAGE will be served and there will be excellent entertainment by dancers and singers.

#### BRING YOUR FAMILIES AND FRIEDDS!

ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸತ್ತ ಸಂಸಹನವಾಗಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಾರ್ ಕನ್ನಡಗಳು	aiair ¥
* SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 7:00 P.I	<del> </del>
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Jewish Cultural Center	*
2705 Joy Road	*
**	<b>\$</b> }-
Tickets at the door \$2	31-
age and marketing and the following the contribution of	.∹ <b>∵#</b>

#### REPEAL THE LALTER-MCCARRAN ACT !

Enclosed is a petition calling for repeal of the infamous Walter-McCarran Act and its replacement with a law that is in keeping with the democratic traditions of cur country.

The tremendous opposition to the Lalter-rcCarran act from labor, religious groups, civic organizations and others makes it possible to secure thousands of signatures on these petitions.

CIRCULATE THESE PETITIONS! IN YOUR UNION, YOUR ORGANIZATIONS, YOUR COMMUNITY! COLLECT FUNDS TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN BORN!

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

#### Ехнівіт No. 331В

April 17, 1953

Dear Friend.

Our Conference, originally planned for this month, has been postponed. The Banquet honoring the 45 men and women threatend with deportation or loss of citizenship under the provisions of the Walter McCarran Law, will be held as scneduled on Saturday April 25th.

In addition to Professor John Shepard and George W Crockett Jr, as the main speakers of the evening, there will be excellent entertainment. A steak dinner will be served. We are planning to have dancing after the program.

At this Banquet we are launching a drive to raise the necessary funds to continue with the fight against the Walter McCarran Law end it's provisions. Under this law the Attorney General can at his own discretion put people in jail indefinitely without a trial or Mearing. 21 Detroiters are so threatened unless they agree to leave their families and life-long friends and live in a self-imposed jail.

rr Saul Grossman will also be honored. As you know, the executive secretary of our Committee has been indicted for contempt of Congress. he faces jail because of his activities in defense of the rights of the Foreign Born.

Obviously, this fight against the walter incCarran Law is the res ponsibility of every American and needs the support of all. Thousands of dollars are needed avery month, just for defense activities. Knowing how you, as a thinking person, must feel about this fight, we would like to surgest that if you cannot be at our Banquet in person, you send your denation to the Committee.

with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

14. 12. Mich.

For the Committee.

EXHIBIT No. 332



An American family faces destruction.

This week, a deportation hearing will be held in a small room on E. Jefferson Ave. which will decide the fate of the family of Wr. and Wrs. Saul Wellman and thear two echeplage children, David, 13, and Vlotaria, 11.

Firs. Peggy Wellman, who has lived in the United States all of her life, faces departation because the Immigration Dept. Claims that she was actually born in Gundh and brought to the United States as a Baby, while both her older and Twinger brothers were bern here.

Mer husband, Saul, is one of the five man in jail after their recent conviction under the Smith Act. Held on \$107. 000 bail, they are fighting for a reduction of this enormous bond pending appeal of their conviction.

Mrs. Wellman faces deportation because of her labor and progressive activities over many years. She is a victim of the infamous Walter-NcCarran Act, under which more than 350 men and women face deportation for their past political beliefs despite their long years of legal residence in the United States.

This law has been condemned by every major religious, labor and civic group. The Lenman-Celler Bill, which would repeal this vicious law, has been introduced by 32 members of Congress, including Congressmen Machrowicz and Rabaut of Michigan.

#### DEFEAT THIS OUTRAGE

- 1) Protest against this attempt to deport Mrs. Wellman. Call or write James Butterfield, District Director, 3770 E. Jefferson, phone 10 7-6125.
- 2) Write your Congressman and Senators. Urge them to support public hear-

ings on the Lehman-Celler Bill.

 Attend Mrs. Wellman's hearing it is open to the public. This Thursday, March 25, 9:30 A.M., 3770 E. Jefferson, corner of Mt. Elliot.

them to support public hear-

issued by: Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 920 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan phone: WO 1-5196

Paggy Walman S

Ехнівіт No. 333

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES まる

# VOUCHER

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Addres 2666 Parker

Detroit, Michigan

**Appropriation** 

(Do not write in this space)

I CERTIFF that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

\* DO NOT SIGN IN DEPLICATE
(Bill must be completely filled in before certfraction by payes, and there must not be any
ensure or alkantion whatever.)

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I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.



4. John Cherven — 5. Al Feshiman (6. Betty Kat). (7. Margan) Radulovich (8. Rebecon Cherveny) (9. Frank Petrakovich) (13. May Alben) (13. Secon Laudk) (15. Ray Naraneach) (17. Jack White) (18. Trene Ayshattan) (19. John Ayshattan) (22. Hugo Benswinger) (23. B. Estrada)



EXHIBIT No. 335

#### The Detroit News

EDITORIAL PAGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1954

#### Motherhood and the H-Bomb

To the Editor: The time-is past when thinking Americans can remain silent in face of the potential national suicide symbolized in the recent H-bomb explosions and in the cobalt bomb as described in your article.

We cannot continue to explode bombs and talk of seeking peace. Logic tells me it is one or the other. It has become very

clear that another war is absolute insanity.

We must, regardless of our differences with the Soviet Union, sit down as intelligent humans and discuss these differences over a conference table and talk until accord and permanent peace are finally attained.

I will shortly become a mother, for the first time, and this more than any single factor dramatizes to me the need for world peace. My child and all children must be guaranteed an America free from the fears faced by my generation. A first requisite to this happy America is abolition of the threat of world annihilation.

MARGARET FISHMAN

Ехнівіт №о. 336

# ASK HALT TO PROSECUTION OF COMMUNISTS THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1942 - Page 12



Ехнівіт №. 337

ICHTS FEDERATION OF DEST		OCCUP. PROD. OR STRY, STAT DATE VEHT.  4947 SOULE	ACCEPTS FERSINAL NES PARSINGH.	TRESTAGE SHEPPARD OF W.M.	17 ARTFORD DAPTIST CHURCHS	HAIRMAN LNTERACIOL COMM.	35.00 (6.11-43
15	1/46 NAME	FED-13-50 PPORTE D. BV	AFAL, ALED OKIG.	OWNE RENTS PRES. TELL NO. CH.CODE NO. PRS. SFRY.	FINAL ACCOUNT RECORD REASON DISC	DISC.	CD REMOVED THE SOLD OF

ave been arrested and held for deportaion because of their political opinions. of war veterans, wives and mothers of American citizens, grandmothers, trade mion leaders, and leaders of the Negro people, the Jewish people and foreign-born These non-citizens who now face deporation have lived in this country most of heir lives and have been prevented from pecoming American citizens because of heir progressive and labor activities. In eeking to deport non-citizens because of heir political opinions, the Justice Department threatens to destroy the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. The rights

communities throughout the country.

More than 150 non-citizens in 21 states Among them are two war veterans, mothers EXHIBIT No. 338

ardized by this deportation drive. The Bill of Rightsreedom of speech and free-

lom of belief-is in danger. Iruman, Washington, ice Department's deportanitted to become American

Write to President Harry

of every American are jeop-

D. C., condemning the Justion drive and urging that these non-citizens be per-

# CLERGYMEN CONDEMN DEPORTATIONS!

 $\int\int\int$  E, the undersigned clergymen, wish to express our concern about the current deportation drive which threatens to do immense harm to American democratic institutions and to bring great tragedy to hundreds of American families. America's heritage of freedom is endangered by the persecution of the foreign born for their ideas. Human dignity, the sacredness of family life and raditional American hospitality for all are violated by the horassment and threatened destruction of American families through the arrest and deportation of their foreign born members. We urge all Americans of good will to participate in whatever way they can in the fight to end the deportation hysteria and to uphald the democratic traditions of the United States and the liberties of the American people.

And Company Man General Colleges III.

The Control of C The Gorner C. Alleys, Politochille Resistant School Communication of the Communication of the

The property of the property o

LAPEL BUTTON FREE I have written President Truman protesting the deportation drive.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

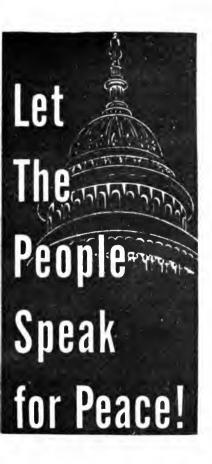
Please send without charge a FIGHT DEPORTATIONS lope!

Enclosed find \$ for additional copies of your leaflet, Clergymen Condemn Departations." (100 for \$3; 500 for 12; 1,000 for \$20).

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ity, Zone, State ddress

Ехнівіт №. 339А



An Invitation
TO American Labor
TO PARTICIPATE IN A
PEACE
CONGRESS
and
EXPOSITION

Chicago Coliseum

June 29, 30, July 1, 1951

PEACE IS AMERICA'S BEST DEFENSE

#### EXHIBIT No. 339B

#### We call upon all trade unionists to join in the great People's Congress for Peace in Chicago. June 29. 30 and July 1.

- ★ Elect delegates from your shop, your union and your community.
- \* You are invited to come as observers—take part in the Congress and report to your shopmates and friends.
- ★ Speak out and organize for peace—now, before it is too

Unite your efforts with all who stand for peace. Help make the Chicago Peace Congress the most powerful demonstration of the American people for peace.

	SPECIAL LABOR EVENTS
Friday JUNE 29	<ul> <li>★ NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE         Open to all labor delegates</li> <li>★ ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION         Economic consequences of wor program</li> </ul>
Saturday JUNE 30	★ LABOR WORKSHOP What has hoppened to labor? What is labor doing about it? PROMINENT SPEAKERS

#### PROGRAM (tentative)

Friday, June 29 Mornina Registration

Afternoon Round Table Sessions

Evenina

Public Peace Rolly and Pageant

Saturday, June 30

Morning and Afternoon

Workshops on "The Path to Peoce

Evening

Dance and Cultural Festivol (Special Events for Children)

Sunday, July 1

Morning and Early Afternoon

Interfaith Devotional Service- Plenary Session Report of Credentials Committee Reports from Round Table & Workshop Sessions Adoption of Proarom and Resolutions - Election of Officers

Afternoon

Outdoor Sports Meet and Recreational Events - Delegates Tour of

EXHIBIT No. 339C

#### A most fateful choice confronts the American people, and especially the workingpeople, today:

#### WAR OR PEACE!

Shall American boys and Korean people continue to die in Asia, as our country drifts towards World War III—

OR shall the major powers halt the bloodshed and settle their problems around the conference table?

Shall the people suffer wage-freeze, inflationary prices, and high taxes while the profits of billionaire corporations soar—

OR shall we raise the standard of living through higher wages, price and rent rollback, lower taxes and the promotion of trade with all nations?

Shall the wealth of our country be squandered in a mad armaments race that will bring disease, hunger and misery to millions in every country throughout the world—

OR shall labor build hospitals, schools, roads and improve the health, education, social security and well being of the people?

Shall we allow the precious democratic liberties of the American people to be destroyed through Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws, through lynchings and persecutions of the Negro people, through hysterical witch-hunts and a system of thought-control—

OR shall we defend and preserve our sacred Constitution and Bill of Rights and traditions of democracy and freedom?

#### WE SAY—Let us choose PEACE! Let us choose DEMOCRACY! Let us choose SECURITY!

Peace can be won. War is not inevitable. Disputes among nations can and must be settled through peaceful negotiations.

We know that this is the hope of the American people and the people of all countries

Let us lay aside all differences and pool our resources for a plan to save America by saving the peace.

With your help and active participation we can, must and will win peace.

#### Ехнівіт № 339D

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Plumstodville, Pa. FRED STOVER MAURICE TRAVIS Sec. Trens., Intl. Voice of Mine, Will & Smelter Workers: Denver, Colo. REV. CHARLES E. TYLER Omete, Nebreske SAM WANAMAKER New York City Proc., District Council Stacksmiths, AFL; Chicago, IV. JUSTICE JAMES H. WOLFE

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

#### DELEGATE'S REGISTRATION

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AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE . 1186 BROADWAY . NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

EXHIBIT No. 340A

### PEACE CRUSADER

Published by the American Peace Crusade Suite 310, 1186 Broadway, N. Y., I, N. Y. MU 6-9266

Abbott Simon — Provisional Secy. Milton Ost — Editor

#### PEACE ROUNDUP

In all 48 states, as well as Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia, peace forces have been carrying out the American Peace Crusade Program, distributing Peace Ballots, reporting on the Washington Pilgrimage, mounting the campaign of wires to Pres. Truman for peace in Korea and negotiation of differences, and, above all, preparing for the Chicago Peace Congress.

The roundup goes like this:

MONTANA — Six Pilgrimage delegates returned to Montana and started a Peace Committee in Great Falls, contacting othercities in the state and distributing 2000 Peace Ballots.

MARYLAND — 48 hours after a campaign to end the war in Korea, following the removal of MacArthur, petitioners got 3000 signatures. The local Baltimore Sun attacked the campaign on its front-page, but the Peace Committee only went out and organized a Peace Rally at the Balto. Coliseum with 800 people.

CONN. — Set up a provisional Conn. Council of the APC on a statewide basis. Local secretaries appointed in Hartford, Bridgeport and Waterbury. 10,000 Peace Ballots being circulated. There is a pledge for a sizable delegation to Chicago. A statewide march to Hartford is being planned in support of the petition to withdraw troops from Korea.

NEW JERSEY — Ballot campaign going, and plans already made for special mobilization for Mother's Day, May 12, and Memorial Day, May 30. 500 delegates—pledged for Chicago.

MICHIGAN — Formed Mich. Peace Council, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Chairman. Following MacArthur's removal, call has gone out for an Emergency Conference to plan statewide action for peace. Ballots in circulation in many cities, and community peace committees being organized.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Brooklyn Peace Council set up to coordinate activities of over 35 neighborhood peace committees. Ballots are out, aimed at reaching more than 100,000 Brooklynites.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Crusade council distributing thousands of post-cards to Pres, Truman in front of churches, movies, etc., urging withdrawal of troops. Giant Peace Parade planned for May 12, Mothers Day, to cover entire city. Plans being made for large delegation to drive to Chicago in a motorcade with banners, slogans, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — No. Calif. Peace Crusade circulating ballots to thousands. Several hundred San Franciscans joined protest in front of St. Francis Hotel where Gen. MacArthur was staying, urging an end to war in the Far East.

#### EXHIBIT No. 340B

WISCONSIN — State Council for Peace founded by returning Pilgrimage delegates in Milwaukee, Ballots and Congress preparations rolling.

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Kansas City Peace Committee set up in April at meeting addressed by Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Rev. Edward A. Freeman, Pres. of local NAACP, & Rev. Tom Rehorn.

FLORIDA — Miami Beach writes for an initial 1000 ballots. Peace Committee in process of formation, and members confident they can build support for Chicago Crusade.

RICHMOND, VA. — Crustde committee being formed, sparked by delegates to the recent Pilgrimage.

BOSTON — 50 people formed a New England Committee of APC at Hotel Bradford meeting, April 18, 500 telegrams urging withdrawal of troops were pledged to be sent to Pres. Truman in 48 hours. A delegation of 600 is pledged for Chicago.

UTAH — There are 6000 ballots in circulation with meetings planned in many cities. 11 Delegates to the Peace Pilgrimage are sparking "Operation Peace."

OHIO — Mothers, wives, local

OHIO — Mothers, wives, local religious leaders, trade-unionists and delegates to the recent Pilgrimage have formed an Akron Peace Council.

PITTSBI'RGH — An April 18 meeting under leadership of Rev. John Evans, saw a Peace Committee formed to carry out the Crusade program.

PHILADELPHIA Peace Crusade Coordinating Committee formed under leadership of Jackie Nelson, director of Phila. American Women for Peace. 500 delegates from Pennsylvania pledged to Chicago Congress.

CHICAGO — Illinois Assembly of American Peace Crusade is taking its role as host to the Peace Congress seriously. Thousands of ballots are in circulation. An Illinois Peace Assembly, with Prof. Lovett and Rev. Joseph Evans as honorary co-chairmen, launched.

#### EVHIRIT No. 341

[Detroit News, May 27, 1951]

#### "Peace" Poll Is Under Fire—Pastor Denies Reds Back Detroit Balloting

#### By Robert H. D'Arey

"Peace ballots" being distributed here under the auspices of the American Peace Crusade (APC) are Communist-inspired and follow the Communist Party line, authorities said Saturday.

The APC is called a "Communist front" and an "organic part of the Communist peace offensive" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities

The ballots are being distributed in Detroit and Michigan by the Michigan Council for Peace (MCP), which is not on the subversive lists of the committee or the United States Attorney General. However, the ballot itself carries the name of the APC

#### PASTOR HEADS MCP

Police point out that MCP's chairman, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Negro pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church here and twice a city council candidate, has been affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress and the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, which are on the subversive lists.

Moreover, MCP's headquarters are in room 502 in Hotel Roberts, 5725 Woodward, whose occupants are Dr. Verne and Mrs. Leonora Piazza, who were delegates to an APC-sponsored "peace crusade" in Washington earlier this year. The House committee called this "crusade" a "march of treason."

The MCP was local sponsor for the APC "crusade,"

#### OBJECTIVES GIVEN

The ballots ask prospective voters whether they favor (1) calling American troops out of Korea and settling the war there, (2) Big Five negotiations for long-term world peace, and (3) keeping Germany disarmed.

Mr. Hill Saturday called the poll "a sincere effort for peace," and declared that "although there are some questionable folks in any movement, our Michigan Council for Peace balloting is purely an American movement."

#### EXHIBIT No. 342

[Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, January 15, 1953, p. 81

#### 161 Protestant Church Leaders Ask Truman To Amnesty Communist "11"

One hundred and sixty-one church leaders representing 15 major Protestant denominations laid before President Truman at Christmastime their appeal for amnesty for 11 leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act, it was made known this week.

Release of the letter to Truman with its signers was made by the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, minister of Epworth Methodist Church, Bronx, N. Y., one of the 10 clergymen who initiated the appeal. Reverend McGowan stated that, if affirmative action is not taken by President Truman, a similar appeal will be presented to General Eisenhower when he becomes President.

Seven bishops of the Protestant Episcopal are in the list of signers, including one of the letter's initiators, the Right Rev. Normand B. Nash of Massachusetts, as well as Bishop Arthur W. Womack of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and Bishop G. W. Taylor of the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.

Among the signers are 12 clerics who are professors in theological schools or universities, and an equal number of national officers, State and district superintendents in several denominations together with the executives of the local church federations. The majority on the list are parish ministers of 15 denominations in 33 States.

#### A BASIC RIGHT

The church leaders declared in their appeal that conscientions advocacy is a basic democratic right and the glory of a free society. The letter contends:

"Many Americans feel that imprisonment for conscientious advocacy is not only incompatible with our whole philosophy of government but is an indication

to countless observers abroad of lack of confidence in our American institutions." Citing a long tradition of Presidential amnesty for political prisoners, the church leaders appealed to the President "in the spirit of Christmas and in harmony with justice" to exercise his executive power in granting amnesty to the Communist Party leaders in jail, that they may return to their wives and children. By the exercise of amnesty "we shall be stronger in the eyes of the world," the appeal concluded.

#### SIGNERS

Among the prominent signers are:

The Right Rev. Reginald Mallett, Bishop of Northern Indiana (Protestant Episcopal): the Rev. Albert W. Palmer, former Moderator of the Congregational-Christian Churches; Dr. Wilbur E. Saunders, president of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School: the Rev. Forrest C. Weir, executive director of the Church Federation of Los Angeles: the Rev. Abbott Book, executive director of the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches; the Rev. C. C. Adams, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Also: The Rev. Albert Buckner Coe, superintendent of Massachusetts Conference of Congregational-Christian Churches; the Rev. Lewis H. Davis, district superintendent of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Prof. Nels F. S. Ferre of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; the Rev. Prof. Rolland E. Wolfe of Western Reserve University, Cleveland: Dean J. H. Satterwhite of Hood Theological Seminary (African Methodist Episcopal Zion), Salisbury, N. C.; the Rev. Prof. John Oliver Nelson of Yale University Divinity

School

Also: The Rev. John Hayes Holmes, minister-emeritus, the Community Church of New York: the Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the Churchman, and the Rev. William B. Spofford, editor of the Witness; the Rev. Harold A. Bosley, First Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. J. Raymond Cope, First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, Calif.; the Rev. John Howard Melish, Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn; Le Henry Neumann, Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn;

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Dr. Henry Neumann, Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn. Also: The Rev. Calvin C. Ellis, Louisville, and the Rev. James A. Jones, Durham, N. C., both ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; the Rev. William B. Clemmer, board of publications, Disciples of Christ, St. Louis; the Very Rev. Paul Roberts, dean of St. John's Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal). Denver; the Very Rev. Louis M. Hirshson, dean of Christ Church Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal), Hartford, Conn.

#### INITIATORS

In addition to Reverend McGowan and Bishop Nash, the initiators were:

The Rev. Raymond Calkins, nationally prominent Congregational minister; the Rev. Prof. Massey H. Shepherd, Jr., of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge; the Rev. John Paul Jones of the Union Church of Bay Ridge (Presbyterian), Brooklyn: the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Arlington St. Unitarian Church, Boston; the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, Detroit.

Also: The Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes and the Rev. George L. Paine, Protestant Episcopal ministers of Cambridge and Boston and the Rev. Shelton Hale, Bishop of St. Philip's Church, New York.

#### EXHIBIT No. 343A

# MICHIGAN CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

and

# DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

March 21. 1953

Rev. Paul J. Allurd, asking you to join us in sponsoring a Michigan Conference to Repeal the Carran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, called for April 26th at the Tuller Hotel in Detroit by the Michigan Committee f or Protection of Foreign Born.

The Conference Planning Committee informs me that the Call will go The Conference Planning Committee informs me that the tall will go to the printers in a few days. Enclosed is a partial list of the sponsors to date. May I urge that you join with them by signing and returning the enclosed date. card ammediately so that we may add your name to the list of sponsors for this important Conference.

C.M. Metcall

Rev. C. 14. Metcals

P.S. The St. Patrick's 'Day statement by the Attorney General that 22,000 foreign born residents of the United States may face deportation as a result of current investigations alone points up the urgency of mobilizing broad support to repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and replacing it with an immigration and naturalization law more consistent with democratic ideals.

#### Ехнівіт №. 343В

CALLtoa

Michigan Confirence to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Ame: icans

IN...IGNATION to those United Scates, under the Walter-McCarran Law is being gover hed through the application of a discriming orgy, racist policy. No longer are prospective residents welcomed. They are subjected to minimum quotas, screening, nardships and policestate, practices.

ELS VEN million naturalized American citizens find their freedom curtailed and even their right to continue to be citizens of this Country scrioually threatened by the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-EcCarran Law. Almerly, the Justice Department has initiated proceedings against 25 haturalized citizens in five states, seeking denaturalization on political grounds.

FOUR million non-citizens find that they are not entitled to freedom of speech or belief and that they do not have the protection of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. Alrady, more than 275 non-citizens in 14 attates, Hawaii and Paterto Rico have been arrested for deportation under the McCarran Law and, after having lived here most of their lives, face exile from their country and life-time separation from their families and friends.

ANY non-citizen tam be arrested without a warrant; can be imprisoned indefinitly without bail, in concentration camp fastion: and can be denied due process of law in biasod and unfair deportation hearings. All non-citizens must report in writing once a year to the Department of Justice and are subjected to forms of intimidations and harassment by Justice Department agents.

The EPORE the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born joins with all who seek repeal off the Walter-McCarran Law and the institution of an immigration and naturalization policy more in keeping with the freedom-conscious heritage and democratic aspirations of the American reople. The kichigan Committee for the Protection of of the American reople. The kichigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born CALLS you to participate in a Michigan Conference Foreign Born Matter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.

SUNDAY - APRIL 26 -ARABIAN ROOM TULLER HOTEL DETROIT, MICH.

#### EXHIBIT No. 343C

#### MICHIGAN CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

and

#### DEFEND THE RICHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

#### Partial List of Conference Sponsors:

Rev. Paul J. Allured

George W. Crockett, Jr.

Detroit Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing workers of America

Abe Feinglass (Midwest District Director, IFLWU)

Ernest Goodnar.

Rev. Charles A. Hill

Rev. Henry Lewis

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mausner

Xenia E. Neader

Rev. C. h. hetcalf

A. C. Perlman

Kev. Henry Powers

Bernard Probe

John Reynolds (Pres. Local 208, UAW-CIO)

Hyman Safran

Prof. Philip L. Schenk

Mitchell Schnaar

Max D. Schuster

Dr. Eugene M. Shafarman

Leo S. Shaffer (Pres. Local 163, UAW-CIO)

Prof. Jay J. Shorman

C. LeBron Simmons

Kabbi Joshua S. Sperka

Isadore Starr

Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart

K. E. Tiedke

Prof. Arthur Evans wood

(where indicated, organizations are listed for

identification only)

EXHIBIT No. 344A

Page 2 Daily Worker. New York, Wednesday, April 8, 1958

# McCarran Law Repeal Urged by 93 Notables

Ninety-three prominent Americans have signed an Open Letter to the U. S. Congress calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, it is announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

"We recommend," said the letter, "that, in adopting a new immigration and naturalization policy, consideration be given to the following democratic principles:

- 1. Any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.
- 2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
- 3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by fraud; and denaturalization proceedings should be started only within five years of the granting of naturalization.
- 4. Immigration should be without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of quotas based on the country's social, economic and cultural requirements.
- 5. At no time should a noncitizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail, and freedom of belief, speech and association.

Those signing the letter are:



McCARRAN

#### EXHIBIT No. 344R

Fer Crick W. Astrander Lucert. Calif Cak Mrt. Ret Paul J Aliured, La

Mich.; Dr. Victor Arna iteff San Francisco, Robenia F. Anthony Springfield, Mass Hildz D Armin Cropp Rev. William T. Baird, Chicago Re Boward William T. Baird, Chicago No. Boward Baker, Portland, Oie, Re. Leerro M. Ball, Ottawa, Dir Rev. Lee b. Ball, Irvington, N. Y. Hon Elmer A. Penson, Appleton. Minn. Dr. James A. Eliedell, Calemont, Calif., and Mrs. Art. a. Book, New York.

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Also The very Rev John V. 10. Teneka, Kan. Prof. John J. Dieber. Crampogn, Dt., Dr. William Wells Lai C. Ticson, Arts. Dr. Katherns Doos. Line Tepr gn. Di. Tieson, Ark. Or Katherier Dood Litte not. Ark. James A. D. 1988. hew to coreans. Armand d Useem, New York Dr. Pebert H. Ellis, Portland. Ore. Pice Parmer, Eng., Nachville. Ten. F. Gund. Perrando, Olal. Calif. Rev. Ko. 41. Lib. Ly Porbes, Philadelpha. Hen. Center. J. Elance, Providence, R. I. 100 Fich. Royal. W. Krance, New York. W. France, New York

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#### Exhibit No. 345 New York Times, August 8, 1955, p. 9

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#### Ехнівіт Хо. 346

23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

#### Notes for Chairman

#### Saturday, December 10, Morning Session

Saul Grossman will introduce as chairman for morning session.

Rev. Charles A. Hill. Opening remarks by Reverend Hill.

- (1) Greetings from areas: Alma Foley, Minneapolis; Ruth Heit, of Chicago: Bess Steinberg, of Pittsburgh; Olive Sutton, of Boston.
- (2) Introduce the Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, of Philadelphia, cochairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
- (3) Introduce Blanch Freedman, New York attorney, who will report on legal developments during past year.
- (4) Introduce Alex Leith, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Independent.
- (5) Introduce Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, who is to bring greetings and report on the issue of denaturalization.
  - (6) Stanley Nowak.

(7) Introduce Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB, for his annual report.

Before introducing Abner Green, the Chair is to ask authorization of the conference to appoint from the chair the chairman of the three committees of the conference—resolutions, credentials, and nominating, with the understanding that the chairman of the conference committees will select their own committees from among the body of the conference. When authorization is granted, the Chair is to appoint as chairmen the following:

Resolutions committee: Nathan Caldwell, of Chicago Credentials committee: Frank Ilchuk, of New York Nominating committee: Sol Rotenberg, of Philadelphia

Before introducing Abner Green, the Chair is to outline the conference program for the 2 days: This opening session will continue until 1 p. m., when it will recess for 1 hour for lunch. The conference will reconvene at 2 p. m. in this same room for a 1-hour conferencewide session on defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. At 3 p. m., the conference will meet in three panels—Trade Union, Women, and Community and Organizations—until 5 p. m. From 5 to 6 p. m., national group meetings will be held. At 7 p. m. tonight, there will be the conference banquet in this same room. (All those who haven't made reservations for the banquet are urged to see the registration table as soon as possible.)

On Sunday, State delegations will meet from 9 to 10 a.m.; the conference committee on denaturalization will meet from 9:30 to 11 a.m.; the morning session of the conference will start at 10 a.m. here in this same room and will continue until 1 p.m. for reports from panel and delegation meetings. At 1 p.m., the conference will recess for lunch and will reconvene at 2 p.m. in this room for reports from committees of the conference and adoption of an action program.

The conference should conclude its business by 4 p. m. on Sunday, at which time there will be a meeting of all Michigan participants held by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

#### EXHIBIT No. 347A

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, December 15, 1942, pp. 1 and 4

# My Indictment Hurts War--Nowak

(Special to the Dally Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 14.-State Senator Stanley Nowak, of Michigan. indicted by Attorney General Biddle's Department of Justice, for allegedly opposing "organized Government" when he became a citizer. in 1937 today branded the indictment "an attempt by reactionary forces to use the Dept. of Justice to disrupt the unity of the people for the war effort."

Nowak issued a statement condemning the move and listing his activities behind the war and his fight to expose pro-fascist fifth coumnists in this country. His full statement follows:

This indictment against me is an attempt by the reactionary forces to use the Department of Justice to disrupt the unity of the

people in the war effort. "I have been active in organizing workers into labor unions: I have been active to the campaign among Detroit workers to increase war production; I have sold thousands of dollars worth of war bonds: I have been agitating for blood donations

"In the American Blay Congress I have been active in uniting Americans of Slav descent in support of the government and the war effort. Further, I am chairman of the Committee to investigate and expose fifth column activities among

Clave

During my present term in the Michigan State Senate I was resnonsible for introducing and obtaining the passage of a resolution in both Houses of the Legislature supporting the foreign policy of President Rooseveit.

"I have introduced during my two terms in the Senate many progressive measures, including one to prohibit injunctions against strikes and picketing, another to prohibit the employment of minors under sixteen years of age, and still another to protect men in the armed forces against mortgaged foreclosures because of debts. I introduced and was successful in passing in the Senate a bill to prohibit racketeering in the sale of jobs. I fought successfully for an increase in the henefits of unemployment compencompensation sation. workmens and old age pensions. During bota terms in the Michigan Senate I have fought bitterly all anti-New Deal, anti-labor, and anti-democratic bills which were introduced and I played a major part in the defeat of such measures.

"By all these activities I have brought down upon my head the anger of anti-labor employers, reactionaries, and anti-war forces. It is regrettable that certain forces in the Department of Justice apparently have yielded to the pressure of the above mentioned groups.

"I see this not as an attack upon me personally, but as an attempt to disrupt the unity of the pro-war forces and to deprive the people of Michigan of a progressive State

the different groups of American Senator. How otherwise can the thousands of workers who have been active with me in the labor unions, the American Slav Congress, in my legislative work and in the many phases of the war effort, understand this attack upon me at this time?

"The oharge made against me in the indictment, that I am a disbeliever in organized government, is ridiculous in the face of my many activities on behalf of and as 3 part of organized government.

"The charge of Communism has been raised against me by my political enemies in every campaign, yet the people of my district have elected me for three successive terms to the Michigan State Senate. Each time with a greater margin than ever before. The very fact that this charge is now brought against me in this indictment is further proof of the elements who are behind this move. Since I could not be de feated at the polls, they have chosen this method to remove me from the political scene.

"This attempt of appeaser and anti-war forces to slience me and to annihilate me politically will be fought by me with the same vigor and determination with which I have fought for the rights of the people against every anti-labor and anti-democratic measure in the past.

"I feel confident that the people. not only of my district, but also of the entire state and the nation, will back me up in this fight until we have smashed this appeaser move and have brought victory against the reactionary and fascis' forces

#### EXHIBIT No. 347B

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, December 15, 1942, p. 4

# **Michigan Enraged** At Nowak Arrest

DETROIT, Dec. 14. - The release of State Senator Stanley Nowak on a \$2,000 bail bond did not stop the flood of protests over his outrageous arrest. The Michigan Federation of Democratic Clubs composed of many Negro Democrats unanimously supported a resolution of protest against the action taken by the FBI

allegedly opposing "organized got- son Arsenal and the Dodge Truck ernment" at the time he became a stoppages been made harmless and citizen in 1937.

Rights Federation; batting agitation? The Civil charged in a telegram to Attorney General Biddle that his office in Detroit is "pursuing a policy of aldered as one of the most outharassment and intimidation of lib- standing citizens of Michigan who erals, progressives and win-the-war has personally sold over \$20,000 officials and individuals generally at a time and in a city where the autiwar Fifth Columnists flourish unchecked '

People in the shops and leading figures in the community are asking "Why hasn't Father Coughlin been arrested and imprisoned?"

Why is Gerald L. K. Smith permitted to spread his treason every Sunday over the Michigan net- the United Auto Workers demandwork?

dicted by the FBI for organizing wak freed. and instigating the seditious So journer Truth Housing riots beca Polish figure and president of the brought up on trial?

Why haven't the Ku Klux Klan He was arrested by the FBI f r elements responsible for the Huapermitted to continue their race

> The people cannot comprehend why Stanley Nowak who is conworth of bonds, participated and organized huge patriotic rallies. spoken over the radio every Sunday for increased production and been a leader in many of the most beneficial activities should have been chosen, and not the above mentioned defeatists.

C. Pat Quinn, Director of the Competitive Shop Department of ed that the "apuflous charges" Why haven't those who were in- against Nowak be dropped and No-

> Dr. W. T. Osowaki, prominent Michigan Slav Congress stated that

the arrest of such a useful social leader at this moment is highly harmful to the harmonious work so assential at this time for victory. Prominent American Slave recall that it was only one week ago that Stanley Nowak was chairman of rally of 3,000 people commemorating Pearl Harbor and that on the following day he led a delegation of 200 individuals from the City Hail to the Red Cross Blood Donor Center to give their blood for the boys on the fronts.

Stating that the arrest of Senator Nowak plays into the hands of the enemies of our country and can only bring comfort to Hitler, Michigan District Committee of the International Workers Order which Nowak is president, recalled that Nowak introduced the bill that passed both houses in the State Legislature unammously pledging support for the war and our Commander-in-Chief

Innumerable other protests include those of John A. Zaremba. director of the American and Allied War Relief of the HAW-CIO: C. G. Idelen, president of Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO; Fred Palrie, president Local 935 United Electrical Workers; E. J. Cunningham, port agent for the National Malitime Union; Owen Smith, inte national representative of the United Electrical Workers: Ethei Reech, national organizer for the United Office Profesional and Workers Union; Paul Domeny, secretary of the Hotel, Restaurant and Beverage Workers, CIO: Waclaw Soyda, vice-president of the Polish Journalist Syndicate America and many others

(Daily Worker, New York, Monday, March 31, 1941, p. 41

#### Foreign Born Conference Elects DeLacy President

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 30.—Hugh DeLacy, of Seattle, Wash., president of the Washington Commonwealth Federation and a member of the AFL Ship Scalers Union, was unanimously elected chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born for 1941 by 300 delegates at the final session of the committee's fifth national conference meeting here. Delegates attending the conference represented 142 organizations with a total membership of almost 9,000,000.

In accepting the chairmanship, DeLacy pledged that the committee will carry on its fight to prevent discrimination against the foreign born with renewed "The American people reject all attempts to split the country between native born and foreign born, because they see in such attempts an assault on civil liberties and constitutional rights," he said. "The leadership of the American committee will enable the people to combat discrimination and those who foster it as a means of preparing the country for war."

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, Prof. Walter Rautenstrach of Columbia University, State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan. Edward Lamb of Ohio, and Rev. Edgar A. Lowther of San Francisco, were elected

committee vice chairmen.

In a resolution summarizing the conclusions of the 2-day meeting, the conference reaffirmed its belief in the principle of equality as "the very heart of democracy and its greatest protection" and directed the country's attention to "the grave dangers to our democratic rights created by the existence of wide-

spread discrimination against the foreign born.

This discrimination, the resolution declared, has been aggravated by the "fundamental reversal of policy on the part of the Roosevelt Administration in dealing with problems of the foreign born." As instances of the reversal, the resolution cited the attack on trade union organization through encouragement of job discrimination against noncitizens and foreign born, endorsement of the Hobbs concentration camp bill, efforts to deport Harry Bridges, the attempt to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman, secretary of the Communist Party in California, enactment of the Alien Registration Law; and the barring of Harold Pritchett, president of the International Wood Workers Union, from entering the United States to undertake his union duties.

#### CITE WAR DRIVE

"These and other expressions of discrimination and intolerance," the resolution stated, "stem directly from efforts of the Roosevelt administration to involve Americans in the European war by using the foreign born for the stimulation of a spirit of hysteria and intimidation in order to divide the people and to prevent the expression of their opposition to America's war involvement."

Pointing out that one of the results of the Government's policy would be to weaken the organizations to which the foreign born belong, particularly the trade unions, the resolution called all labor and progressive organizations to join

in opposing the spread of hysteria and discrimination.

"The urgency of the hour, the grave importance of the issues at stake, the need for prompt, effective action demands every bit" of the traditionally militant response of the American people to crucial questions, the resolution asserted.

All organizations and individuals were asked to take immediate action to defeat the Hobbs concentration camp bill which comes up for consideration by

the House of Representatives tomorrow.

The resolution also urged the establishment of action committees in every community and in all organizations to organize appropriate action, the organization of regional conferences on questions of discrimination against the foreign

born, and to make effective the work of the conference.

In a series of other resolutions, expressing the conclusion of the conference, the delegates went on record "indignantly" disapproving efforts to revoke William Schneiderman's citizenship. Denouncing the Department of Justice for instituting deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges demanding that the Federal Government and the governments of the southwestern States accord full civil rights to the Spanish speaking people of that area.

The conference also went on record condemning the House Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of the poll taxer Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, for reporting out the Hobbs concentration camp bill without a public hearing. A delegation was elected by the delegates to present their protest on this score to Representative Sumners personally. Another delegation was selected to protest to Attorney General Jackson against the Harry Bridges deportation hearings, and against the Government's attempt to cancel Schneiderman's citizenship. The conference pledged full support to all efforts to defend both Schneiderman and Bridges.

In another resolution, the delegates specifically denounced the practice of job discrimination by the Government and by private employers in defense and non-defense industries against the foreign born and called for a widespread campaign of protest against this increasing practice.

At panel sessions last night and this morning, delegates discussed problems arising out of the present situation in detail. Speakers at the panel on the foreign born and labor last night were State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan, and Douglas McMahon, vice president of the Transport Workers Union.

At the dinner preceding the session Dr. Max Yergan, vice chairman of the American Committee, presented the committees 1941 award, a special medal by Rockwell Kent, to Congressman Vito Marcantonio for his work during the past year in defending and protecting the rights of the foreign born in the United States.

At today's panel the speakers were Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers Union, who described the discrimination and terror being practiced against the Spanish speaking people of the Southwest, the migratory workers in California and the fishermen on the west coast, the great majority of whom are foreign born.

#### PANEL SPEAKERS

Other speakers at the panel on legislation and citizenship, under the chairmanship of Clifford T. McAvoy of New York, were Jean Horie, of the American Youth Congress, Irving Schwab, a member of the American Committee's Board of Directors, Emmet May of the Harlem legislative conference, Isidore Englander of New York City, and Hugh Delacy, of Washington State.

At the panel on discrimination and deportation problems, under the chairmanship of George Murphy, Jr., of the National Negro Congress, speakers were Dr. James Gavin of the National Maritime Union, Frederick V. Field of the American Peace Mobilization, and Karl Seidenberg of the Federation of German American Clubs.

## List of Officers of Committees. Conferences and Commissions

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e. Daniel Allen
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## AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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23 WEST 26th STREET

NEW YORK IO. N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-3457

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NATIONAL LEGISL.TIVE CONFERENCE ON NATURALIZATION AND DEPORTATION Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D, C. January 25 and 26, 1948

#### PROGRAM

SUNDAY - January 25, 1948

AFTERNOON SESSION - Hamilton Hotel

Noon - Registration of Delegates

2:00 P.M. - Afternoon Session

Hon. Stanley Nowak, of Michigan Chairman

Paul Palazzi, New York Port Agent, National Maritime Union

→ Russell Nixon, Washington Representative, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO

Leslic Perry, Legislative Counsel, National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Mrs. Chivo Oshima. Japanese American Committee for Democracy

Abner Green, Executive Secretary, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

5:30 P.M. - Meeting of Conference Committees

EVENING SESSION - Hamilton Hotel

8:30 P. M. - Evening Session

George B. Murphy, Jr., of Washington, Chairman

Ira Gollobin, National Lawyers Guild, New York Chapter

Isidore Englander, of New York

Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

MCNDAY - January 26, 1948

10:00 A.M. - Visits to Congressmon

2:00 P.M. - Kendall House, 614 E Street, N.W.

Reports from Delegations

uopua 16**-9**6 Ехнівіт № 352

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 3, 1948, pp. 2 and 16

# All-Day Detroit Vigil

By William Allan

DETROIT, March 2.-As I write it is striking 4 p.m. on the City Twelve hours ago-4 Hall clock. a.m. in a blinding, sleeting, snowstorm 25 labor, civic and political leaders began a 24-hour continuous nicket line before Immigration Of-They are demanding fices here. bail and freedom for John William-Eisler. Ferdinand Gerhart Smith, Clarence Doyle and Irving Polash. The picket line is sponsored by the Michigan Civil Rights Congress. The line was led by Josh Lawrence, NMU, Coleman Young, CIO. Fred Williams, UAW, Hal-Shapiro, Fur and Leather Workers, Jack Raskin, Michigan CRC.

At 4 a.m. shop workers manned the line with the labor leaders. Then came ffloce workers, and afternoon workers, CIO organizers from the Fur and Leather, Food and Tobacco, Public Workers, Packing House and Auto unions.

At 3 p.m. came leaders of the CIO led by Tracy Doll, with State Senator Stanley Nowak. At 4 p.m. came working women with their children and then Wayne University students.

After 5 p.m. were the day shift

shop workers. Ford workers will then man the picket line for the last two hours till 4 a.m.

And the huge torch of liberty carried by the leading picket, with the sign which says, "Keep the torch of liberty burning" will light up the sidewalk where the pickets march through the ankle deep snow.

Thousands have seen this torch of liberty, stopped, taken leaflets and then watched the pickets trudging, heads bent to meet the blinding sleet and snow.

Former state attorney general, presiding probate judge of Detroit, Patrick H. O'Brien today denounced the imprisonment without bail of Smith, Eisler, Williamson and Doyle as "an outrage not only against our traditional, but against common decency."

Sam Sage, secretary of the Wayne County CIO Council, announced to-day that he would ask CIO leaders in other parts of the nation to agree to set the date for a solidarity hunger strike with the five men in Ellis Island. Sage suggested as participants, himself in Detroit, Saul Mills, CIO secretary in New York and one leader each in Los Angeles, Cleveland and Chicago.

#### DRFRAT THE HOBBS BILL!

The House of Representatives passed the Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill, H.R. 10, on July 17.

The Hobbs Bill is a vicious attack on the rights of all Americans.

The Hobbs Bill would destroy the right to bail.

The Hobbs Bill would establish the principle of concentration camps for non-citizens. Once that is established the legal and political basis would exist for the erection of concentration camps for citizens as well.

Under the Hobbs Bill, the Justice Department could detain indefinitely non-citizens ordered deported but whose deportation cannot be carried out. This would mean life imprisonment without trial.

The Justice Department could dany bail to non-citisens held for deportation. This would destroy the right to bail for citizens also.

In addition, the Hobbs Bill would require non-citizens to report regularly, to submit to medical and psychiatric examinations, to give information under oath as to their habits, associations, and activities, and to conform to other "reasonable written restrictions."

It would permit the Attorney General to deport non-citizens to any country willing to accept them. Anti-fascists could be sent to Franco Spain - to be shot!

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO

- 1. The Bill is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Write or wire Senator Pat McCarran, Chairman of the Committee, Washington D.C., and ask him to kill the Bill in Committee. Wire and write Senators Homer Ferguson and Arthur Vandenberg and ask them to do likewise.
- 2. Have your lodge, union, or organization send resolutions opposing the Bill to the above Senators.

#### ATTEND A MASS MEETING!

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 8:30 P.M., JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER, 2705 JOY ROAD.

#### HEAR

#### ANNA GANLEY

#### STANLEY NOWAK

Jewish mother facing deportation.

Former State S nator. Candidate for Congress 16th C.D. HARRY ANBENDER

Attorney, candidate for Judge, Circuit Court.

Sponsored by: MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 140 Cadillac Square. WO 1-6278

### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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# Fifteenth Anniversary NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

December 11 and 12, 1948

Dear Priend:

For the past 15 years, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has helped non-citizens and naturalized American citizens with their special problems.

We have helped thousands to become American citizens. We have saved hundreds from deportation and made it possible for them to remain here with their families and friends. We have fought against discrimination because of non-citizenship or national origin. We have fought against "anti-alien" bills in Congress and prevented the establishment of concentration camps and defeated legislation that would have meant the deportation of thousands of persons.

For these 15 years, we have always fought to defend the rights of the American people. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in greeting our organization in 1941, stated: "(Your Committee) has undertaken the task of assuring fair play to the foreign born within the United States. Every American wishes it success. ... We welcome the work to maintain the rights of the foreign born."

Today, our Committee is fighting against the deportation of more than 50 non-citizens. As a part of our campaign to defeat the current deportation drive, we are holding our Fifteenth Anniversary Hational Conference in Chicago on December 11 and 12, 1948.

We appeal to you for your support and cooperation to help make this Mational Conference a success and to help make possible an effective fight against the pending deportations. Funds are needed urgently for lawyers, for literature, for bail, and for all other phases of defense work.

You can help by sending your contribution. You can help also by using the enclosed Greeting Collection List to get contributions from your friends and associates.

We are depending upon you for your assistence in this emergency. The lives of many people depend on your occuperation. The freedom of the American people is at stake. We hope that we will hear from you as soon as possible.

uopwa-16/96

Hon. Stanley Nowak National Chairman

Simoerely yours

Page 2 Daily Worker, New York, Monday, September 27, 1948

# ENDORSE HENRY WALLACE

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—By a unanimous vote, the 4th American Slav Congress today endorsed Henry Wallace for President.

A resolution to President Truman and Attorney-General Clark protesting the persecution of ASC executive secretary George Pirinsky was passed with a roar of approval.

Leo Krzycki was reelected president and Pirinsky executive secretary. Newly elected as vice-president was Prof. John Marszalka of Yale University.

Other officers chosen were: Zlato Balokovic, honorary chairman; Stanley Nowak, Michigan State Senator, national secretary; Sam Nicolauk, treasurer: and Charles Musil, financial secretary.

A cable of greetings from the Slav Committee of the Soviet Union draw a five-militude ovation.

Ехнівіт No. 356

# CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

285 EAST 42MB ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. . MORRAY MILL 4-8848

DR. BARRY F. WARD SOCIETY Chalmen REPORTE MARSHALL Chalmen of the Board BAYMAND R. MICERSON!

March 4, 1948

Transverse
JOSEPS CAMPES
Executive Structure

METRE CARRIED
Public Raintings Structure

SAMUEL ROSERVENI Counsel

ERREE F. AROCS
MARY INCLESS BETWEE
BASINELL MARKETT
REV. CHARLES A. MILL
SAMLEY MORE
PAIR ROSSON
VINCENT SINEAR
VICE Chairman

Dear Supporter of the former
NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES.

George Marshall, who was chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties before its merger with the Civil Rights Congress, goes on trial March 8th in the federal district court in Washington, D. C.

His offense is "contempt of Congress." It consists of his refusal in 1946 to turn over to the Un-American Activities Committee for blacklist purposes the names of thousands of Americans who had supported and contributed to the campaigns of the Federation.

We turn to you as one familiar with Federation activities during the war years; as one who responded frequently to the Federation's action letters calling for public support at critical points of FDR's wartime FEPC, of the bill for the soldier ballot, of poll tax repeal.

During these years the organization headed by Mr. Marshall exposed the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic bias of the Dies-Wood-Rankin committee, and its sheltering of the wartime seditionists. Many citizens like you made the Federation campaigns possible by signing open letters, occasionally contributing to the financial cost, mobilizing public sentiment in your community and writing your congressmen.

We feel you will want, now, to stand by Mr. Marshall. For he dared to challenge the power of this un-American thought control committee to intimidate thousands of Americans who, like you, were actively supporting the defense of civil freedoms. He faces a year's jail sentence, plus \$1,000 fine.

Won't you help the Civil Rights Congress carry through this fight for George Marshall? Testing the constitutionality of the committee through Mr. Marshall's defense, presenting the issues to the public and pressing for abolition of the committee have become very costly.

Please give as much as you can as quickly as you can.

Sincerely yours.

Joseph Cadden Executive Director

Daily Worker, New York, Tucaday, November & 1949

# **Victory Hailed** Through Nation

DETROIT.-Following are statements from notables here on the granting of bail to the 11 Communist leaders: JUDGE PATRICK H. O'BRIEN, chief probate judge and

Michigan's oldest jurist:

The only thing I would criticize is that this is still excessive bail, and still a violation of the Constitution. These men are not criminals. These are men of the highest intellectual type, they

are fighting for principles.

There can be no doubt that the Communist Party is a legal party in our nation, and while it disagrees with capitalism it is highly debatable if that and talking against capitalism can be con-

sidered a conspiracy.

These men should be placed on their own recognizance because they are men of principle and they hold views that many worldwide figures also hold.

On the lawyers, I would say they are men to be admired, they fought for their clients without fear or favor. As a judge they have my respect and I believe and respect of all lawyers. There is

no case for contempt against them."

REV. CHARLES A. HILL, candidate for City Council: "Every American, yes, the ordinary people of the whole world, rejoice at this bit of justice. Now the people will hear from the 11 men the true story of Foley Square, which America's so-called free press concealed and distorted. The bail is still excessive. Now to win

freedom for the attorneys.

"I would like to add that the decision on the amount of bail shows that the higher judges see, like many Americans, bias in

Foley Square and its decision.

STANLEY NOWAK, candidate for City Council: "It's an inspiration that they are out. When the people demand, democracy wins. The people had lost confidence in courts after what hap-pened at Foley Square. This decision to grant bail wins back in away the honor of the courts. Now the attorneys' freedom has to be won."

LAWYERS HARRY S. ANBENDER, MORTON EDEN, ERNEST GOODMAN, JACK TUCKER, N. L. SMOKLER, BEN-JAMIN J. SAFIR, associates of George Crockett, Jr.:

"Every supporter of democracy will welcome this reversal of

Judge Medina's refusal to respect the constitutional rights of the defendants, as a much-needed vindication of the Bill of Rights.

The same type of vindication must now be extended to our associate George Crockett and his colleagues, Isserman, McCabe, Sacher, and Gladstein, whose fearless championship of the rights of their clients will in due time inspire the admiration of the great body of fair and conscientious attorneys throughout the country."

JAMES MONTANTE, president of the Detroit Chapter, Na-tional Lawyers Guild: "Now I hope the Circuit Court of Appeals will view the record with dispassion and not allow the hysteria that played such a role in the Foley Square situation to influence them.

J. W. SMITH, president, Downtown Tenants Council: "Resist-

ance by these men and the people has scored a great victory."

GENEVIEVE SMITH, Tenants Council woman leader: "I and every other citizen feel freer today with the news because all people can feel the right to bail has been won, even though I think the bail is still too high.

#### EVHIRIT No. 358

[Daily Worker, March 21, 1952, p. 6]

#### 100 Delegates Map Defense of Foreign Born

One hundred delegates representing 30 labor and civic organizations met Wednesday night in Yugoslav Hall and mapped plans for a mass campaign to reverse last week's Supreme Court ruling upholding denial of bail in deportation proceedings.

The conference, held under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, also launched a fight against the court's ruling that noncitizens could be exiled from the United States on charges of being either past or present members of the Communist Party.

A rehearing before the High Court of the cases of Peter Harisiades, Dora Coleman, John Zydol and the four Terminal Island, Calif., noncitizens—cases on which the Court made its thought-control rulings—was demanded by the conference

A program outlined by Mrs. Harriet Barron, secretary of the American committee, and adapted by the delegates, called for:

A heightened campaign for bail for Martin Young, former trade union officer

jailed on Ellis Island for 5 months.

Nationwide protests against the effort to deport Harisiades to Greece, where he would face imprisonment and death.

Repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and defeat of the pending McCarran bill which would write a Jim Crow policy into the immigration law.

Cooperation in setting up trade union defense committees.

"When the boss wants to break a union he joins hands with the Justice Department and uses deportation as a weapon," Margaret Starnes, of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, told the delegates.

Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith, professor of biblical history at Wellesley College,

was chairman of the conference.

John McManus, editor of the National Guardian, said the current attack on the foreign born is part of an attempt "to silence the peace movement."

Former Michigan State senator, Stanley Nowak, said the House Un-American Committee's attack on Negro leaders in Detroit aroused the entire Negro community.

Blanch Freedman, immigration attorney, said: "Just as the Dred Scott decision marked the beginning of a concerted struggle for Negro rights, so these March 10 decisions mark a new beginning in the struggle for rights of the foreign born."

"Rights of the native-born Americans will be secured to the degree that the fight is waged for rights of the foreign born," Harisiades told the delegates.

Jack Goldman, president of the Manhattan Jewish People's Fraternal Order, told how the deportation threat was being used in an attempt to destroy progressive fraternal organizations.

#### EXHIBIT No. 359

[Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, May 12, 1953, p. 6]

#### Cleveland Banquet to Nowak Saturday

CLEVELAND, May 11.—Stanley Nowak will be honored here at a banquet on Saturday, 6 p. m. Nowak is touring the country to protest the denaturalization case pending against him and to fighting for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.

Nowak served as a labor-elected State senator of Michigan for five terms and was twice Democratic floor leader.

The banquet, sponsored by the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will be held at the Hungarian Workers Hall, 1123 Buckeye Avenue.

[Daily People's World, Wednesday, May 27, 1953]

#### Stanley Nowak To Speak in San Francisco on June 12

SAN FRANCISCO. May 26.—Stanley Nowak, former Michigan State Democratic senator and target of Justice Department denaturalization proceedings, will speak 8 p. m., June 12, at San Maria Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue under sponsorship of the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

As a former labor organizer for CIO-United Auto Workers in the Ford Motor Co, he sponsored measures for a little Wagner Act and against child labor.

Ехнівіт №. 361

#### 2 Daily People's World

Friday, June 5, 1953

"I am going to speak to the people as I have never spaken before!"

STANLEY

## NOWAK

United Auto Worker Organ ec, former Michie in State Senator, McCarran Act victim

NAT

## YANISH

successfully challenged part provinces of McCarran Act

#### HELEN LIMA

Daily People's World representative

#### **BUDDY GREEN**

Movie, "Our Bill of Rights" Dancing - Entertainment Refreshments

SATURDAY NITE

JUNE 13 - 8 p.m.

FINNISH HALL

1819 10th St.

BERKLLEY

Co:sponsors; Comm. Protect. Foreign Born and Daily People's World Ехнівіт №. 362

Page 3 Dally Worker, Now York, Monday, November 16, 1949 manner announcement announcement FRANK WEDI, AFL Painters Union, German Amerstate senator, Hon. NATHAN PADGUG, former Asst. Attorney Gen. THOMAS RICHARDSON, National Director, Amer-MRS. REIKO URABI, Japa-MARZANI, writer, Spensored by N.Y. Ponce Council, American Ponce Ornoods, Nationality Women's Council, Nationalities Prace Committee, 135 West 1334 Street Speakers:
Hon. STANLEY NOWACK, FRANK ILCHUK, chairmen, Ukrainian American leader Germany and World Peace ness American loader ican Peace Crusade ican leader former Detroit MASS MEETING Sunday Afternoon NOV. 22, 2 P.M Golden Ballroom by Ukrainian Choir 53 West 66th St. Special program Admission 75¢

Ехнівіт №. 363

# REVIEW YEAR



#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 23 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORK IN NEW YORK

January: The American Committee for Pontection of Equipm Born made public a New Year Appeal to President Truman "for the immediate entry of 100,000 Jewish displaced persons into the United States," signed by 75 prominent Americans, including Eleanor Roosevelt, Thornton Wilder, Bushop Francis J. McConnell, Vincent She an, Elizabeth Bergner, Dashiell Hammett, and Rt. Rev. John M. Cooper. Undertook defense of Peter Hayisades, facing deportation to Greece breause of his political opinions. The Harisiades case was the first of 124 cases initiated by the Justice Department, which is seeking to deport legally-resident non-citizens because of their political opinions and mymbership or former membership in the Commánist Party. ... Case of Philip Stasiakevich, of Boston, appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals after Federal District Court denied citizenship on grounds of membership in the International Workers Order. ... Justice Department withdrew deportation warrant issued against Albinus Stumenags, Indonessan, honorably discharged veteran of the U.S. Army, and application for citizenship based on war service, filed. ... Several thousand New Year Greetings were forwarded to Steve Tundaric in the Terre Haute Federal Penitenliary, where he was serving a two-pear syntence for falsely claiming American citizenship when applying for a job in 1942. ... Special action was taken in the cases of 15,000 alien seamen who faced disminsal from their jobs and deportation despite the fact that they had served honorably throughout the war in the American merchant marine. ... Opposed recommendation of the House Committee on Us-American Activities that would have made impossible the publication of foreign language newspapers in the U.S. ... Protested to the State Department discrimination practiced against natives of the British West Indies who are prevented from emigration practiced against natives of the British West Indies who are prevented from emigration or wair immediate entry into U.S. for Jewish displaced persons.

February: Deportation hearings in the case of Peter Haristides were concluded by the Justice Department.... A special 6-page folder on the issues in the Haristides case was published.... Undertook defense of Refusion Ramon Martinez, of Chicago, a member of the staff of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Clo; David Balant, of Cleveland, a former president of the United Steelworkers of America, Local 1666; and Quarles Kingschuil, of New York, a legal resident of the U.S. for

#### Table of Contents

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March: Peter Hajjijades and Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPEA during the ACPEA and the secretary of the midwest, addressed public meetings in Pittsburgh, Clevial Land, Detroit, and Chicago, and organical local campaigns to protest the attempt to deport mon-citizens because of their political opinions. About 40 neighbors of Peter Harisiades in Brooklyn formed a Neighbors Committee for the Defense of Peter Harisiades. Committee for the Defense of Peter Harisades to stimulate protests in the community on his case. Trade unions throughout the country took official action in support of the Harisades case. Unions included UE-CIO, Local 1421, Los Angeles; Building Service Employees Union, Loral 38, Tacoma; United Furnture Workers, Local 136-B, Boston; United Optical Workers, Local 208, New York ampaign to protest attempted terrorization dampaign to protest attempted terrorizations, where more than 10 applicants for naturalization were been prevented from becomissing. 

Japanese An application to reopen the deportation case of Refugio Ramon Martinez, of the United Packinghouse Workers of American deportation case of Refugio Ramon Martinez, of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, was filed with the Justice Department in Chicago. Hearings in the deportation case of David Balint were concluded by the Justice Department in Cleveland.

April: Representatives of 112 organizations met in New York at an Action Conference on the Case of Peter Harisiagles called by the ACPB The Conference pedged financial, moral, and organizational support to the light against the deportation of Peter Harisiades. 30,000 copies of a special protest postcard on the Harisiades case were printed and distributed. Hundreds of organizations in all parts of the country went on record officially opposing the attempt to deport Peter Harisiades because of his political opinions. Organizations included Yugoslav Club of Warren, Ohio; American Hungarian Women's Circle, Los Angeles; Vanguard Club of Butte, Montana: Women's Legue for Democratic Rights, Chicago: Crostian Central Committee of St. Louis; Elinden Auxiliary of Gary, Indiana. The presenting inspector for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in 63-page opinions of St. Louis; Elinden Auxiliary of Gary, Indiana. The presenting inspector for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in 63-page opinions. A special foldier was assued on the attempted terrorization of progressive Yugoslav-Americans in Farrell, Pa. Undertook defense of Francisco Mancilla, anti-fassita who faces deportation to Franco Spain—and possible death—for illegal entity of the progressive for the security of protests, the Justice Department reversed its previous position and granted a stay of deportation to Mrs. Paul Prager Peierlight for three months, until after the bith of her child. 217 Indonesian seamen deported from the U.S. after they had refused to man Dutch or British ships arrived safely in Batavia, and were met by an official representative of the Indonesian government. Undertook defense of Humberto Silex, to El Paso, Texas, regional diffector of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Silex the District Workers, after Justice Department notified him of its intention to oppose his application for American citizenship. Efforts by the Justice Department to deport Silex to Nicaragua in 1946 were defected. ... Justice Department appeale

May: Representatives of 63 organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, meeting at a Midwest Conference for Protection of Foreign Born, voted to establish a Midwest Conference for Protection of Proteign Born, voted to establish a Midwest Conference Finderction of Proteins Born, with offices in Chicago. The Conference was greeted by Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Dr. Aberham Cronbach, U.S. Dittrict Judge William H. Folly, and Others . . . Aktomety from Pitts-Burgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Aktoro, and New York met in Cleveland at the invitation of the ACPFB to discuss ways to aid non-citizens with their deportation and naturalization problems. . . Initiated petition, "In Defense of the Bill of Rights," protesting the attempt to deport Peter Harisiades, and others, because of their political Opinions. . . Published special folder, "An Appeal for Equal Justice," as part of a campaign to end racial provisions in the May: Representatives of 63 organizations

During 1947, the ACPFB sent weekly releases to more than 200 foreign-lan-guage and trade union newspapers, as well as to the metopolitan daily news-papers, on special issues and problems confronting foreign-born Americans.

immigration and naturalization laws barring natives of Kores, Indonesia, Japan, Buurna, Siam solely because of their race or country of origin. ... Eleanor Roose-fit, Joyce Borden Balokovic, Alice Stope Blackwell, and Charictte Hawking Bjown initiated an Open THREE to the Commissioner of Immigration and Charictle Flawatin, Signor instates an Open-Tetter To the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization protesting the treatment of progressive Yugoslav-Americans in Patrell, Pa, and requesting a public investigation of the and Situralization of the Immigration and Situralization of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards went on record protesting the attempted terrorization of Yugo-shav-Americans in Parrell. Other unions taking similar action included UE-CIO, District Coun-cil 6, Pittsburgh; UAW-CIO, Local 208, De-troit; United Shoe Workers of America, Lo-cal 60, New York. The Fourth Con-stitutional Convention of the United Packing-house Workers of America voted unant-mousty cal 60, New York. The Fourth Constitutional Coverntion of the United Packinghouse Workers of America voted unanimously to place the full resources of the Union in support of the flight to save Refugio Ramon Martinez, facing deportation for Meriro because of his political opinions. Undertook defense of Werper Flak, 21-year-poll student of Detroit, who fled Nazi Germany with his family in 1939 because of the persecution of Lews and who was threatened by the Justice Department with the denial of his application for American citizenship because of his membership in the American Youth for Democracy at Wayne University. The Circuit Court of Oregon held the State law barriag non-citizens from qualifying for a Vicense as a barber to be unconstitutional. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Seattle reversed the decision of the Federal District Court and ordered Helen Drille Bouiss, wife of a war veteran, barred from the U.S. because one of her parents was Japanee. The House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii una the immigration and anturalization laws.

Trade upions protesting the attempt to prevent the naburalization of Alex Rallini in animously neutrons and positions to the immigration and naturalization laws.

Trade unions protesting the attempt to prevent the naturalization of Alex Balint included Patients Union, Local 857. Clevellard; Pood, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, Local 7, San Francisco; United Office and Professional Workers, Local 39, Chicago; United Automobile Workers, Local 217, Clevellard; Fur and Leather Workers, Local 217, Loca

June: The Midwest Committee for Protection of Poreign Bon opened office IR Dalclot On Ingert Rectal to Legal to the Committee were
part of the Committee of Protection of Foreign Born delivered by Aboer Green. Initiated a special
petition to the Committee of Protection of Aboer Green of Protection of Committee of Protection of Committee of Protection of Poreign Born delivered by Aboer Green. Initiated a special
petition to the Committee of Protection of

prevent the naturalization of Humberto Silex of El Paso, Texas. . . The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear arguments in the case of Jose Delgadillo, native of Mexico, facing deportation because of a crime committed in of El Paso, Texas. . . 100 U.s. Duprimor Court agreed to hear arguments in the case of Jose Delgadillo, native of Mexico, facing of Jose Delgadillo, native of Mexico, facing of Jose Delgadillo, native of Mexico, facing deportation because of a crime committed in 1944, twenty-ooc pears after he entered the country. In 1942 Delgadillo signed on as a crew member on the SS "Andrew Jackson," traveline coastal from Ss "Andrew Jackson," to the U.S. 10 1944 he was coavicted of robbers and the Justice Department sought to deport him on the ground that he had committed a crime involving "moral turpitude" within five years of entry, holding that his return in 1942 was a new entry. The Federal District Court and Los Angeles held it was not a present court, but the Pederal Circuit Court and seld the desiration of the District Court and seld the desiration and the District Court and seld the desiration of the District Court and seld the desiration of the District Court and seld the desiration of the District Court and seld the desiration and the District Court and seld the desiration and the District Court and seld the desiration of the desiration potential the desiration and Antualization potesting the treatment of Yugoslav-Americans in Jarrell. Signers included Joyce Borden Balokovic, Mary McLoud Joyce, Borden

July: A 48-page printed brief was filed with the Justice Department setting forth the legal reasons why Peter Harisiades could not be deported because of this polifical opinions and answering the points made by the Presiding Inspector in recommending that Harisiades be deported. . The Presiding Inspector in the case of David Ballat, of Carehoulovalka because of his political opinions. . The United Packinghouse Worker of America, District Ossail In Chings worded to set up the Chinese Packinghouse Worker of America, District Ossail In Chings worded to set up the Chinese Carehouse of the Chinese Carehouse of the Ching of Packing Chinese Chinese Carehouse of the Packing Chinese Carehouse of the Packing Chinese Chinese Carehouse of the Packing Chinese Chinese Carehouse Carehouse Chinese Chinese Carehouse Chinese Chinese Carehouse Chinese C

#### PROGRAM AND WORK FOR 1948

During 1948, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will carry forward the many phases of work to which it has been devoted since it was organized in 1933. The ACPFB will fight to extend and defend the human rights of the American people by defending the the foreign born. Special attention will be devoted to the points outlined below, based on the program adopted by the pased on the program adopted by the National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born which met in Cleveland during October, 1947.

#### Naturalization

- t. Win American citizenship for all non-citizens who served in the armed forces of the United States during World
- 2. Repeal all provisions in the naturalization laws that deny citizenship to applicants, solely because of their race or political opinions.
- 3. Permit non-citizens who are 50 years of age or older and who entered the United States before 1924 to become American citizens without having to meet the educational requirements.
- 4. Win American citizenship for Alex Balint, of Cleveland; Werner Fink, of Detroit; Philip Stasiukevich, of Boston; and John Murra, of Chicago.

#### Doportation

- 1. Guarantee that any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more need not fear the possibility of deportation under any circumstances by establishing a five-year statute of limita-tion in the deportation laws.
- 2. Defeat any attempt by the Justice Department to deport legally-resident con-citizens because of their political opinions or affiliations.
- 3. Repeal all provisions in the deporta-tion laws ordering the deportation of non-citizens because of their political opinions.
- 4. Permit Indonesians, Burmese, Koreans, Japanese, and others ineligible to citizenship, who have American-citizen dependents, to be eligible for suspension of deportation in order to be able to re-main here with their families.
- 5. Defeat the attempt to deport Joe Weber, of Chicago (Yugoslavia); Hanns Eisler, of Hollywood (Germany); Steve Tandaric, of Hammond, Indiana (Yugo-
- 6. Extend all possible aid and assistance to the following in their fight against deportation based on their political opin-

ions: Peter Harisiades, of New York (Greece); Refugio Ramon Martinez, of Chicago (Mexico); Mrs. Theresa Horvath, of Fairmount, West Virginia (Huczary); David Balint, of Cleveland (Czechoslovakia); Kondo Dimitroff, of Lorain, Ohio (Bulgaria); John Nabeshka, of Boston (Soviet Union); Juan Diaz, of San Francisco (Spain); Peter I. Wandol, of Minneapolis (Czechoslovakia); Martin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Jowa (Austria); Charles Kratochvil, of New York (Czechoslovakia); Dr. John Greenberg, of San Antonio, Texas (Rumania); James J. Crain, of Seattle (Ireland); Joseph Knerly, of Detroit (Hungary); Harry Bessin, of New York (Soviet Union); Paul Kline, of Los Angeles (Soviet ion); Paul Kline, of Los Angeles (Soviet Union): Frank Carlson, of San Franscisco Onion; Frank Carison, or San Frankisco (Poland); John Santo, of New York (Rumania); Michael I. Obermeier, of New York (Germany); Alexander Stephens, of New York (Hungary).

#### Defense

- 1. Extend full assistance to any noncitizen or naturalized citizen who encounters any difficulties as a result of the current widespread attack on the democratic and constitutional rights of foreign-born Americans
- 2. Extend full assistance to any noncitizen who encounters difficulties in becoming a citizen or is threatened with deportation because of labor or progressive activities; and to any naturalized citizen who is threatened with the revocation of his American citizenship because of political opinions or activities.

#### **Immigration**

- 1. Repeal all provisions in the immigration laws which discriminate against certain people solely because of their race or country of origin.
- 2. Defeat all attempts to further restrict or end immigration into the United
- 3. Secure allocation of unused immigration quotas for the immediate admission of aliens born in countries whose immigration quotas are exhausted.

#### American Citizenshin

- 1. Defeat any attempt to undermine the rights or status of naturalized American citizens or to deprive them of theif politi-cal rights under the Constitution of the United States.
- 2. Defeat the attempt to revoke the American citizenship of Anton Jay, of South Bend, Indiana.

#### Allen Seamen

1. Win naturalization privileges for alien seamen with three years' service in the American merchant marine.

#### Calendar - 1948

January 10: Tribute to Paul Robeson at Roosevelt High School, Gary, Indiana, 8 00 P.M.

January 15: Deportation hearings in the case of Hans Eisler, Los Angeles January 22. Trial of Joe Weber on indictment for falsely Tahming American citizenship. Federal District Court in Chicago

January 25. National Legislative Con-ference on Naturalization and Deportruce at Hamilton Hotel, Washing-

March 5. Testimonial Dinner for Carol King at Astor Hotel, New York City, 7.00 P.M.

October 28: 62nd anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty November. 15th Anniversary National Conference of the American Commit-tee for Piotection of Foreign Boin.

2. Win legal entry and permanent status for alien seamen with one year's service in the American merchant marine

#### Discrimination

Campaign for the passage of legislation to establish a permanent FEPC to end discrimination in employment on the ground of race, color, creed, national origin, or non-citizenship.

#### "Anti-Allen" Bills

Campaign for the defeat of any legislation in Congress that discriminates against non-citizens or naturalized citizens and that seeks to create hysteria aginst the foreign born by proposing more wide-spread deportations, denials of citizen-ship, discrimination in employment or concentration camps for certain noncitizens

#### **Naturalization Aid Service**

Continue to give day-to-day assistance, and advice to non-citizens and naturalized citizens—in person and by mail—in matters of naturalization, deportation, citizenship, immigration, and discrimi-

#### In Addition . . .

The ACPFB will publish special memo-randa, bulletins, and pamphlets on issues confronting the foreign born; will issue weekly press releases to more than 200 weekly press releases to more than 200 foreign language and labor newspapers throughout the country; will supply speakers to organizations; will organize conferences on a local or national scale on important insures and produced to the conference of the conference of the conference of the country of the conference of on important issues; will supply special material to speakers, libraries, educators, columnists and radio programs. The ACPFB will cooperate in all efforts to defend and extend the democratic and constitutional rights of the American

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO OUR

We wish to voice our deep appreciation to the thousands of organizations and individuals whose financial and moral support during 1947 made possible the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

We list below the names of organizations which contributed financially during 1947. Elsewhere in this report, we print the audited statement of income and disbursements, a review of the year's work, and our program for 1948.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Milwaukee Joint Board; Local 3, Denver; Local 81, Los Angeles. United Automobile Workers of

America; Local 217, Cleveland; local 231, St. Louis; Local 600,

Detroit

Bakery and Confectionery Workere Union: Local 1, New York;
Local 3, Brooklyn; Local 22,
New York; Local 78, Detroit;
Local 64, Brook.
Building, Concrete, Escavating and
Common Laborers Union: Local
731, New Local
Local 6, Seattle, Local 22, Local
Local 6, Seattle, Local 22, Local

Cap Makers Union: Local 22, Los

Cap Makers Union: Local 22, Los Angeles; -Local 34, Los Angeles; -Local 22, New York.

United Betracal, Radio and Machine Workers: District Council 16, Pittsburgh; District Council 7, Cleveland; District Council 9, Fort Wayne; District Council 11, Chicago; Local 155, Philadelphia; Local 477, Bayonne; Local 470, New York; Local 475, Brooklyn; Local 617, Sharon, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 478, Brooklyn; Local 617, Sharon, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 478, Brooklyn; Local 617, Sharon, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 127, Loron, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 127, Loron, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 478, Brooklyn; Local 617, Sharon, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 407, Pr.; Local 707, Cleveland; Local 107, Chicago; Local 108, Chicago. Local 108, Chicago; Local 1

International Pishermen and Allied National Office Women's Auxiliary Local 33, Sen

Pedro.

Z International Fur and Leather
Workers Union: National Office; New York, Joint Board;
Newast Joint Board; New York
Joint Council; Local 3, Philadelphia;
Local 70, New York; Local 83,
Cleveland; Local 86, Cleveland;
Local 87, Los Angeles; Local
Local 87, Los Angeles; Local
X United Furniture Workers Union:
Local 76-B, New York; Local
136-B, Bostan; Local 376, Los
Angeles

Angeles.
Uoited Gas, Coke and Chemical
Workers: Local 120, Gary. Workers: Local 120, Gary.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
Alliance: Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance: Local 6, New York; Local 10, San Francisco; Local 219, New York; Local 219, New York; Local 339, Newark.
International L ad ies Garment Workers Union: San Francisco Joint Board.

X International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: National Office; Local 6, San Francisco; Local 209, Cleveland.

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards: National Office; New York Port; Portland, Ore-

New York Port; Portland, Oregon, Agency,
KNational Maritime Union: National Office; Charletto Port;
Philadelphia Port; Chicago Port;
Mobile Port; New York Port;
Women's Auxiliary, Portland.
International Union of Mne, Mill
and Smelter Workers: National

and Smelter Workers: National Office; Ceveland Regional Of-fice; Local 18, Kellogg, Idaho; Local 86, Picher, Oklahoma; Lo-cal 470, Douglas, Arizona; Lo-cal 735, Clevelandi, Local 756, Chicago; Tri-State Ladier Auxi-liary, Treece, Kanasa. International Union of Marine and

Shipbuilding Workers: Local 22,

Michigan.

United Retail. Wholesale and De-United Retail, Wholesale and De-partment Store Employees Union: Local 3, New York: United Rubber Workers Union: Lo-cal 61, Eric. Pa. Shipscalers Union: Local 589,

Local 134, Warren, Orno; Local 1211, Aliquippa, Pa.; Local 2783, Galesburg, Illinois. Textile Workers Union: Paterson Joint Board. \*Transport Workers Union: Nation-

al Office; Local 100, New York; Local 236. Chicago.

KAmerican Committee for Indonesian

KAmerican Committee for Indonesian Independence, San Francisco.

AAmerican Council for a Democratic Greece, Philadelphia.

American Praternal Union, Helena, Montana KAmerican Youth for Democracy, New York.

Arbeiter Manner Chor Club, De-

'Arbeiter Sangerchor, New York, Aria Singing Society, Parrell, Pa. Armenian Progressive League; Na-tional Office; New York Dis-

Bermuda Benevolent Association.

ermuda Denevous. New York. ildunes Verein Eintracht, Gleve-Bildunes ronx Community Circles New

Vark York.

\*Bulgarian American Peoples
League: National Office.
Chevra Yad Choruzim Anschei
Monastorsyska, New York
Chicago Action Council.
Chinese American Citizens Alliance,

San Prancisco.

PCivil Rights Congress: National Office; Detroit Chapter. 

Vork Club Iberico Benefico, San Lean-

Chub Iberico Benefico, San Lean-dro, Calif. «Club Obrero Espanol, New York. Chub Prinnorri, Clevethaud Committee of United Lodges for Political Action and Education, Brownsville, Pa. Congress of American Women: Netitonal Office.

York City Consumer Coun-

cil.

American Croatian Citizens Club, Donora, Pa. PAmerican Croatian Council: San Prancisco; Parrell, Pa.; Pitts-burgh; Detroit.

Croatian American Civic Club, Parrell, Pa.

Parrell, Pa.
Croatian American National Al-liance of Chicago.
Croatian Americal Social Club "Slovania," Chicago.

Croatian American Yugoslav Club "Partizan," Chicago.

Council of American Women of Croatian Descent: National Of-fice; New York; Detroit; Par-rell, Pa.; Youngstown; Cleve-Croatian American Central Commit-

tee, St. Louis.
National Council, Americans of
Croatian Descent: National Of-

fice; Cleveland; McKeesport, Pa.4 Seattle. Croatian Sisters Club, Cleveland; Croatian Singing Society, Mil-

wanke Croatian Societies Hall Association,

Croatian Societies Hall Association, Pittoburgha Union: Lodges in California, Connecticut, Illi-noti, Indiana, Michigna, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Vir-gioia, Wisconstat United American Czechoslovak So-cieties, New York.

Czechoslovak American National Alliance: Cleveland; New York: Pederation of Czechoslovak Progresive Societies, Detroit. Czechoslovak Society of America: No. 34, Cleveland. Joint Committee of Czech & Slovak Organizations, Chicago. Dalmatian Cultural Club of De-troit.

troit.

troit,
Society Dalmacya, Cleveland.
United Dalmatians of New York.
Slobodna Dalmacija, Pittsburgh.
Detroit Workmen's Cooperativ

Detroit Workmen's Cooperative Restaurant. DVS Pokrok, Baltimore. Elinden Auxiliary, Gary. Federation of Estonian Workers Clubs: National Office; New York Chapter.

York Chapter.
Central Jersey Parmers Cooperative
Association, Highstowa, N. J.
Affinnish Workers Club, Chicago.
Affinnish Workers Association,

Finaish Workers Association, Norwood, Mass. Norwood, Mass. Finaish Women's Society, Ashta-bula, Ohio. Mutual Society of French Colouials, New York. \*The German American, New York. German American Club: Mil-waukee; Detroit. \*\*Greek American Tribune, New York.

Pirst Hebrew Congregation of Delray, Detroit.
Hollywood Women's Council, Los

Angeles. Hungarian Workers

East Side Hungarian Workers Home, Cleveland. Hungarian Pederation of Detroit and Vicinity. Hungarian Literary Society, New

York.
American Hungarian Singing Society, Cleveland.
Bronx, "Hungaria" Women's Club,
New York.
American Hungarian Women's
Circle, Los Angeles.

Hungarian Workingmen's Sick Benefit and Educational Society.

Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem, Pa. 
Zintemational Workers Order: National Office; Lodges in California, Colorndo, Connecticut, Floridia, Illinois, Indiana, MaineMaryland, Manachusetts, Michigan, Minnecota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hamphire, New
Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvasia, Tennessee,
Utah, Virginia, Washington,
West Virginia, Washington,
West Virginia, Wisconsin, District of Columbia.

Crostion Benevolent Fraternity, IWO.

Garibaldi American Praternal Society, IWO. c American Brotherhood. TWO.

Vilungarian Brotherhood, IWO.

†Ukrainian "Ukninian American Praternai oinnion, IWO. call. Eas Neighborh New York. Italian American Workers Club, Neighbors of Peter St. Call. East Call. American Praternal Un-

Buffalo.

Italiao Barbera Behevolent Society.

New York.

Jamaican Associates, Roxbury, Mass.

Japanese American Committee for
Democracy, New York.

American Jewish Labor Council:

National Office; Los Angeles;

Jugoslav Americao Club. San Pe-

Jugoslav Aurenced dro, Calif. Jugoslav Educational and Enter-tationing Home, Coverdale, Pa-Jugoslav American Youth Club "Unity," Pittsburgh. Club

Goranin, Cleveland. ki Welfare Club, San Pedro,

C-1:6 Latvian Club, Boston, Mass. Latvian Educational and Singing

Latvian Unity National Committee of America: National Office Los Angeles; New York. Office National

ational Lawyers Guild: New York: Cleveland: Detroit. League of Progressive Women, Newark.

Library Entertaining and Educa-tional Home, Pa. Cicero Lithuanian Women's Club.

Illinois. American Lithuanian Center

Brooklyn, N. Y. Lithuanian American Citizens Club, Great Neck, N. Y.

Lithuanian Citizens Club, Hudson, Mass.

American Lithusnian Women's Cultural Club, Chicago. American Lithuanian Women's Ed-ucational Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lithuanian Women's Progressive Club, Detroit.

Sons and Daughters of Lithuania Aid Society, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

American Lithuanian Workers Litnerican Litnuanian Workers Lit-erary Association: Lodges in Cali-fornia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsyl-vania, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Association of Lithuanian Worksociation of Lithuanian Work-ers of America: Lodges in Con-necticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jensey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsyl-vania, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Lomezer Young Men's Benevolent Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Macedonian American Peoples League: National Office; Mang-field, Ohio; Detroit; Cleveland. Mansfield Liederkranz, Mansfield,

Matya Gubec Singing Society, Chi-

cago... Mr. Shirp Plania, Detroit. KNarodni Glasnik, Pittsburgh.

A Jewish Peoples Praternal Order, XNature Friends of America: National Office: Main Section, IWO.

A Polonia Society, IWO.

→ American Russian Praternal Society, IWO.

↓ American Russian Praternal Society, IWO. ark Local; Syracuse Local; Brooklyn Local; Milwaukee, Lo-

Brooklyn Local; Milwaukee, Lo-cal; Eastern District, Neighborhood Victory Group, Brooklyn, N. Y. Neighbors Committee for Defense of Peter Harisiades, Brooklyo, N. Y. The New Nook Association, Bronx,

N. Y.
Pontian Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
Progressive Women's Club, Akron,
Ohio.

Ohio.

Progressive Working People's Lyreum. Rochester, N. Y. Progressive Working People's Ly-reum, Rochester, N. Y. Radischew Society, New York. RNZV, Dostoyewski Branch 114, Detroit. \*American Russian Praternal So-

American Russian Praternal So-ciety, Newark. Russian Club, Boston. Russian American Citizens Political Club, New Britain, Cong.

Club, New Britain, Cona.

\*Russian American Mutual Aid Sotiety: Maspeth, New York;
Talkann, Michanian.

Russian American Women's Sotiety, Chicago,
Senator Newak Club, Detroit.
Serbian Peoples Club, New York.

\*American Slav Coagress: National
Office; Detroit: Ploit; Gary;
Chicago; Milwuskee; Canton;
St. Louis: Lakewood, Ohio;
Pittiburgh; Cleveland; New
York.

American Slavic Federation of Washington State Slobodna Rec Vidovdan Committee

Pirtsburgh Slovak Political Club, Canton, Ohio

Ohio
Progressive Slovene Women of
America, Cleveland.
Slovenian American National Council: National Office: No. 48.

Cleveland Cleveland.
Slovene National Benefit Society:
National Office; No. 118, Pitteburgh; No. 121, Detroit; No.
137, Cleveland; No. 142, Clevland; No. 559 Chicago; No.
756, Union, N. J.
Slovene National Home, Detroit.

United Slovenian Societies of New York

South Bend Workers Home, Indiana

United Committee of South-Slavic Americans, New York Central Committee of South-Slavic Americans, West Allis, Wiscon-

South Slavic Workers Home, Pittsburgh, Snlitski Klub Marian, New York

Splittki Klub Mariaa, New York Spartacus Club, Philadelphia Ukrainian American League: Na-tional Office; Detroit; Cleve land; Broklyn, N. Y. Ukrainian Dramatic Circle, East Haven, Conn. Ukrainian Singing Society, Ham-tranck, Michigan. Ukrainian Women's Club, Cleve-land

Ukrainian Women's Educational

Ukrainian Women's Educational
Club, New York.
Ukrainian Women's Educational
Club, Detroit
United Cultural Association,

Vanguard Club, Butte, Montana

Vanguard Club, Butte, Montana

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln

Brigade, New York

Joe Weber Defense Committee,

Joe West Chicago Western Bohemian Fraternal As-sociation No. 249. Detroit

West Indies National Council, New York.
Women's League for Democratic

Rights, Chicago.
Workers Fellowship, New York. Workers Fellowship, New York, Workmen's Benefit Fund National Office; Branches in California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Workmen's Circle: No. 281, Wood-ridge, N. Y.; No. 325, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N Y.
Workmen's Educational Associa-tion, New York
Wysoko-Magowitzk Ladies Auxili-ary, New York wysoko-Magowitzk Ladies Auxili-ary, New York. Union of Yugoslav - Americans, New York.

Yugoslav-American Central Council, San Pedro, Calif. Yugoslav-American Council of Kan-sas City, Kansas. Yugoslav Citizens Committee, War-

Yugoslav Citizens Committee, war-ren, Ohio.
Yugoslav Club Unity, New York.
American Yugoslav Progressive As-sociation, McKeesport, Pa.

#### LITERATURE

HOW TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Includes a series of questions and answers for applicants who wish to prepare themselves to meet the educational requisements for naturalization. (15c a copy; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$12).

STEP-CHILDREN OF A NATION, by Isabel Gonzalez, of Denver. An analysis of the status and problems of Mexican-Americans. (10c a copy; 50 for \$4; 100 for \$7).

LI'L ABNER. A leaflet on discrimination. (Single copy free. 100 for \$3; 500 for \$12; 1,000 for \$20).

FARRELL, PA, A folder on the attempted terrorization of progressive Yugoslav-Americans in Farrell, Pennsylvania, and vicinity. (Single copy free; 100 for \$5; 500 for \$20).

AN APPEAL POR EQUAL JUSTICE. A folder on racial provisions in the immigration and naturalization laws that discriminate against Koreans, Burmese, Japanese, Indonesians, and others solely because of their race or country of origin. (Single copy free: 100 for \$5; 500 for \$20).

BRIEF IN THE MATTER OF PETER HARISIADES. A thorough discussion of the issues in the case of Peter Harisiades, who faces deportation to Greece because of his political opinions and former membership in the Communist Party. (\$1 a copy).

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE BRIDGES CASE. Opinion of United Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy in the case of Harry Bridges. (Sc a copy; 500 for \$18).

THE SCHINEIDERMAN CASE. Opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of William Schneiderman holding that the Justice Department could not revoke Mr. Schneiderman's American citizenship on the ground of his political beliefs. (10c a copy; 100 for \$10)

THE LAMP. Monthly newsletter published by the American Committee for Protection of Poreign Born carrying information and news on the problems facing the foreign born. (Subscription: \$1 a year).

(The literature listed above can be ordered from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 25 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2 attitude taken by the Justice Department in refusing him any consideration. Asylum for Rabba Bautiner was granted by the Cuban government. Justint Cano Garcia, anti-Jaccint Cano Garcia, anti-Jaccis Spanish refugee of Lorain, Ohio, was granted used by the Mexican government after the U.S. Department of Justice refused him any consideration and proceeded with its plans for his depotitution to Spain, where he faced persecution and possible death. Legislation introduced by Congress extended until April 1, 1948, permission for 10,000 alien seamen to work on American ships. Ten applicants for citizenship in Farrell, Pa, petitioned the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for his intervention to secure an impejudued consideration of their petitions for American citizenship pending with the Youngstown, Ohio, office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

August: The ACPPB announced that Charles II Houston, of Washington, and Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, of Chicago, had accepted to serve as Co Chairmen of the National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born and that more than 100 individuals had accepted to serve as Spunnois for the Conference, including Emily Greene Bath, Howard da Silva, Dashiell Hammett, Hon Robert W. Kenny, Dr. Alexander Mesklejohn, Pietre Monteux, Bichop Edward L. Parsons, Rev. Dr. Dawid de Sola Pool, Aubrey Williams, Frank Lloyd Wright Juan Diaz, former ofkanizer for the Food, Tobacco and Agrecultural Workers in California and Alaska, father of seven American-born children, was arrested in San Francisco and hild for deportation to Spain because of his political opinions. Matin Karasek, building contractor of Bettendoff, Towa, father of two American-born children, grandfather of forw of American-born children, grandfather of forw of American-born children, grandfather of two American chizenship of two American District Court in Hammond, Indiana, to revoke the American in 1940, there was an outstanding warrant, issued in 1935, for his deportation to Lithuania on the charge of membesship in the Communist Party. The Midwest Committee Corp. Protection of Foreign Born undertook Jay's defense and initiated a campaign to prevent the

#### Naturalization Aid Service

During 1947, the Naturalization Aid Service of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Bora interviewed and assisted 2,750, individuals (about 50 each week) concerning their naturalization, immigration, citizenship, or deportation problems. The Service fulled out and filed 206 applications for non-citizens in citizenship matters; brought to a conclusion 72 cases in which non-citizens is cultizenship matters; brought to a conclusion 72 cases in which non-citizens regularized their status by the pre-examination procedure; and assisted in 39 cases of non-citizens who were granted suspension of deportation. The Service has pending at pressi 344 cases in all categories. In addition, the Service has pending at press in 344 cases in all categories. In addition, the Service assisted by mail in 1020 cases and deportation problems, and deportation problems, and deportation problems, and deportation and participated in 12 court

tevocation of his American citizenship... An appeal was filed in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston in the case of Philip Stasiukevich, who was denied citizenship by the Federal District Court because of membership in the International Workers. Order. Four delegates to the convention of the International Woodworkers of America, elected by Canadian locals of the Union in British Columbia, were clented permission to enter the country by the Justice Department and prevented from participating in the convention. The ACPFB protested to the Federal Communications Commission the climination by Raduo Station Wijakk, in Detroit, of 13 foreign-language radio programs, some of which had been broadcast for the past 10 and 15 years. Hearings were held in Clevelland by the Justice Department in the case of Kondo Dimittoff, of Lorain, Ohio, who entered the U.S. legally in 1919 and faces deportation to Bulgaria because of his political opinions.

September: Ahner Green toured midwest cities in preparation for the National Conference for Protecting of Reasign Bern: Among the Cities Visited were Pittsburgh, Farrell, Youngstown, Cleveland, Locain, Dayton, Akron, Canton, Wheeling, Detroit, Chicago, Gary, Hammond. William Green, President of the American Pederation of Labor, greeted the National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born. Deportation hearings in the case of Peter Harisiades were ordered reopened by the Justice Department. John Santo, director of organization of the Transport Workers Union of America, honorably discharged veteran of 3½ years' service in the armed forces of the United States, was fuldenly ordered to be held for deportation to Rumania on the ground of membership in the Communist Party. Michael J. Obermier, president of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, was arrested and released on \$1,000 bail pending disposition of the Justice Department's elfort to deport him to Germany on the ground of former membership in the Communist selfort to deport him to Germany on the ground of former membership in the Communist Selfort to deport him to Germany on the ground of former membership in the Communist Selfort to deport him to Germany on the ground of former membership in the Communist Selfort to deport him to Germany on the ground of former membership in the Communist Sulphon Selfort of the House Communist Selfort to describe the Acrypt Octavities of the District Opinions Mr. Warhol was released on \$1,000 bail pending disposition of his case. Fifteen unions participated in an Emergency Conference of Trade Union Leading in New York called by the ACPPB to discuss the sudden intensification of the Justice Department attack on the rights of non-citizens, as represented by the proceedings initiated against John Santo and Michael J. Obermeier. Lea public statement, the ACPPB defired to "defend and assist ... any non-citizen or a legal-resident alien in the United States." ... Rep. John McDowell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Co

member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, announced his intension to introduce legislation to facilitate the revocation of the citizenship of naturalized Americans because of their political opinions or activities.

The Oregon State Supreme Court upheld the lower court which had held that the provisions of the Oregon in denying non-citizens the right to practice barbering were unconstitutional. The test was based on the case of Sammy Q. Quisor, a Filipino and an honorably discharged vection of World War II.

In its brief filed in the Federal Circuit

#### Legal Counsel

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, wishes to express 8r deep appreciation to the many attorneys throughout the country who contributed unselfishig during 1947 of their time and energies to the legal defence of the democratic and constitutional rights of the foreign born in their communities. We express special apprecia

tion to

Carol King, Isidore Englander, Ira
Gollchia, Hermhn Englander, Isaac
Short Sol Cofn (New York); Frederick
Short Sol Cofn
Short Sol Cofn
Stendard (Pittsburgh); Leda Hartwell
(Youngslown); Samuel Haselingh, David Smalel, Jeruge Ladd (Cleve
land); Effect Loodman (Detroi); Pode
land; Hart, Jack Freeman, Iving
Dougras Hart, Jack Freeman, Iving
Dougras Hart, Jack Freeman, Iving
Dougras Hart, Jack Freeman, Iving
Control (National Coffee); Pode
Land (Samuel (Manacapolis); Pode
Land (Samuel (Manacapolis); Pode
Land (Loo Angeles); Arthur
Jernatel (Loo Angeles); Arth

Court of Appeals in Chicago, the Justice Department contended that lohn Murra, who was denied citizenship because he Tought fascism in Spain, should be denied citizenship on the ground of "associating with pessous who belong to organizations demanding allegiane to a foreign power," and with lighting in their "foreign wars." ... The National Executive Board of the Transport Workers Union oledged dill support to the fight against the deportation of John Saoto. .. The riouse Committee on Uo-American Activities demanded that the Justice Department deport Hanns Eisler, world-renowned composer, who filed from Germany because of his anti-Nzzi convictions and entered the U.S. legally in 1940. ... The New York Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Usions declared its full support for the fight to defeat the attempt to deport Michael J. Obermeier because of his political opin-

was held in Youngstown, with Ahner Green as the principal speaker. ... The ACPB undertook to assist six Spanish anti-fascist refuseree who stowed was on the body of the principal speaker. ... The ACPB undertook to assist six Spanish anti-fascist refuseree who stowed was on the body of the principal speaker and the sourced department upon their arrival in Pintland, Oregon, After they had been temoved to Seattle, legal action prevented their mental the speaker of the s

November Printed and distributed 5,000 copies of the Pioceedings of the National Confe ence for Protection of Focusina Boin ... Printed "Step-Children of A Nation," by Jashel Gonzales, of Denvet, a 16-page pamphlet on the shatus and problems of Mexican-Americans in the U.S. ... The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Boin, in conjunction with the Joz. Wicher Defense Committee of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, launched a campaign to defeat the attempt to railroad Jog Weber to pisson on the basis of his falsely claiming American citremship when applying for a job in 1943.

Steve Taodaire, of Hammond, Indiana, was indered deported to Yugoslavia by the Justice Department on the ground that, in 1930 he reentered the country illegally after fighting fascism in Spain ... The Board of Directors of the ACPE invited lawyers in important centers to serve as Local Counsel, to represent

Steve Tadaric, of Hammond, Indiana, as nrdered deported to Yugoslavia by the Justice Department on the ground that, in 1939, he reentered the country illegally after fighting fascism in Spain. The Board of Directors of the ACPB invited lawyers in important centers to serve as Local Counsel, to represent the organization in their communities and aid non-citizens, and naturalized citizens. Local Counsel were appointed in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Akton, Youngstown, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Houston. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Justice Department could not deport Jose Digadillo, on the basis of a technicality, after he had lived in the U.S. 26 years. The Supreme Court, in its ruling, stated: "Deportation can be equivalent to banishment or exile. The stakes are high indeed and momentous for the alien who has sequired residence here." Deportation hearings in the case of Michael J. Obstringer were completed by the Jüstice Department in one day. ... The Executive Board of the International Woodworkers of America was forced to move its regular quarterly meeting to Canada because the Justice Department refused to permit two Canadian members of the Executive Board to enter the U.S. for the meeting. ... Two Canadian delegates to a conference of General Electric locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America were denied

#### 1047

Won release on parole for Steve

Won American citizenship for John Waskowski, of Chicago

Oregon State Supreme Court held that the Justice Department could not deport Jose Delgadillo on the basis of a technicality.

Extension until April 1, 1948, of the right to work in the American merchyin marine was won for alten seamen as the result of the passage by Congress of special legislation introduced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio

Won American citizenship for Humberto Silex, of El Paso, Texts.

Won cancellation of deportation war-

Won cancellation of deportation warrant in the case of Sayad Hasan, of India, and release of Nicholas Ryruaidis, of Greece, newspapermen accredited by the United Nations

permission by the Justice Department to enter the US and in that way were prevented from participating in the Conference. ... Immigration authorities in Detroit illegally held for five hours a group of 45 members of the Totorto Lithuanian Bangos Chorus, coming to the US for a performance, and prevented their appearance.

December: An Emergency Conference to Save Foreign Language Radio Broadcars was initiated by the ACPFB The Conference, held in New York, voted to establish a Committee to fight for the return of deleted foreign-language programs to the air in New York and Detroit. The ACPFB initiated a special New Year Greeting to Peter Harging and the Year Greeting to Peter Harging and The Federal District Court in El Paso, Texas, granted American citizenship to Homberto Silea. The Board of Immigration Appeals, in Washington, was urged in a special hearing to permit the six Spanish anti-fascist refugees held in Seattle to leave the U.S. voluntarily to a country of their own choice, preferably in South America, instead of being deported to Spain, where they face persecution and possible death. The Justice Department ordered that reopened hearings be held in the case of Joseph Knerly, of Detroit, facing deportation to Hingary because of his political opinions. Hogo Ernst, President of the Hottl and Resaurant Employees International Alliance, pledged that the Union will resist to the end the attempt to deport Michael J. Ohermeier because of his political opinions. The deportation case of Or. John Greenberg, of San Antonio, Texas, pending since United Packinghouse Workers of America appointed a special committee for the defense of Refugio Ramon Martiner, facing deportation to Mexico because of his political opinions. The International Executive Board of the Union, is serving as chairman of the defense of Refugio Ramon Martiner, facing deportation to Mexico because of his political opinions. Heart of the Soviet Union because of his political opinions of the Soviet Union because of his political opinions, despite the fact that the political opinions, despite the fact that the political opinions, despite the fact that the political opinions, a permit of accept deportees since 1920. Bersin, a mem-

ber of the Painters Union, was born in Russia of Latvian parents. During the war, he served for seven months as a member of the armed forces of the U.S. and was honorably discharged. The H.D. and was honorably discharged. The ACPFB posted \$1,000 bail, under pointers, for Bersin's release from Ellis Island. An appeal against the order of deportation in the case of Steve Tandaric was head with the Board of Immigration Appeals with the Board of Immigration Appeals the Board of Immigration to Ireland because of his political programmers with the Board of Immigration to Ireland because of his political programmers with the Board of Immigration to Ireland because of his political programmers with the Commission of Programmers and the Indiana Commission of Programmers and the Indiana Commission of Programmers and Sared Hasan, of India, new spaperum a accredicted by the United Nations. Proceedings in Mr. Kyraziolis, case are pending. The ACPFB pointed for mass distribution a special leafter on distribution, including a reprint of a "Lit Abner" cuttoon stup. January 22, 1988, was set as the date for the trial of Joe Weber, in Chicago, on the indictment charging him with falsely claiming American citizenship when applying for a job in 1945. Joe Weber, in Chicago, on the indictment charging him with falsely claiming American citizenship when applying for a job in 1945. Joe Weber, in Chicago, on the indictment charging him with falsely claiming American citizenship when applying for a job in 1945. Joe Weber, in Chicago, on He indictment charging him with falsely claiming American citizenship when applying for a job in 1945. Joe Weber, in Chicago, on the indictment charging him with falsely claiming admerican citizenship when applying for a job in 1945. Joe Weber, in Chicago, on the indictment charging him and the Hamilton Hotel, in Washington, D. C. on January 23 and 26, 1948. . The ACPFB anounced at stubute to Paul Robesson in Gary, Indiana, on January 10, 1948. . The ACPFB anounced to be held during February, 1948. . . A

#### 104R

The complete progrem and work of the American Committee for Protection of Fireign Born for 1948 is presented on Page 3. The following is our Summary Program for the coming year:

- Enable all 3,000,000 non-citizens now in the United States to become American citizens as soon as possible.
- Win legal status or citizenship for alien seamen with war-time service in the American merchant marine.
- Defeat the attempt to deport legally-resident non-citizens because of their political opinions.
- Prevent the deportation of any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more.
- Defest all "anti-alien" legislation.
- End discrimination in employment on the ground of race, color, creed, national origin, or non-citizenship.

3.811 individuals contributed more 3.811 individuals contributed more than \$8,000 during 1947 for the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born This makes an average contribution of about \$2 by each individual contributing .924 organ-zations contributed more than \$6,000—for an average of \$6 for each organization contributing

The work of the ACPFB is made possible by the public voluntary contributions of individuals and organizatributions of individuals and organiza-tions. The AQPFB is defending more than 100 non-citizens who face deportathan 100 non-citizens who tace deporta-tion or the denial of citizenship. We start the year 1948 with a deficit of more than \$3,000—created principally by the great need for legal and organ-izational activities in this period.

We look to you and to your organ-ization for the financial support needed to help carry on this work effectively

### American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

NATIONAL OFFICE: 23 West 26th Street New York 10, N. Y.

Miowest Office: 166 West Washington Street Chicago 2, Illionis

Chiarman Hon Stanley Nowak

L'ite Chairman Hon Stanley Nowak

L'ite Charman Joyce Borden Balokovic, Hugh
Delacy, Douglas Hall Pearl M. Har Executive Secretary Abort Green

Administrative Secretary Harriet Barron Charles Charles of Directori Rev John W.

Nativalization Aid Directori Sue Ronconi
General Countel: Carol King

Treasurer Isidore Englander

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(Partial List)

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Prof Thomas Addis
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Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch
Dr. Bela Schick
Prof. Oswald Veblen
Local Counsel

#### Local Counsel

Boston: Frederick Cohen
Philadelphla: Philip Dorfman
Pittsburgh: M. Y. Steinberg
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Akmn: Thelma C. Purry
Youngstown. Leda C. Hartwell
Detroit: Ann Fagan Ginger
Chiego. Pearl M. Hart
Milwaukee: A. W. Richter
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Los Angele: I. Allan Prankel Portland: Irvia Goodman
Los Angeles: J. Allan Frankel
San Francisco: George R. Andersen
Richard Gladstein
Houston Arthur J Mandell

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN Statement of Income and Disbursements January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947

CASH BALANCE — January 1, 1947	336.19
OPERATING INCOME	•
Contributions: Individuals	1.211.77
Organizations6	291.99
Deportée Defense	.234.64
Conferences 4	,801.68
	335.00
Legislation	5.00
Total Operating Receipts	\$26,880.08
NON-OPERATING INCOME	
Loans, Exchanges, and Taxes	,503.97
Total Non-Operating Income	\$ 2,503.97
Total Receipts	\$29,384.05
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$29,720.24
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS	
Wages\$10,	277.89
Printing 3.	
	457.28
	641.31
	977.08
	886.34
	276.84 150.00
Auditing Literature	28.93
	274.50
	171.00
	288.28
	362.57
Bank Charges and Miscellaneous	97.49
Total Operating Disbursement	\$26,725.32
NON-OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS	
Loans Repaid, Exchanges, and Taxes	939.78
Total Non-Operating Disbursements	\$ 2,939.78
Total Disbursements	\$29,665.10
CASH BALANCE - December 31, 1947	\$ 55.14
Outstanding Accounts Payable - January 1	, 1948

Accounts audited by: S. Jay Lasser, C.P.A., 570 Seventh Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

..... Address...... Name.

## EXHIBIT No. 365 Civil Rights Congress of Illinois

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Benard Stannels
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Be

#### Dear Friend:

Jail without bail! It happened in Denver. In that city Mrs. Jane Rosers was subpossed by a Federal Grand Jury, denied her Constitutional Fight to bail, and not permitted to see her three children, one of them a seven months old baby, for thirty-five days. She had refused to become an informer on the politics of her friends!

Do you believe in the fundamental American concept of political freedom? Twelve men in New York City are facing trial, not for any alleged acts, but for supporting the IDEA of a socialist society.

Do you believe in the right to vote? Isaiah Nixon, a Negro in Georgia,

And do you believe minority political parties have the right to appear on the ballot in Illinois? ..... And fifteen youth were arrested in Chicago - they were holding a Progressive Party meeting in a home..... And the Chicago Tribume is shouting for a purge of school books..... And candidates running for office have been stoned in Frankfort and arrested in Chicago.

Hundreds of people all over the United States are already victims of this pro-fascist offensive against our Constitution and Bill of Rights hostages of the 60th Congress, Tom Clark's Department of Justice, Thomas' un-American Committee and the Federal "loyalty" purge.

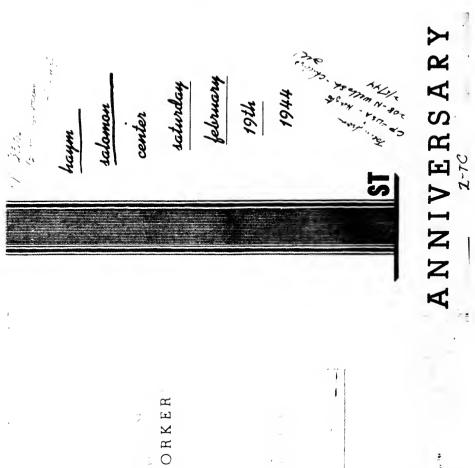
WILL YOU HELP STOP THIS GROWN OF PASCISH NOW!

Homey is needed to KEEP AMERICA FRAME. You surely should be glad of the opportunity to send sense of your money to the front to be used in FEMILIES FOR FRAME. To arouse the people to their present danger, to defray legal costs, will take lots of timey,

We must raise \$250,000.00 makingally. Whatever you give will help greatly. And giving what you can will help you, will help protect DOUR REMETS - and you will have participated in fighting for them as a democracy loving Assertan. HERRE FILL OUR THE ENCLOSED CARD AND MAIL TODAY.

There of Superior Party 87,117

Ехнівіт №. 366А



IHE

#### Ехнівіт №. 366В

## RUSSIAN AMERICAN CHORUS

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→ GOLDIN--The Magician

strengthen national unity - to defeat anti-semitism - to support our Commander-in-Chief in celebrating its 1st birthday, the Haym Salomon Center dedicates itself again to these issues and to the fulfillment of the decisions of the Teheran Conference for a quick victory over fascism and a

President F. D. Roosevelt

opened a year ago, it made a tolemn pledge to fully support the nations war effort - to

When the Haym Salomon Center

he Spirit Bell! - original act The Guillotined Head" and many others See him perform

Anti-Fascist Hep-Cats ♣ DANCING...To Mickey's

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Speakered by the 20th Ward Club Communist Party . . . . .



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EXHIBIT No. 367

Wilheter 9-3553

#### MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

431 BOUTH DEARBORN ST., Room 325

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CHICAGO & ILLINOIS

CHAIRMAN PROF. ANTON J. CARLSON

GENERAL COUNSEL
PEARL M. HART

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
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FRED W STOVER MANDEL TERMAN REV E V. WALDE

DEAN HELEN R. WRIGHT JOSEPH ZABRITERJ Dear Friend:

453

Enclosed with this letter and the accompanying leaflet are two tickets to a Public Meeting on the Walter-McCarran Law. The meeting will be held Friday, January 30, 8:00 P.M., at the United Electrical Workers Hall, 37 South Ashland Blvd.

Under the Walter-McCarran Law, 14,000,000 Americans of foreign birth are subject to police-state conditions of living. Over 3,000,000 non-citizens are subject to a Gestapo pass system; already some 275 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings because of their political beliefs. More than 20 naturalized citizens face revocation of their citizenship, as a first step toward their deportation, on the same grounds.

These victims of Walter-McCarran law police-state practices are to have their homes shattered. Their families to be broken because they have exercised their democratic rights of freedom of speech and freedom of thought.

HELP REPEAL THE WALTER-McCARFAN LAW and END POLICE-STATE PRACTICES!

Attend the meeting yourself, and bring relatives, friends and neighbors with you. By defending the Rights of Foreign Born Americans you are protecting yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Goodran bxecutive Soccetary

LG: cm

encls.

P. S. The enclosed tickets may be paid for at the door or settled for in advance.

sseu/ind.

#### EVHIRIT No. 368

#### Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRIEND:

The Senate passed the McCarran-Walter Bill, the most dangerous piece of legislation relating to foreign-born Americans ever passed by Congress.

You have received an analysis of this bill and you are acquainted with the provisions of this legislation

The McCarran-Walter Bill is now before the President for his signature. It is important that protests against the bill be sent to the President.

We suggest that you call upon all organizations in your area, and particularly the trade unions, urging them to telegraph the President to yeto the bill.

Enclosed is a partial list of organizations which have opposed the McCarran-Walter Bill.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN CALDWELL, Administrative Secretary.

#### EXHIBIT No. 369

#### Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

431 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

October 3, 1953.

#### DEAR FRIEND:

We cordially invite you to attend the 5th Annual Festival of Nationalities and Rally for the Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, which will be held on Saturday, October 24, 8:00 p. m. at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Chicagoans will again have the opportunity to pay tribute to outstanding artists of many national groups who have made valuable contributions to the cultural life of our country.

Participating in this year's colorful program of folk songs and dances, will be Spanish and Mexican Dancers, the Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra and Dancers, Jewish People's Choral Society, Afro-Cuban Dancers, Greek and Turkish Dancers, the Lithuanian Chorus, and others.

Our guest speaker will be Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith. Professor Emeritus of Biblical History, Wellesley College and Co-Chairman of the American Com-

mittee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

We call your attention to the coupon in the enclosed brochure, and appeal to you and your organization to order a block of admission tickets and to make a substantial contribution to assure effective defense to the more than 50 Midwestern victims of the Walter-McCarran Law who are today facing deportation and denaturalization.

We assure you and your friends a most enjoyable 2½ hours program of entertainment.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN CALDWELL, Jr., Executive Secretary. Ехнівіт №. 370



Can a man go to jail for refusing to become an informer against his family, friends, and shopmates?

Such a question is new and strange in America. But this is the issue in the case of James Keller.



James Keller is on trial under the "supervisory parole" provision of the McCarran-Walter Law. Every democratic American should know the meaning of his case.

#### FOREWORD

Guest, host, stranger — all these meanings were attached to the old Latin word "Hospes", from which also comes our word, hospitality. Whatever its defects, the Roman Empire was humane in its idea of citizenship, which it applied to all its subjects from the Pillars of Hercules to the Nile and Asia Minor. Civis romanus sum — I am a Roman citizen — could be claimed in pride by Gauls, Iberians and Cilicians as well as by the inhabitants of Rome itself.

If the quality of a civilization is to be measured by the treatment of the stranger, the alien, the immigrant within its gates, then ours has suffered a sad decline in recent years. For hospitality we have substituted hatred; for friendliness an unreasoning fear. Where once the Statue of Liberty welcomed "your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free" from across the ocean, now we have erected barbed wire entanglements known as the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. This, coupled with the Alien Registration Act of 1940, has brought us back to the America of 1798, of the hated Alien and Sedition Acts. Fortunately in those days the people arose under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and swept the Federalists and their alien-sedition laws into the ashbin of history. So widespread is popular revulsion against the cruelties and crudities of the McCarran-Walter Act that we may hope that this too will be swept away.

In the meantime we find ourselves fighting to keep from being deported people who are in every sense Americans. A child brought to this country at the age of three is to be sent back to a land he can't remember, whose language he never knew. James Keller, brought to this country as a lad of 12, is slated for deportation to a country of which he can only have shadowy memories.

What can possibly be the purpose of this harassment of men and women who in reality are as American as those of us who can claim no credit for the accident of being born in Chicago, Kankakee or Kalamazoo? The Federalists enacted the Alien and Sedition laws because they feared the spread to these shores of dangerous democratic ideas from the French Revolution. Our people, themselves democratic even before the French Revolution, buried the Federalists so deep they never reappeared.

Fifty years later, when milions of Irish and Germans — in those days caricatured as the "shanty Irish and the dirty Dutch" — came to our shores, the Know-Nothing movement spread across the country, fanning "hang the foreigner" riots, burning churches and schools, killing immigrants, disgracing once again the reputation of our country. The Know-Nothings went the way of the Federalists while the Irish and Germans rose to a sturdy and respected place among Americans. Forgotten was the religious intolerance which had been fanned against the Irish, the fear of the radical republican and socialist ideas of many of the Germans.

Now, when ideas of freedom are spreading around the globe and the colonial peoples are shaking off the chains that bound them in exploitation and condemned them to illiteracy, disease and poverty, the old Federalist, Know-Nothing fears once more creep across this country. Our fathers could say, How I vote, to what church I belong, who are my friends — that is all my business and nobody else's. Today in this Age of Cringe and Fear, it is the FBI's business to scrutinize the thoughts and associations of those whose ideas don't jibe with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

That is the meaning of the James Keller case, and the sconer we snap out of it, the better it will be for the United States, for us, and for every concept of democracy and freedom we cherish. For that reason we must help to win the fight for Jim Keller to be a recognized accepted American, and for all the other Jim Kellers from California to Maine. So long as Jim Keller hounded, none of us is safe, none free.

HARVEY O'CONNOR

Turn informer and we'll free you.
Proudly, Barry answered, "no!"
—from Kevin Barry, Irish folk song

#### The Arrest

It happened on November 3, 1955. He had just come home from work when the bell rang. He opened the door and saw two husky men coming up the stairs. Instinct, born of previous experience, told him the men were deputies. He sensed that they were coming to arrest him, but as yet he did not know why.

His first thought was of his wife. How would she feel, coming home and finding no one? He stalled for time, bickering with the deputies over every detail. He asked to see their credentials. He took his time dressing. He insisted he would not leave the house hungry, and made himself a meal. Still she had not come. He said. "I want to read the indictment."

By the time he was through reading, he heard the welcome click in the door-lock. She had come home in time, and now he could go to jail without the sense of deep anxiety.

#### The Indictment

The background of the case takes us back some twenty-six years to 1930. At that time, Keller had been charged with Communist political beliefs and ordered deported. But since the country of his birth had undergone a change of government after his departure, the deportation order against him could not be carried out.

For fifteen years the deportation proceedings lay dormant. Then in 1945, with the opening of the "cold war", the Justice Department reopened the case. In 1952, with the passage of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, the Department of Justice acquired a new instrument for harassment of so-called "undesirable" non-citizens.

A section of that law makes it obligatory for a sizeable group of non-citizens to appear at hearings and answer any questions the Attorney General deems "fit and proper". In December, 1953, James Keller was summoned before an Immigration examiner.

Here is a sample question (of the many asked him): "Will you please name one friend with whom you have associated since September 9, 1953?"

The indictment — issued two years later — charges that Keller "did willfully fail to answer and reply to questions by an immigration officer."

There is no other charge.

#### Wanted: A New Way to Recruit Informers

Recent efforts to force unwilling witnesses to "name names" have run into difficulties. The Supreme Court has upheld the right of a person "not to be a witness against himself".

No doubt the court reflects the public's growing contempt for the paid political informer. The Justice Department campaign to make the stoolpigeon into a national "hero" fell flat, and the sordid exposures of Matusow, Crouch, Bentley and other professional informers dealt it a further blow.

Today, the Attorney General, armed with provisions of the McCarran-Walter Law, is trying this new approach to get around the Bill of Rights. Two Chicagoans, George Witkovich and James Keller, are the first intended victims.

### The McCarran-Walter Law and Supervisory Parole

The McCarran-Walter Law has been widely condemned for its immigration quota provisions which are openly based on the theory of a "master race". Not so well known, however, is that feature of the law which attempts to strip foreignborn Americans, including naturalized citizens, of their constitutional protections.

The law grants the Attorney General the power to carry through deportation proceedings as prosecutor, judge, and jury rolled into one. The vague, catch-all charge of "Communist affiliation" is grounds for denial or revocation of citizenship, and for deportation. It sets up a permanent state of house arrest, politely called "supervisory parole", for persons who have been ordered deported, but whose countries of birth do not accept deportees. They are forbidden to travel beyond a fifty mile radius of their homes, forced to submit to medical and psychiatric examinations, and compelled to report at frequent intervals to their "parole officers". Among its many onerous restrictions is the requirement — challenged by James Keller — that the parolee must answer any and all questions of the Immigration officer.

For each refusal to answer, the law provides a maximum sentence of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

#### "Go Back Where You Came From!"

These provisions of the McCarran-Walter Law are justified by their backers on the theory that "national security" requires that "American" ideas need to be protected from contamination by "foreign" ideologies. History shows this "theory" to be a thinly disguised excuse for suppressing the basic rights of dissent. Department of Justice attorneys frankly state that the McCarran-Walter Law was drafted "by conscious analogy to the Alien Enemy Act of 1798".\*

The Alien Enemy Act was the first of the notorious "Alien and Sedition Laws" passed by the reactionary Federalists to crush the rising movement of Jeffersonian Democracy. Then, the leading Jeffersonian congressman, Edward Livingston, warned prophetically: "For let no man vainly imagine that evil is to stop here, that a few unprotected aliens only are to be affected by this inquisitorial power. The same arguments which enforce this provision against aliens, apply with equal strength to enacting them in the case of citizens."

Yet the prosecution of James Keller rests upon this discredited "theory" and the assumption that he is a carrier of injurious "foreign" influences.

#### The Education of James Keller

Jim, as a boy of twelve, came here from Czarist Russia full of dreams of the fabulous land of promise and democracy. In 1914, Jim and his family settled in Chicago, where he graduated from Edmund Burke Grammar School, and later attended Hyde Park High School. American history was his favorite subject, and on his own he studied and memorized the speeches and writings of the founders of our democratic heritage — Patrick Henry, Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson.

Poverty at home forced him to quit school and get a fulltime job, but his eager self-education continued in every spare moment. He soon found the writings of Jack London and Eugene V. Debs, which opened up new vistas for his thinking.

"In this country," wrote Debs, "the most favored beneath the bending skies — we have the vast areas of the richest and

<sup>\*</sup>From Government brief, U.S. vs Witkovich.

most fertile soil, material resources in inexhaustible abundance, the most marvelous productive machinery on earth, and millions of eager workers ready to apply their labor to that machinery to produce in abundance for every man, woman, and child. . . . I believe, all Socialists do, that all the things that are jointly needed and used ought to be jointly owned — that industry, the basis of our social life, instead of being the private property of the few and operated for their enrichment, ought to be the common property of all, democratically administered in the interest of all. . . . "

The socialist teachings of Debs and London seemed to Jim to be confirmed by the pattern of his own early struggles to add to the meagre family income — as a newspaper boy, a milkman's helper, a machinist's helper, and a steel-mill hand. He soon joined the Young People's Socialist League.

Thus it was the influence of America, through Patrick Henry, Paine, Debs, and London, which shaped Jim Keller's ideas — which the Immigration Service classifies today as "foreign" and "subversive".

#### The Call to Action

Hard times, which forced him to leave Chicago to take a job as a traveling typewriter repair man, delayed his application for citizenship. He was twenty-five before he was able to file for his first papers.

Along with many of his Young Socialist friends, he joined the newly formed Communist Party, which had grown out of the split between the left and right wings of the old Socialist Party. He gave his spare time to help organize workers in coal mining, needle trades, shoe and other industries.

At this time, following the smashing blows of the great open-shop drive after World War I, the leadership of the American Federation of Labor limited its efforts to trying to hold together the remnants of its unions of skilled craftsmen. The great majority of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in industry and agriculture had no organization to shield them from the savage speed-up, drastic wage cuts, and endless lay-offs which soon followed the stock market crash in 1929.

In the state of California, where Jim Keller had moved, conditions were becoming intolerable for many workers, especially in the agricultural fields. They attempted to fight back in spontaneous strikes, without a union, without funds, and without experienced leadership. The top leaders of the AF of L ignored them. As Paul Scharrenberg, top AF of L spokesman, put it: "Only fanatics are willing to live in shacks

#### Exhibit No. 370—Continued

or tents and get their heads broken in the interests of migratory labor." But Keller, as a leader of the California Communist Party, which was helping to organize a new group of industrial unions, felt otherwise. He was soon deep in organizational work in the Imperial Valley.

#### Frame-up in Imperial Valley

In Carey McWilliams' book Factories in the Field, we find the story of this pioneer effort at unionism, and what happened to its leaders:

During the strikes in January and February, organizers of the T.U.U.L. [Trade Union Unity League] entered the valley and succeeded in establishing a union known as the Agricultural Workare Industrial League, which . . . set up headquarters in Brawley, and began to enroll hundreds of workers. The organizers, during the strikes, were arrested on suspicion and their activities cerefully watched, but no prosecutions resulted at the time. After the strikes — which were lost — the union sent out a call for a conference of all agricultural workers of the valley to be held April 20, 1930. Every ranch and shed was asked to send delegates to the conference.

On April 14, residences and public-meeting places were raided throughout the valley. Over a hundred workers were arrested in this general round-up and held for trial with bond fixed at \$50,000. Later, certain individuals were released, but a large group were placed on trial, charged with violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Act—the first use of the Criminal Syndicalism law against farm organizers in California. Eight defendants were convicted and the convictions, with exception of one defendant were confirmed on appeal. . . The convictions were obtained, of course, by use of stool pigeons and agents provocateurs, and by methods on the part of the prosecution which have characterized all Criminal Syndicalism prosecutions in California. The effect of the prosecution was to cripple the union, but at the same time, it aroused considerable solidarity and gave workers some experience in organized action.

Jim Keller was one of the eight convicted and sentenced to five years. He served two and a half years in Folsom Prison, and 15 additional months on parole. As a result of this crude anti-labor frame-up,\* he now had a "criminal record" with a felony conviction, which made him ineligible to get his second citizenship papers.

\*The strictly anti-union character of the Criminal Syndicalism law is shown by the fact that it never has been used in California since the passage af the National Labor Relations Act, which spells out labor's right to collective bargaining.

#### Unemployed Relief -- Equal Rights For All

For workers with jobs, unionism gave greater security and higher wages. But millions could find no work; Herbert Hoover advised them "to sell apples". Jim Keller and his co-workers gave another answer — organize to fight for relief! Tens of thousands responded to the call for "hunger marches"; unemployed councils battled to win concessions from relief agencies, and blocked evictions. In these countless struggles, large and small, Keller was a tireless leader. Victories were won in the emergency measures of the New Deal — WPA, PWA, NYA — followed by the enactment of permanent laws for unemployment compensation and social security.

From his childhood memories of Russian czarism, Jim hated discrimination, as one of its victims. From his experience in the labor movement, he saw its role as a weapon of reaction which divided the working people among themselves and undermined their collective strength for progress. He fought against it in the agricultural fields, where it drove down the wages of Mexican, Filipino, and Japanese field workers; and in industry in the Midwest, where Negro workers were its chief victims.

#### Akron -- The CIO's First Great Victory

Some time after his release from parole, Jim Keller went to Akron, Ohio, to become the county secretary of the Communist Party. It was here, in the rubber plants, that the great CIO organizing drive was born. Thousands of rubber workers poured into the newly created United Rubber Workers of America; the rubber companies countered with brutal reprisals.

In this historic contest, which laid the base for the organization campaigns in auto, steel, packing, and other industries, Jim Keller played a modest but important part. As a well known labor historian has declared: "The fact is that the Communist Party made a major contribution to the organization of the unorganized for the CIO." \*

Ruth McKenney, in her on-the-spot history of the decisive Goodyear strike, records the role of Keller. Here is one brief excerpt which gives a vivid picture of the feeling of the picketcaptains toward him and their estimate of his role. The inci-

<sup>\*</sup>Saul Alinsky, "John L. Lewis, An Unauthorized Biography," N.Y. 1949.

dent occurred on the 32nd day of the strike at the picket-captains' caucus prior to the decisive union meeting which ended the victorious strike

The U.R.W.A. announced an armory meeting for Saturday, to consider Goodyear's latest peace proposals.

The picket-captains settled down on their familiar orange crates. Strikers filled the old storeroom. Men sprawled on a dusty counter in the back, and squatted shoulder to shoulder on the floor.

"OK, fellows," Bill said. "This meeting is hereby called to order!" The soft burr of mountain speech died away.

Bill hesitated. He swept his big hand across the side of his

face, fingered his nose nervously.

"Now you have voted to hear what Jim Keller, the secretary of the Akron Communist Party, has so say about this here settlement that's going to be voted on tomorrow at the armory. Some of you guys were against having Keller come here, but I know you ain't going to object after a big majority voted for him to speak to this meeting. I know you're going to show him every politeness."

Bill paused. "Bring him on," a striker near the store-front window yelled.

"O.K.," fellows," Bill said loudly. "I introduce to you my good friend, and the best friend the Akron working class ever had, Jim Keller."\*

#### **Test of Democracy**

Today, social security, unemployment compensation, and collective bargaining are accepted American institutions which few will challenge. The Supreme Court has declared in its recent historic decisions that "equal protection of the law" for all is mandatory under the Constitution.

Yet it was Jim Keller's role in the long pioneering struggle for these objectives which blocked his citizenship papers, led to his deportation order, subjected him to "supervisory parole", and culminated in his present indictment.

Today, James Keller is a man of 54, who since his early childhood, has been part of the United States. Below average height, but with broad shoulders and strong hands, he has retained the reflective look and manner of a serious student. He earns his living as a skilled machinist, and lives quietly with Evelyn his wife and constant companion for thirty-one years.

Nothing about him — his looks, his ideas, his deeds — fits the propagandist's stereotype of a "subversive foreign agent".

<sup>\*</sup>Ruth McKenney, "Industrial Valley," N.Y., 1939.

Today he is the focus of a crucial test of American democracy, which will affect every American. An Akron rubber worker, who went through the strike and vigilante terror to build his union, wrote of Keller's indictment: "If this sort of thing is permitted to go unchallenged by the labor movement, I verily believe we are in gross danger of fascism in our beloved country. This must not happen."

#### It's up to you!

You — the reader — may be a native-born or foreign-born American. You may be a factory worker, a housewife, a professional, or a small business man. You may disagree with some or all of Jim Keller's ideas

But if you believe in America as a land of liberty, you have something to say. The Attorney General has said to Jim Keller, "Turn informer or go to jail!" If Keller goes to prison, you could be next.

The case of James Keller is one of many test cases in the U.S. today. The Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act were spawned in a period of "cold war" hysteria, when "national security" was used as the excuse for reducing the Bill of Rights to a meaningless historic relic.

Today, this series of test cases, of which the Keller case is one, are forcing a judicial review of each of these repressive laws. The American people are taking a second look at what has been happening to American democratic liberty. In the last analysis, this public opinion is the highest court of appeal.

#### This is how you can help:

- 1. Help spread the facts about the Keller case to your friends, neighbors, and co-workers.
- 2. Write or wire—as an individual or with others—to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Washington, D.C. to express your opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and its many repressive features, including "supervisory parole".
- 3. Get in touch with the James Keller Defense Committee for further information on the Keller case.
- 4. Contribute to the defense of James Keller. Financial help is urgently needed to meet the costs of an adequate defense.



EVELYN AND JAMES KELLER

James Keller Defense Committee Harry Kantor, Secretary 431 South Dearborn Street, Room 325 Chicago 5, Illinois

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Name		 		 
City .		 		 Zone
State		 		 

Additional copies of this pamphlet can be obtained at the following rates: Single copy 10c; 10 copies 75c; 25 copies \$2.00; 100 copies \$5.00.

Make checks and Money Orders payable to the James Keller Defense Committee

This pamphlet was written for the James Keller Defense Committee by Richard L. Criley.

EXHIBIT No. 371

DEFENSE COMMITTEES

No. 19

February 5, 1954

## BULLETIN



AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. MUrray Hill 4-3457

#### Freedom of the Press

A special Petition concerning the use of the Walter-McCarran Law by the Justice Department to undermine freedom of the press has just been issued. One copy is enclosed. If you can use additional Petitions, please let us know. Petitions, in quantities of 1,000 or more, can be printed with your imprint, if you wish at \$15 per thousand.

#### Grossman and Gonzales Cases

Area Defense Committees have been asked to assist in the cases of Saul Grossman and Fred Gonzales. Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$1,000 for contempt of Congress because he refused to provide the House Un-American Activities Committee with the books of Michigan Committee. In the Gonzales case, now before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Washington State Committee requested financial assistance in covering expenses. The Gonzales case tests whether the Justice Department can deport persons who entered the U.S. from the Philippine Islands as nationals before 1934. The Minnesota and New Jersey Committees have fulfilled their pledges for these two cases. (See page attached.)

#### Abner Green Tour

Abner Green will make a special tour during March, in observance of PEFFND ACFFB Month. Mr. Green's schedule is: February 25-March 1 - Los Angeles; March 2-5 - San Francisco; March 6-9 - Cleveland; March 16-17 - Detroit; March 18420 - Minneapolis; March 21-22 - Chicago.

#### Nick Silas Tsermegas

On February 2, the Justice Department arrested and held without bail in deportation proceedings Nick Silas Tsermegas, Greek-American leader. Tsermegas' brother, Steve, has been held without bail at Cook County Jail, Chicago, since December 11th. Messages of greeting and solidarity should be sent to Nick Silas Tsermegas, Ellis Island, New York, N. Y.

#### Midwest Committee

Public Hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill are being held at the Midland Hotel, Chicago, on Morch 21st by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Prominent community leaders are being invited to testify. The Midwest Committee is campaigning to secure 2,000 signatures to the Petition to Congress for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill and is trying to get 3,000 postcards sent to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary for public hearings.

Ехнівіт №. 373

The Lamp, May-June 1954, issue 83, p. 3

#### Midwest Committee

On May 16, over 375 persons participated in the 6th Annual Conference and Banquet of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Officers elected were Dr. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, cochairmen; Nathan Caldwell, Jr., executive secretary; Rose Korch, treasurer. The Conference Banquet in the evening was a Testimonial in honor of co-chairman Robert Morss Lovett, a founder of Chicago's Hull House, for his many years of activity in behalf of the constitutional, and human rights of foreign-born Americans Greeting the Banquet were Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church; Mr. Thomas I. Slater, seye-treas, Local 1 of the AFL Carpenters Union; Mr. Herbert Biberman, of Hollywood, director of the motion picture "Salt of the Earth"; Mrs. Dorothy M. Hayes, Chicago Women for Peace; Mr. Jack Burch, international representative of UE-FE, Mrs. Marie Katochvil, great-grandmother facing deportation; Rev. Paul W. Caton, Halsted Burch, international church, Speakers were Mr. John T. McManus, of New York, general manager of the "National Guardan"; Mrs. Harriet Barron, of New York, administrative secretary, ACPFB, Mr. Abe Feinglass, midwest director of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Mr. Nathan Caldwell, Jr., executive secretary, MCPFB, Robert Morss. Lovett

Messages came from Dr. Anton J. Carlson, co-chairman, MCPFB, Mrs. Lea D Taylor, of the Chicago Commons Association; Prof. Harold C Urey, of the Institute for Nuclear Studies, The University of Chicago; Fred W. Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. Joseph W Evans, pastor of the People's Church of Christ; Miss Jessie E. Binford of the Hull House Association; Dr. G. George Fox, Rabbi Emeritus, South Shore Temple; Prof. Walter Blair, chairman of the Department of English, University of Chicago, Prof. Robert Redfield, chairman of the department of Anthropology, U. of C.; and Steve Tsermegas, presently held without bail in Cook County Jail, Chicago, Mrss Pearl M Hart, general council of the MCPFB, was chairman for the exening

#### Freedom of the Press

The right of the nation's press to express dissatisfaction with any phase of American life, as it is ear, received another blow with the initiation of denaturalization proceedings on May 7 against Leo Fisher, of Chicago, editor of the American-Criatian weekly, "Narodin Glainshi" Mr. Fisher, who received his citizenship after serving in the U.S. Army in World War II, is the third person associated with that paper to face denaturalization or deportation under the Walter-McCarran Law

Matthew Brzovich, former correspondent for Narodni Glasnik," whose immediate deportation by Yugoslavia where he faces physical persecution was prevented in March by a Court order, appeared before Federal District Judge Walter LaBuy, in Chicago, on May 27 in a court review of the legality of his deportation order issued by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

#### Tuteur Case

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Gircutt, in Chrago, heard argument on June 7 by attorneys for Charles A Tuteur seeking reversal of the Federal District Court's summary judgment revoking his American citizenship. The denaturalization proceedings are based government charges that Tuteur concealed his receiving and reading of progressive periodicals before he became a cutzen.

#### WALTER-McCARRAN LAW DEPORTATION DRIVE RESULTS IN ISSUANCE OF ANTI-SEMITIC ORDER

Mrs. Anna Taffler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of two sons, has been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to apply for permission to enter Israel solely because she is of Jewish descent, or go to jail for ten years under the Walter-McCarran Law. "The California Jewish Voice," of Los Angelea, "The Jewish Examiner," of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the monthly magazine, "Jewish Life," have featured reports of the order given Mrs. Taffler. "Jewish Life," in an editorial, stated, in part: "To compel her to apply for entry to Israel is discriminatory treatment of a Walter-McCarran Law victim simply because she is Jewish. Non-Jewish victims will not be ordered to apply for entrance to Israel. This directive is therefore anti-Semitic."

#### COURT OF APPEALS UPHOLDS DECISION ORDERING BAIL RETURNED TO DEPORTE

On June 16, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in St. Louis, statained the decision made by the Federal District Court in Minneapolis holding that the \$4,000 bail posted by Charles Rowoldt in deportation proceedings must be returned. The Justice Department has taken the position that it can hold bail indefinitely. The ACPFB has always contended that this action by the Justice Department is illegal and in violation of the law. The Court held that the Justice Department as six months following a final order of deportation in which time to deport the non-citizen. If deportation cannot be effected, the non-citizen is placed on Supervisory Parole and, at that time, bail must be returned. The suit for return of bail in the Rowoldt case was instituted in the Federal District Court in Minneapolis with the help of the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Kenneth Enkel, Minneapolis attorney, represented Mr. Rowoldt.

#### THE DENATURALIZATION DRIVE

The Attorney General initiated denaturalization proceedings against seven naturalized American citizens, bringing the total number of proceedings initiated to 55. Proceedings initiated were: Pittsburgh—Steve Nelson, facing fiveyear sentence under Smith Act and recently acquitted on appeal on a Pennsylvania State Sedition Law sentence of 20 years; Stephen Devunich and his wife, Anna, well-known leaders in the Croatian-American community; Alex Roth Rakosi, former business manager of "Magyar Jovo," Hungarian-American daily newspaper. New York—Allan Ross, a printer, father of three children; Louis Candela, Italian-American ness, a printer, father of three children; Louis Candela, Italian-American newspaper. Appeals were filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in three Detroit cases, Sam Sweet, George Charnowola, and Nicholas Chomiak. The denaturalization trial in the case of the Hon. Stanley Nowak, former Michigan State Senator, was set for July 7th, in Detroit.

#### APPEAL COURT DECISION IN MIAMI ORDERING CITIZEN ANSWER QUESTIONS

An appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, in New Orleans, on April 29, challenged the decision by Federal District Court Judge John W. Holland, of Miami, Florida, ordering an American citizen to appear before the Immigration and Naturalization Service to answer questions concerning his beliefs and activities before he became an American citizen in 1928. The challenge was taken in the case of Maurice Carroll, manager of the Jewish Cultural Center of Miami Beach. The Immigration Service's attack on Carroll's rights is part of a concentrated campaign by the Service in recent months against naturalized citizens and non-citizens in the Jewish community in Miami. Interested organizations and individuals in Florida are organizing to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans in the state and a special conference is to be held in Miami Beach this month.

#### Ехният Хо. 374А

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

431 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRIEND:

Because of your support in the past of the work of the Midwest Committee, we feel certain you will be interested in the enclosed material which was sent to the delegates at our recent annual Conference, held on April 30, 1955.

There is a much healthier political atmosphere throughout the country; our legal and public campaigns will be greatly benefited. We would like to utilize this atmosphere to bring our 16 mm. sound-film, "The Walter-McCarran Law Story," before as many community and civic groups as possible. If you belong to such an organization—or just have some interested neighbors—it would be helpful if you would arrange an invitation for a showing of this dramatic film.

I hope to hear from you soon. With many thanks for your support, I am

Sincerely yours.

NATHAN CALDWELL, Jr., Executive Secretary.

#### EXHIBIT No. 374B

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

431 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRIEND:

Enclosed is a copy of the Summary Proceedings of the Midwest Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held in Chicago on April 30, 1955.

We wish to thank you for your participation. Never before in any annual midwest conference has there been such a ready interest and deep understanding of the issues and tasks before the Conference on the part of the delegates and observers. This, we feel, is a reflection of long years of hard and consistent attention to defending the rights of the foreign born, coupled with a sharper demand by the general population for drastic revision of U. S. immigration and citizenship policy.

Good advantage must be made of this upswing in the movement to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Special meeting should be called to hear reports on the Conference program of action. The enclosed post card should be sent immediately to your own Representative in Congress, whose name can be found on the map.

Other materials for the various defense and repeal campaigns are being prepared. Funds are needed. We would appreciate a contribution from your organization to be be appreciated as a contribution of the property of the pro

agnization to help carry out the program.

Once more, thank you. Sincerely yours.

NATHAN CALDWELL, Jr., Executive Secretary.

#### EXHIBIT No. 374C

Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

431 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois

#### SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

Midwest Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1955

Opening Session

The opening session was chaired by Mrs. Phyllis Harris, secretary of the Vivian Defense Committee, of Chicago. The Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, cochairman of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, welcomed the delegates and delivered the opening remarks. The Conference was addressed by James Durkin, int'l representative of the Int'l Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and Mrs. Harriet Barron, administrative secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Nathan Caldwell, Jr., executive secretary of the Midwest Committee, delivered the annual report of the Committee.

#### General Session

This session was chaired by Robert Manewitz of St. Louis, whose mother and father both face deportation under the Walter-McCarran Law. There was a conferencewide discussion on the report and proposals for action. Participants in the discussion included: Frank Brown, program coordinator of District No. 1, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; Dr. John Marsalka, Chicago; Ruth Heit, staff member of the MCPFB, Harry Sobel, Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Alma Foley, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur Bartl, Chicago; Stanley Nowak, Detroit; Andrew Carlson, Milwankee; Moses Resnikoff, Chicago; Ray Passarelli, Chicago; Mrs. Ethel Yunga, Gary.

M. Michael Essin, Milwaukee attorney, spoke on the U. S. Court of Appeals decision setting aside the conviction and 10-year jail sentence of Knut Heikkinen, Superior, Wisc. editor, for alleged "willful" failure to expedite his own deportation after being ordered deported. Mr. Essin is cocounsel in the case, and argued

it before the Court of Appeals in Chicago.

Mrs. Rose Korch, treasurer of the MCPFB, reported for the Credentials Committee: 111 delegates and observers represented defense committees, trade unions, nationality organizations, women's clubs, fraternal and civic groups. They came from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, and Minnesota.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was presented by Simon Boorda,

of South Bend, Ind. (Resolutions adopted are enclosed.)

Nomination of Midwest Committee officers for the coming year was made by Stella Tarlowski, of Chicago, for the Nominating Committee. Elected as cochairman were Dr. Anton J. Carlson and Prof. Robert Morss Lovett: executive secretary, Nathan Caldwell, Jr. A message was authorized to Lillian Goodman, former executive secretary of the Midwest Committee who is now ill.

#### Banquet

Miss Pearl M. Hart, general counsel of the MCPFB, was chairlady of the Banquet which was given in honor of the men and women in the midwest who face deportation, denaturalization, or imprisonment under Walter-McCarran Law provisions because of their political opinions or activities in the labor and progressive movement. She spoke of the rare courage shown by the foreign born in fighting back at the "faceless informer" and endless bureaucratic harassment of the noncitizen and naturalized citizen, and called upon all the American people—native born and foreign born—to match their example to end quickly the current encroachments upon Constitutional liberties.

The mood of her remarks were matched in inspiring poems read by Fred Pinkard, Negro actor. Other speakers were the Rev. William T. Baird and Mrs. Harriet Barron. Paul Dauder, Lithuanian tenor, presented a selection of

folk songs.

Victims of the Walter-McCarran Law were introduced by Nathan Caldwell, Jr., and each was presented with a gift as a token of appreciation for their part in the fight to preserve traditional civil rights. James Keller, who faces de-

portation, spoke in the name of those victimized.

The financial appeal resulted in a cush collection of \$1,471.37 and \$160.00 in pledges. Two hundred seven people attended. Messages were received from the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Lillian Goodman, former executive secretary of the Midwest Committee.

#### PROGRAM OF ACTION

1. Individuals and organizations are urged to send letters and telegrams at once to their own Representative in Congress, urging them to sign Congressman Victor Anfuso's petition to discharge H. R. 501 from the Sub-Committee on Immigration for debate and action on the floor of the House. H. R. 501, introduced at the beginning of this session by Mr. Anfuso, is similar to the Lehman bill introduced in the Senate and would repeal and replace the Walter-McCarran Law. Signatures of two-thirds of the Representatives are necessary to bring a bill onto the floor for debate if there is no recommendation by a legislative committee. Congressman Walter, cosponsor of the Walter-McCarran Act, is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration.

2. Defense of the right to hold American citizenship: large-scale attendance is urged at the denaturalization trial of Anthony Minerich, which is scheduled to begin June 6th in Judge Walter LaBuy's courtroom, U. S. Courthouse, Chicago.

Organizations should mobilize widely to insure public support at his trial.

Additional plans will be announced by the Midwest Committee.

3 Defeat the Justice Department's attempt to outlaw 23 years of service of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born! All organizations and individuals are urged to give fullest support to a series of actions to defend the American Committee's right to defend Walter-McCarran Law victims:

Fight-back rallies protesting the SACB hearings. Already scheduled: Friday, May 27th, Chicago, at Milda Hall under the sponsorship of the Lithuanian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born: Saturday, May 28th Chicago, at Mittleman Culture Center, under auspices of the Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Abner Green. executive secretary of the American Committee, will be featured speaker.

Delegations to Washington, D. C., to coincide with the opening of the hearings on June 13th. Additional delegations from time to time as long

as the hearings continue.

- 4. Campaign for \$10,000 defense fund to be raised by November 1955, utilizing picnics, house parties, meetings and other activities. Speakers from the Midwest Committee and a special film on the Walter-McCarran Law are available and can be used in this campaign as well as for general activity on repeal and defense work.
  - I. Repeal and Congressional Action on Legislation.

1. Post-card campaign to chairmen of House and Senate Judiciary Committees urging that public hearings be held on all pending legislation which would repeal or amend the Walter-McCarran Law.1

2. Weekend delegations to Congressmen at home urging them to sign the Anfuso discharge petition on H. R. 501 and to use their influence toward achieving public hearings on all immigration bills.

3. Lobby in Washington, D. C. during the month of June,

II. Defense of the Rights of Foreign Born.

1. Campaign around deportation case of Matthew Brzovich, now before the U. S. Court of Appeals, to expose the use of political informers by the Justice Department in Walter-McCarran Law proceedings.

2. Develop action to alert the American people to the brutal harassment of deportees on parole supervision, supporting the 14 noncitizens in New York who are challenging the supervisory parole provisions before the U.S. Supreme

III. That every effort be made to stimulate independent and parallel action by trade union, church and community organizations toward Congressional action on all pending immigration legislation and in behalf of victims of the Walter-McCarran Law.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Defend the rights of the foreign born

Attacks on the rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans violate the democratic traditions of the American people and endanger the liberties of all Ameri-A major threat to the civil and human rights of noncitizens and naturalized citizens is contained in the many repressive police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

The Walter-McCarran Law provides more than 125 grounds for the deportation of noncitizens without any regard to the length of time the noncitizen may have lived here. More than 340 noncitizens throughout the country have been arrested and face deportation on political grounds. Of this number, 36 reside in the Mid-

The Walter-McCarran Law provides numerous grounds for the denaturalization of naturalized American citizens regardless of the length of time the person may have been a citizen.

Noncitizens can be subjected to all kinds of harassment and persecution under this Law. They can be arrested without a warrant and denied bail if arrested in deportation proceedings. They must report their address and supply other required information once a year to the Attorney General. They must report any change of address within ten days to the Attorney General. They must carry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Post cards should be addressed to: Hon, Harley Kilgore, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C. Hon, Emanuel Celler, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.

on their person at all times their Alien Registration Cards, which serves to establish a Gestano pass system in the United States. Violation of any of these provisions is punishable by jail sentences, fines and then deportation.

The status of three million noncitizens living in the United States today, denied all democratic rights and denied the protection of the Bill of Rights creates

serious dangers to the liberties of all Americans.

We call for an end to the Alien Registration provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, as well as for the provisions ordering noncitizens to report annually, report any change of address, or carry on their persons at all times their Alien Registration Cards. We call on the American people and their organizations to fight to reestablish the democratic rights of all noncitizens in the United States as essential to the preservation of American liberties. We call on the American people to defeat the attempt to force naturalized Americans into the status of being second-class citizens. We demand that the Bill of Rights of the United States constitution apply to all within our borders.

#### Reneal the Walter-McCarran Law

The Walter-McCarran Law has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the American people as racist, discriminatory and repressive. It seeks to use the noncitizen as a scapegoat in order to legitimize police-state conditions of living for the American people. It discriminates against most of the peoples of the world in its immigration sections. It jeopardizes the status of American citizenship by making second-class citizens of naturalized Americans.

Due to its general repressive and discriminatory character, the Walter-Mc-Carran Law is totally unacceptable. Each section of the Law reflects the bias of those who were responsible for drafting it and securing its enactment by

Congress over the President's veto in June 1952.

Therefore, we call on the Congress of the United States to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and to adopt an immigration and naturalization Law that would be in keeping with our democratic traditions and liberty-loying heritage. We propose the following principles serve as a guide for the major provisions of a new immigration and nationality law:

1. Any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more. if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Con-

stitution of the United States.

2. Any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more

should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.

3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are initiated within five years of the granting of naturalization.

4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of the established quotas.

5. At no time should a noncitizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially those sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of belief, speech and association.

#### Congressional Action on Walter-McCarran Law

In 1954, the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary failed to hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, which was introduced by 32 members of Congress for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Today, there are some 45 bills pending in Congress for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law. It is the responsibility of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to give serious consideration to this proposed legislation. Failure of these Committees to act would be an attempt again to frustrate and deny the will of the American people in an undemocratic and reactionary manner.

A discharge petition has been filed on H. R. 501, introduced by Congressman Victor Anfuso, of New York. Signatures of two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives are required to bring this bill to the floor of the House for debate and action.

This Conference calls on the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to hold public hearings on legislation pending before Congress for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law.

This Conference urges that the delegates visit or wire their Congressmen to sign the discharge petition on H. R. 501, and urge their friends and the organizations with which they are associated to do similarly.

This Conference urges that messages be sent to Senator Harley M. Kilgore, urging that public hearings be called by the Senate Judiciary Committee on all bills pending in that Committee to revise or repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

#### Denaturalization

The Walter-McCarran Law seeks to establish two classes of citizenship—one for the native born and one for the naturalized citizen. Provisions of the Law decree that naturalized citizens can lose their citizenship practically at the whim of the Justice Department on grounds that a material fact was concealed at the time of naturalization; that the citizen was guilty of misrepresentation at the time of naturalization; and for refusal to testify before a Congressional Committee within 10 years after naturalization if that refusal results in a contempt conviction.

Citizenship, according to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. is "precious." It should not be something easily taken away. Yet we find that more than 65 naturalized citizens in this country, active participants in trade union, fraternal and community organizations, are today faced with revocation of their citizenship despite the fact that they have been citizens of this country for many years.

This Conference condemns especially the denaturalization proceedings initiated against Anthony Minerich, whose case is set for trial on June 6th; Leo Fisher and Arthur Barth, all of the staff of "Narodni Glasnik"; and Charles Tuteur.

We reject this attempt to use the Walter-McCarran Law as a vehicle to establish a status of second-class citizenship for naturalized Americans as a threat to the citizenship rights of all Americans, native as well as foreign born.

#### Freedom of the Press

Sixteen editors and members of staffs of foreign language and progressive newspapers and publications throughout the country have had denaturalization or deportation proceedings initiated against them. The proceedings initiated against these editors are an attempt to use the Walter-McCarran Law to harass and punish editors of publications for expressing their views and opinions. We view these proceedings, in this respect, as a clear threat to the freedom of the press.

In this area, seven of the victims of the Walter-McCarran Law are being persecuted because of their association with progressive foreign language newspapers. They are Vincent Andrulis and Leon Pruseika, of the Lithuanian-American daily newspaper, Vilnis: Moses Resnikoff, of the Jewish newspaper, the Morning Freiheit; Knut Heikkinen, of the Finnish-American daily newspaper, Tyomies-Eteenpain of Superior, Wisconsin; and Leo Fisher, Anthony P. Minerich and Arthur Bartl, of the Croatian-American newspaper, Narodni-Glasnik.

Because of the clear threat these Walter-McCarran Law proceedings contain for the American concept of freedom of the press, we register our protest. We call on the Attorney General to cancel these proceedings endangering the freedom of the press and thereby keep open the avenues of expression to all peoples and groups within our land.

#### Supervisory parole

Under the Walter-McCarran Law, noncitizens whose deportation the Justice Department cannot effect are placed on parole supervision. They are compelled to report each month to immigration officers; questioned about their activities, personal opinions, associates; can be given medical and psychiatric examinations; are restricted in travel.

Be it resolved that the Midwest Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans declares these provisions to be of a fascist-like character, common only to a police-state. Parole supervision violates every principle of American democracy, destroys human dignity and subverts our Constitution and its guaranties to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In face thereof, we call upon those subjected to this parole supervision not to compromise with their conscience, and keep their faith in and devotion to the democratic constitutional processes upon which this Nation and its institutions were founded.

Those of us who are not immediately and directly forced to endure the bitter experiences of this parole supervision, must assume the burdens of leadership and support of this struggle to remove the scourge of this law from its present and future victims.

This we pledge to do in the first instance, by making it known in all ways possible, to the largest number of American people, the ugliness, brutality and un-Americanism of this legislation. We shall do this through meetings of our friends, neighbors and shopmates, at our homes and churches, in union halls and community centers. We shall circulate literature and by word of mouth explain again the fatal consequences of this parole supervision to our American institutions and freedoms.

Should the government proceed with indictment and imprisonment of those who refuse to betray the democratic, freedom-loving principle of their adopted land, we promise to come to their aid, to organize and help finance their legal and public defense.

This we declare to be our responsibility and toward it we pledge our material.

financial and moral resources.

#### Mexican people in the United States

The Walter-McCarran Law has been used against the Mexican people in the United States in the most brutal and uncivilized manner. During 1953 and 1954, one and one-half million Mexicans have been deported, mostly from the Southwest, but many also from the Midwest. The methods used to round up hundreds of thousands of people are the most dastardly ever used. Airplanes, and horse-back riders seek them out in the fields where they are employed. They are pulled out of offices and factories and from their homes. They are denied due process, right to counsel and the barest legal protection. Many an American citizen has been thrown across the border in this ruthless roundup.

We condemn this outrageous attack against the Mexican people in the United States and pledge our efforts to protect those Mexican people who come to us for assistance. We shall also do whatever is in our power to expose this inhuman treatment of Mexican people to the American people in whatever means

at our disposal.

#### The Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is part of the Justice Department of the United States. This places noncitizens under the supervision of the police agency of the government, which is incapable of dealing with millions of noncitizens in a humane and decent manner.

This Conference calls on the President of the United States to remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the jurisdiction of the Justice Department and to set up an Immigration and Naturalization Service as an independent agency of government.

#### The Case of Knut Heikkinen

Under the Walter-McCarran Law it has become a criminal offense, punishable by ten years in jail, for failure to cooperate in carrying out one's deportation. If a noncitizen, against whom an order for deportation is outstanding for six months, has not made the efforts which petty immigration officials demand of him to deport himself, he is liable to indictment.

Knut Heikkinen, 65-year old editorial writer of the Finnish-American daily newspaper, Tyomies-Eteenpain, has been convicted of such a so-called crime

and has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The recent unanimous decision of the United States Court of Appeals, in Chicago, reversing this decision and remanding Knut Heikkinen to a new trial, represents an important victory.

This Conference condemns the provision of the Walter-McCarran Law under which Kaut Heikkinen was convicted, and pledges full support to him in the new trial.

new triai.

#### Subpoenas

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has issued administrative subpoenas to United States citizens to ferret out information that could be used to initiate deportation or denaturalization proceedings against Americans of foreign birth. We regard this as an illegal abuse of power whose only aim is to sow distrust among the American people and turn friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor. Its legality is being tested in various federal court actions.

This dragnetlike action has proceeded in such a manner that the Midwest Committee is compelled to aid in the defense of native born citizens against these Walter-McCarran attacks.

With the discrediting of professional witnesses, the Immigration Service is seeking to create informers of decent and honest people with threats of imprisonment and fine.

This Midwest Conference pledges full support to all those who are defending their rights of privacy against the Immigration and Naturalization Service and

who refuse to become informers.

Defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

For twenty-three years, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in New York has faithfully served the American people and the cause of human liberty by defending the democratic rights of noncitizens and naturalized American citizens, and helping foreign-born Americans with problems resulting from their foreign birth. The program and work of the Committee has been commended and supported by Americans in all walks of life, including the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Wendell L. Willkie, the Hon, Harold Ickes, and many others.

We regard the work and program of the American Committee as vital to the existence of democratic liberties in the United States. We view with great concern, therefore, the hearings which are scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., on June 13th before the Subversive Activities Control Board on the Attorney General's petition to force the American Committee to register as

a Communist-front organization.

It is our feeling that these proceedings against the American Committee are an attempt by the Attorney General to outlaw the organization because it defends the rights of noncitizens and naturalized citizens, against whom the Attorney General has initiated deportation or denaturalization proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Law. We are aware of the fact that the Attorney General announced his intention to initiate proceedings to deport 12,000 noncitizens and denaturalize 10,000 naturalized American citizens. It is our opinion that the Attorney General seeks to outlaw the American Committee in order to make possible the success of his widespread attack on the Bill of Rights in these proceedings against foreign-born Americans.

We therefore resolve to give our fullest support to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in its defense against the Attorney General's fantastic charges. We pledge to rally all forces we can to protect these unjustified proceedings. To this end, we shall organize protest meetings, rallies, and delegations to Washington to attend the hearings and call upon the Attorney General to withdraw the petition he has filed against the American

Committee.

Since the hearings will be long and costly we pledge to raise \$1,500 to enable the American Committee to carry the legal and public campaign to defend the right to defend. We fully realize that the continuance of our work depends in a large measure on the successful fight to be carried on by the American Committee.

We resolve also to call on all organizations and individuals to protect against those SACB proceedings and to support fully the American Committee's de-

fense against these unfounded charges.

Saul Grossman and Rose Chernin

This Midwest Conference pledges its support to Saul Grossman and Rose Chernin who today face jail sentences as a result of their outstanding leadership in, and devotion to, defending the rights of the foreign born and their opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law.

Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was convicted of contempt of Congress for failure to produce books and records of the Michigan Committee to the House un-American Committee. His appeal to reverse the one-year sentence is now pending before

the Federal Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C.

Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been convicted under the Smith Act and sentenced to five years imprisonment and is now preparing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Simultaneously, she is fighting a Walter-McCarran Law attempt to deprive her of her naturalized American citizenship.

#### MESSAGE

Sam Manercitz

A greeting and get-well message was approved to Sam Manewitz of St. Louis, Mo., who is lying in the Mt. Sinai hospital in St. Louis after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Manewitz, now 72, and his partially blind wife, Fanny have both been arrested and face deportation after 42 years of peaceful and productive residence in this country. His serious condition is in great part attributable to the persecution he and his wife have been forced to endure at the hands of a vindictive Justice Department.

#### Ехнівіт №0. 375



MOST members of the AVH, and their informer; were shot immediately when found. Chards tent shoting enclators away from summary executions, grim byproducts of the revolution.

(Continued on Page 8)

CHICAGO DARY NEWS Roto .:

#### EXHIBIT No 376

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TELEGRAM

REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS WALTER, CHAIRMAN HOUSE UNMAMERICAN 126 NGV 13 AM 4 50 0 CA022 NL PD=CIIICAGO ILL 12=

ACT IVITIES COMMITTEE=WASHDC=

HEARING DECEMBER 4, CHICAGO, PREVIOUS BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT RECEIVED SUBPOEMA NOVEMBER, 7, TO APPEAR BEFORE, COMMITTEE

RESPECTFULLY REQUEST, POSTPONEMENT UNTIL AFTER DECEMBER 11. TAKES ME OUT OF TOWN DECEMBER 4 THRU DECEMBER 11.

TAUST REQUEST PERMITS SUFFICIENT TIME TO RESCHEDULE MY

RUTH HELL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MIDWEST COMMITTEE PFB 431 S DEANJORN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATHONS CONCLANING ITS SERVICE

#### Ехнівіт №. 377

#### Copy

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

To muth Heit, 5182 S. Blackst Midwest Committee for Protection of	one, Chicago (Home); Exec. Secret f Foreign Born, Noom 325,	ary,
131 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.	, Greeting	:
PURSUANT to lawful authority, You A	ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear	before the
Committee on Un-American Activities of	the House of Representatives of the United	d States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, or	n Tuesday, lecenier L	, 19 <b>56</b> ,
at 10:00. o'clock, a.m., at their Commi	ittee Room,209, Fuderal Bldg., Chi	caco.Ille
then and there to testify touching matter	rs of inquiry committed to said committee,	and not to
depart without leave of said committee.	or Protection of Foreign Born.	
	ring with you and produce before said cor	nmittee, or
he revision or repeal of the (a) Smith ion and Mationality Act. (2) Excerpts ommittee for Protection of Foreign Bore 956, showing all action taken and all c speal, and influence the revision or re ct; and (c) Immigration and Mationality Hereof Fall Not, as you will answe	from the Minutes of all meetings s-during the period January 1, 195 consideration given to proposals t speal of the (a) Smith Acts (b) In	of the Midwest 3-to-October 20, o revise, ternalSecurity
cases made and provided.		
ToUnited States Marshel	, to serve and return.	
GIVEN under my hand this23rd	day of	, in the
year of our Lord, 19.55.		
1671627-1	Chairman—Chairmon of Subcommittee—Memb of the Committee on Un-American Activities of Representatives.	er Designate of the House

#### Ехнівіт №. 378

#### **RETURN**

Subpena for	
before the Committee on the	
I made service of the within subpens by	
Leswing the within-named Ruth Heit	
431 So Dearborn St Room 325	
cludys — A:  at 2:00 o'clock, Pm., on the	
day of Moreniles, 1956  Dated // - 9 , 1956	Denvit
Merhert V. Vowe	Deputy

#### EXHIBIT No. 379

I wolf ( Name 111,00) FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

COCHAIRMEN De Anten I Corteon Day William T Batal 431 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, ROOM 325, Webster 9-3552, CHICAGO 5 GENERAL COUNSEL EVECUTIVE SECRETARY

Ruth Heit

Dear Friend:

Reproduced here

is a subpoema which

was served on the

Executive Secretary

ordering her to ap-

hefore

Mouse Committee on IIn-American Activities in Chicago on December Lth.

pear

this committee

the

#### Original UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the Mnited States

To Ruth Heit, 5182 S. Blacketons, Chicago (Home); Exec. Secretary, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, soom 325, k31 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. GREPTING:

PURSUANT to lawful authority, You Are Hereby Commanded to be and appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States or a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, co .... Tuesday, December 4

at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., at their Committee Room, ... 209, Federal Bldg., Chicago, Ill. then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee and not to

depart withnut leave of said committee.

Sacratar. Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born,

as Arm. Secretary, Atdress Committees for Protection of Forsign Born,
YOU ARE HEMENY COMMANDEMY bring with you and produce before said committee, or
a duly subtorized subcommittee thereof, the following: (1) All lateror and copies of letters,
and all leaflete and documents of every nature whatsoever, incoming and outgoing, passing
between the Michaest Committees for Protection of Forsign Born, its officers and agents,
and the Assirian Committee for Protection of Forsign Born, its officers and agents,
the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revies, repeal and infilement
the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revies,
the ravision or repeal of the (2) Excepte from the Minutes of all sectings of the Midwest
Committee for Protection of Forsign Born during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20,
1956, showing all action taken and all consideration given to proposals to ravies,
repeal, and infinemes the revision or repeal of the (a) Seith Act; (b) Internal Security
Act; and (c) Landgration and Mistionality Act.

HEEROF FALL Nor, as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such
cases made and provided.

cases made and provided

To United States Marshal

GIVEN under my hend this ... 23rd .... day of ..... October .... , in the

year of our Lord, 19 56.

hairman - Charman of Subcommittee-Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

We call to your special attention those paragraphs which set forth the purpose of the Committee hearing:

"You are hereby commanded...to bring with you... (1) All letters and copies of letters and all leaflets and documents...designed to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act. (2) Excerpts from the Minutes of all meetings...showing all action Mationality Act. (2) Excerpts from the Minutes of all meetings...showing all action taken and all consideration given to proposals to revise, repeal, and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act."

It seems evident that the projected hearing goes far beyond the limits authorized by Congress, and violates the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution which guarantees "freedom of speech, press..and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

If the Committee is permitted to attack the right to criticize existing legislation and to work for its modification or repeal, it will set a precedent which jeopardizes the right of any citizen or organization to work for legislative changes.

We bring this information to you in the hope that you will take such action as you deem appropriate in the interests of civil liberties.

Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has worked for a long time in The Midwest. the defense of the Constitutional rights of foreign born Americans. It appears that the subpoena is designed to block this activity. This work has always been conducted openly, through the legitimate processes of the U.S. courts, and in the arena of public opinion, and will so continue.

Sincerely,

ram Id (Rev) William T. Baird

#### SUGGESTED ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO UNAHERICAN COMMITTEE VISIT.

#### Dec. 3rd & 4th

Keeping in mind that the most potent weapon against the anti-democratic Un-American Committee is the searching, pitiless light of public opinion, the suggestions below may be adapted to the needs of your organization.

- 1. Pass a resolution characterizing the Committee's visit and its purpose, as shown in the "production" subpoena, as: a) clearly violating the First Amendment; b) violating the limits of Congressional authority under which it operates; c) as an attempt to smear and sidetrack the growing movement to demand revision of the Nc Carran-Malter Law in the 85th Congress.
- 2. Pass a new resolution, or re-affirm an earlier one, calling for revision of the Mc Carran-Walter Law by the 85th Congress. (This may be combined with #1 above.)
- 3. Encourage public attendance at the Committee hearings Dec. 3rd &  $\mu$ th, 10 A.M., Room 209, Federal Bldg., corner Clark & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
- $\mu_{\bullet}$ . Elect a delegation to present Congressman Valter with your resolution on the mornings of Dec. 3 &  $\mu_{\bullet}$
- 5. Ask those of your members who belong to other organizations to initiate similar action, if possible, in those organizations.
- 6. Send copies of your resolution to Rep. Walter; also to the Congressman from the area in which your organization functions and your members live. Presentation to local representatives would most effectively be done by an organizational delegation.
- 7. Reach the County and Chicago leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties (which, in their election platforms called for Mc Carran-Valter Law revision) by delegation visit, resolution and/or letter. Demand they speak up in opposition to the Committee's apparent effort to "scare off" the opposition to that law.
- $\delta_\bullet$  Publicize, via press releases and letters to newspapers and your organization's bulletin, the actions taken.

#### EVIDRIT No. 380

[Daily Worker, New York, Friday, September 17, 1954, pp. 1 and 41

#### Demo Platform Body Hears People's Needs

(By Michael Singer)

A vigorous demonstration of people's organizations urging a fight for prolabor. antidiscrimination and civil liberties highlighted an all-day public hearing at the Hotel Biltmore vesterday by the Democratic State Platform Committee. Chaired by former Air Secretary Thomas K. Finletter, the committee received an avalanche of electoral recommendations which ranged from plugging prolandlord loopholes in the State rent control law and extending unemployment insurance benefits to proposals that the Democratic Party act against the deportation drive inspired by the McCarran-Walter immigration law. The atmosphere in the empire lounge of the Hotel Biltmore reflected a mood of strong resistance to Mc-Carthyism and a growing unity by organizations of diverse political backgrounds and for immediate social, labor, and welfare legislation in Albany.

Among the organizations which testified were the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Women's Trade Union League, the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the East Side Tenants Council and the Manhattan Tenants Council, the Consolidated Tenants League. the New York Lawyers Guild, the Citizens Union, the League of Women's Voters, the New York Joint Board of Government and Civic Employees, CIO, the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, the Teachers Union, and dozens of other civic, labor,

and community groups.

Others were the CIO Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union, Bedford-Stuyyesant Health Congress, Consolidated Tenants League, and New York State Council of Churches.

The platform committee, which included legislative minority leaders Assemblyman Eugene F. Bannigan and Senator Francis J. Mahoney Borough President Hulan Jack, Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, and Legislative Counsels Saul Kaplan and Bernard Nadell, showed keen interest in the evidence presented.

For the first time in the memory of veteran reporters who covered the proceedings, both major camps of labor were represented on the platform committee. Harold Garno, State CIO secretary-treasurer, and Harold Hanover, who holds the same position in the State AFL, sat with the committee.

A vigorous plea for a Democratic Party plank against McCarthyism was pre-

sented by Clark Foreman, of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "Rarely, if ever, in our history have the rights of individual citizens been so

abused as today," Foreman told the committee.

Foreman, a former aide of President Roosevelt, urged that the platform committee repeal the Feinberg law "with its cumbersome machinery and deleterious effect on the teaching profession and academic freedom generally and include strong antidiscrimination measures.

Miss Ruth Heit of the New York Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, called on the Democratic Party to strike back at the "mass deportation drive" being threatened by the McCarran-Walter Act.

Miss Heit pointed out that the Massachusetts Democratic Party had said in its election plank that "we want no second-class citizenship in America" and that it was "unalterably opposed to the McCarran Act."

Asked by Representative Celler if her committee would support the Celler-Lehman bill to substitute for the McCarran Act, she said, "Yes."

A presentation dealing with antibias extension in housing laws was given by Will Maslow, chairman of the State committee on discrimination in housing, and Ira S. Robbins, executive vice president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York.

Robbins' seven-point program proposed a State commission to study "rapidly deteriorating residential neighborhoods and devise methds for their conservation and improvement."

Mrs. Francis Goldin, of the coordinating committee for four East Side Tenant Councils, engaged in a spirited discussion with Democratic platform committee members over several of her proposals,

Mrs. Goldin gave the committee a list of landlord violations of the State rentcontrol act, cited addresses of homes on the East Side where the reconversion statutes of the act were being "circumvented" and pointed out how landlords were getting away with rent of \$115 for a \$23 a month apartment.

Mrs. Rose Russell of the Teachers Union, along with others, urged repeal of the

Condon-Wadlin no-strike anti-labor law and the Feinberg Law.

#### Ехнівіт No. 381A

antees to police-state rule.

ngton, D. C., demanding that he drop Write to the Attorney General, Washthe denaturalization proceedings against Charles Tuteur.

HIS CITIZENSHIP

TAKE AWAY

Get your organization to pass a resolution condemning the denaturalization of Charles Tuteur and send it to the Attorney Seneral.

Make a contribution to aid in his defense.

Order more of these folders from the Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection



ONTRIBUTION

ADDRESS

citizen, then the naturalized citizen, then the

NAME

The pattern is too clear. First the non-

YOU CANNOT REMAIN SILENT

# CHARLES TUTEUR

READ HIS STORY D

CHICAGO JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 431 South Dearborn Street, Room 317, Chicago 5, Illinois Please return this list together with all contributions to

whole of the American people will be forced to submit their precious constitutional guar-IT IS HAPPENING HERE !!!

YOU CAN NOT REMAIN SILENT

The Immigration and Naturalization Service declared it would deport more than 3,400 non-citizens, for holding political opinions caught up in the far-flung dragnet of depor-

loss of citizenship for reading books which It is happening herel Charles Tuteur,

are "verboten."

More than 225 non-citizens have been tation. And now the Justice Department has turned to the citizen-threatening him with

that Service did not sanction.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

**NANTS TO** 

It's not yet too late. You must not remain silent

forced to flee Nazi Germany for reading books, is now being persecuted in these Unit-ed States--FOR READING BOOKS!

of Foreign Born.

Collected by

HE FACES LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

AND NOW IN THE U.S.A.

# IN NAZI GERMANY

- For five years
   a 2nd class citizen
- Arrested and thrown in jail
- Forced to leave his aged mother
- Ordered to leave his homeland
- Deprived of citizenship
- His passport revoked

This happened in Nazi Germany to Charles A. Tuteur—because he was a Jewl Affer involuntarily leaving his native Germany in 1938, he went to Shanghei, China, as a refugae, weiting for a visa to enter the United States.

He arrived here in the fall of 1940, admitted to permanent residence. He became a naturalized citizen in January,

#### Ехнівіт No. 381В

n't happen ize Charles Totsorr—for reading books—11,000,000 naturalizad citizens are immediately
proves that have to do is declare any naturalized citizen has at any time read a book which that de-

partment doesn't like.

If naturalized citizens can lose their citiship for reading books, native-born citizens can likewise be persecuted and harassed at the whim and fancy of an arbitrary Justice Department.

Charles Tuteur was born in Cologne, Germany, in 1915. He is a clerical worker, married to a Chicago-born American citizen who is a social worker. They have a young daughter, born in January, 1949.

During the war years, the Tuteurs moved to Vancouver, Washington, where they worked as welders and shipfitters in the Kaiser shipyards. Mrs. Tuteur joined the WAC while he remained in defense work and donated two gallons of blood. He was rejected from serving in the armed forces due to an old knee injury.

In 1946, they returned to Chicago to resume a normal life, concentrating on raising their family. But today, because the father of this family had the audacity to read books which don't conform to the thinking of the listice Department, he faces loss of citizen.

Some people still say, "It can't happen e!"

here!"

The story of Charles A. Tuteur, naturalized citizen of the United States, proves that it can-and is-happening here.

In Nazi Germany, because he was a Jew Tuteur was a second-class citizen. He was prerested, thrown into jail, forced to leave his aged mother, never to see her again. Deprived of his citizenship, he was forced to fee his native homeland.

# Persecuted For Having Books

Why did Charles Tuteur have to ttee Germany? When visited by the Nazi Gestapo, he was found to have three books in his possession which were branded "Verboten" by the Hilter regime.

Today, in the United States, Charles Tuteur faces denaturalization. Why is he faced with loss of American citizenship? The United States government no w charges that Charles Tuteur, when applying for naturalization in 1945, had in his possession three books deemed "subversive" by the present administration.

The legal charge is that Charles Tuteur is "not of good moral character," because he failed to disclose, when applying for citizenship, is access and reading of progressive periodicals.

Ехнівіт №. 382

# ACTION ACTION PROGRAM

70 Defend James Keller and other McCarran-Walter Law victims

MAR 18 1956

JAMES KELLER DEFENSE COMMITTEE 431 SOUTH DEARBORN ST., RM. 325 - WE 9 - 3552

#### Suggestions for Action-what you can do

The trial date has been set. On May 1st,1956, James Keller will go on trial for his refusal to act the role of informer.

Because this is a test case of <u>Supervisory Parole</u> provisions of the McCarran-Valter Law, hundreds of other non-citizens will virtually be "on trial" with James Keller.

Supervisory Parole, on its face, violates the First and Fifth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. As a test of the Bill of Rights, the Keller case effects every American.

THE BATTLE OF DEFENSE NOW BEGINS IN EARNEST. This battle must be waged on several fronts:

PUBLICITY - FINANCES - SUPPORT BY ORGANIZATIONS -- INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT

#### Publicity

This is one of our main defense weapons. The truth about this case must be brought to ever wider circles of people. As public understanding grows - so also will grow the base of the defense in this case. Publicity means - leaflets, newspaper ads, pamphlets, letters, mass meetings, and similar activities. To make this possible, we must turn to the next front:

#### Finances

In addition to publicity costs, money is vitally needed for lawyers' fees, legal records, and court expenses. All officers and members of the Defense Committee are volunteers yet daily overhead (telephone, postage, stationery, etc.) is substantial. The extent of the total defense effort is determined by the financial resources.

#### Support by Organizations

This means action and public expression by unions, lodges, clubs, churches, fraternal, and similar organizations. If you belong to any of these, you can try to get a resolution or a motion passed for the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law, and where possible, in defense of James Keller and other non-citizens. Such motions and resolutions should be forwarded to President Eisenhower, Att'y General Brownell, Congressmen and the public press.

### Individual Support

You can take part in any or all of the above mentioned defense activities. As an individual, you can do some or all of the following thin;s:-

- Volunteer to give a regular monthly donation for defense
- Give spare time help to the Weller Defense Committee
- Organize a house party to enlist support of your friends
- Obtain material on this case and help circulate it around. Write personal letters to friends and acquaintances.
- Encourage others to actively join in defense activities.
- Invite a smeaker from the Defense Committee to address a meeting of your organization.

I will give	each month.					
I volunteer	to work with	the Keller Defense	Committee.			
Name						
Address		Phone				

MIDWEST CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

Sunday, March 18 - 10 am - Midwest Hotel, 6 N. Hamlin Registration fee \$1.50 - delegates, observers, visitors are welcome

### Resolution on McCarran-Walter Law and Supervisory Parole

- WHEREAS: the McCarran-Walter Law has aroused most extensive opposition in the ranks of organized labor, church, and civic groups and other sections of the population, which in their sum total represent a vast segment of the public sentiment of this country, and,
- WHEREAS: the McCarran-Walter Law serves to undermine the organized labor movement by threats of deportation and denaturalization, seeking thereby to frighten and intimidate the foreign-born and naturalized Americans in their legitimate and active support of labor activities, and,
- WHEREAS: through its discriminatory racist provisions this law seeks to foster disunity between native and foreign-born Americans, and through its onerous Supervisory Parole section aims to undermine the Constitution and Bill of Rights for the foreignborn and eventually for all Americans as well,
- BE IT RESOLVED: That this meeting go on record as expressing its opposition to the McCarran-Walter Law and particularly its insidious and anti-democratic section providing for Supervisory Parole, and,

### BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That this meeting go on record as being opposed to the prosecution of James Keller and George Witkovich, and against the efforts of the Attorney General to force them into the role of informers, and,

### BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED:

That all of us present here will do everything within our power to insure the freedom of James Keller and George Witkovich and to bring about the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law.

Note: Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to President Eisenhower, Att'y General Herbert Brownell, members of Congress, and to the press.

Ехнівіт №. 383А

JAMES KELLER DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Room 325
WEbster 9-3552
431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5. Illinois

Dear Friend:

"To you have any friends with whom you have been associated since September 3, 19532"

This question is part of a criminal indictment. The man who refused to answer it faces one year in jail and \$1,000 fine for alleged violation of the supervisory parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law.

In the enclosed REPPINT FROM THE "NATIONAL GUARDIAN," James Keller describes this fantastic situation in which he and another Chicagoan find themselves — a situation arising from the Justice Department's efforts to deport them for their political beliefs. They are the first non-citizens anywhere in the country to be indicted under the parcle sections of the immigration law.

Next month, Jim Keller's attorneys begin the opening rounds in the Federal District Court in Chicago of what will be a constitutional test of the most evil and vicious espect of the Walter-McCarran Law: the power given the Attorney General to regulate arbitrarily the activities, the associations, the thoughts --yes, the daily lives -- of non-citizens in America.

We urge you to help defeat the criminal prosecution of Jemes Keller lest supervisory parole become a way of life for the native born as well as the foreign-born.

PLEASE SEND A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TODAY.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Weber, Secretary

EXHIBIT No. 383B

### LIFE UNDER THE MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT

# 'I report each month to a parole officer like a criminal'

The entire McCarnon-Walter Inmigration Act of 1925 as now the following pressional servating before the following the following

ON NOV. 3, 1955, two men were arrested in Chlego. At the time little notice was taken, but concern has been growing as the facts become known. There is no precedent for what is being attempted here. As one of the two, men arrested I should like to that case:

Both victures are foreign-born and muder the provisions of the McGerran-Walter Act, have been deed deported of or political reasons. The countries of our birth have undergone changes of burth have undergone changes citteens, hence will not accept us as citteens, hence will not accept us as comportees, are a large group who contents. explain.

risory parole."

radius of 80 miles from home Anong the "supervisory parole" provisions there are sone which have proved quit impossible to a large number of us. These include: medical and par-charter examinations as ordered, and the performance of what would the services of informers.

associations. The "crime" now charged against me is that I refused to answer these questions under the First and

First Amendments.

Figh. Amendments.

I am now foreidden to "associate" with a wide variety of individuals and C organizations. By the same oke I e acquire some other attributes of I end and the attributes of I end and in a tribute and in a freeling incort; my friendship is not a healthy "overstrand to a healthy."

큠 ŝ 325. Chicago 5

If therefore earnestly commend the sueus here at stake to your attention, not only in my own defense, but equally in defense of freedom and the rights of all. Had I not fought for the rights at I saw it, I would not now be defendant in this case.
James Keller, Room 3:
431 S. Dearborn St. C

reserve the

"... nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liber-ty or property, without due process of law . . . ."
--- Fifth Amendment, Constitu-

tion of the United States

DEFEAT MC CARRAN-WALTER

Legal defense court costs the widest possible publicity public action - all need and money. If necessary for the defense of constitutional liberties this case will be carried to the U.S. Supreme Court.

James Keller Defense Committee Room 325 431 South Dearborn Street Chicago 5, Illinois

I contribute	\$
I pledge	\$
Name	

stitute a "problem" which the Mc-Carran-Walter Act purports to "solve" by what is erroneously called "super-

a teacher and a good many others sound lose their jobs for acknowledged "association" with me. For this reason alone I can never agree to answer the type of question put to me by the Department of Justice.

nay be dealt with by the Attorney Jeneral as he deems "fit and proper." The stakes in this case are high, and have far-reaching consequences. Immediately affected will be over 200 persons under "supervisory parole" for political reasons, next are the more than 1,000 under "supervisory parole".

against me charges that I failed to answer whether I know specific places, who may be whether I know specific places, who may failure to answer they seek for my failure to answer they seek for my failure to answer they seek for my failure to answer the maximum penalty or one year in prison and the courts, would empower the Attoring the courts, would empower the Attoring so limit to be inforce perpetual impisonment upon his victims, as there may be questioned, nor to the other may be questioned, nor to the other vollations' that may be charged under "supervisory parole." what IT MEANS. For the past several year I have reluctantly met certain demands upon me by this repertain spacie. Though guilty of no crime. I report each month to a partle mile. He a criminal My movements have been restricted to a

to 1953 when I was asked questions under outh concerning associates and The grounds for my arrest go back

isis, friends and acquaintance. Cer-latally, "the fand of the tree and the home of the braw" cannot but suffer come aleration in its basic pattern, unless the attempt in this case to convict is deteated by the strength of public indignation. Nor could the clusters of this country avoid the long-term consequences of such con-

In case of conviction, the Attorney General will have gained a powerful weapon for harsament, brain-wash-ing and pressuring non-citizens in order to secure information about

or other reasons.

THE COST OF SILENCE: Let it be underlined that it is this type of question which the Department of Justice presses most. The indictment

The Chicago arrest will constitute a test case which will determine whether the American tradition of Constitutional safeguards for the for-Chicago, as well as for the native American will survive. It will determine whether the non-clitteen, divested of all Constitutional protections,

January HATIONAL GUARDIAN

### EXHIBIT No. 384

Midwest Hotel Catering Corp., 6 North Hamlin at Madison, Chicago, Ill., Norember 21, 1956.

Mr. RICHARD ARENS,

Director, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of November 16 we are able to give you the following information.

The reservation and arrangements for the meeting and dinner held by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born on May 16, 1954, were made by Nathan Caldwell, Jr., 431 South Dearborn Street, Suite 325, Chicago 5, Ill. Telephone Webster 9–3552.

Arrangements for the affair held on March 18, 1956, were made by Ruth Heit,

same address as above.

We keep no record of whether a bill is paid by check or cash so cannot give any information as to the identity of the bank upon which checks may have been drawn; however we do find a notation regarding a deposit on the March 18 affair. A deposit of \$50 was paid on March 7, 1956, with a check drawn on the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Yours very truly, "

MIDWEST HOTEL CATERING CORP., ALEX FLICK. Ехнівіт No. 385А

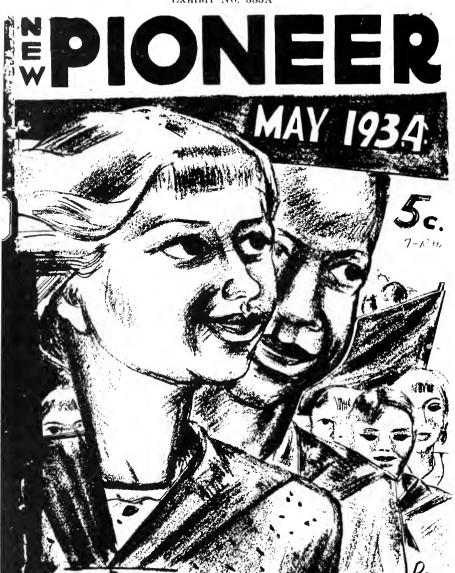


EXHIBIT No. 385B



World's workshops and the schools Emptily stand and wait With blankly silent windows Fulfillment of the date.

And we have left the schools, the factories This day the world shall be our school, our shop All lies, the drudgings of slaves in pain The burdened silence of the year shall stop.

And we march in huge ranks with smiling mouths The rosy young, the greying, and the torn This day the restless struggles of the year are one In a great joy of song, our hearts reborn.

By MARTHA MILLET, 15

The sun is our comrade, He watches and understands: Banners of sunlight we raise To the breeze with warm hands

Spring has come to greet us This first of May-This is our Spring, our world, Our holidayl

Published Monthly by New Pioneer Publishing Co. 4012 EIGHTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK Editorial and Executive Offices at 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS MANAGING EDITOR, Martha Campion. ART EDITOR, Mary Morrow. BUSINESS MANAGER, Anna Cornblath.

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Ехнівіт №. 386









### Greetings from:

### NEW YORK CITY

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Sam Klein

Ехнівіт №. 387



### Division of Jewish Studies

The Division of Jewish Studies is organized as a special unit of the Jefferson School. It offers courses for English-speaking students and for Yiddish-speaking students. Extension courses and single lectures on the life, problems and culture of the Jewish people are arranged upon request. Fall term courses offered by the Division of Jewish Studies are listed below. Descriptions of these courses appear in numerical order elsewhere in this catalog, along with the time schedule.

### Taught in the English Language

17.	NATIONAL	OUESTION	AND THE	IEWISH	PEOPI F
		WULD! IUI	CHU IIIL	JL ** 131 1	

Morris U. Schappes Morris U. Schappes Tues. 8:30-10:00 Wed. 6:45-8:15

### 34. HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN THE U. S. LABOR MOVEMENT

Morris U. Schappes

Tues. 6:45-8:15

### 75. IMPROVING YOUR ENGLISH

Ethel Takee

Mon. 6:45-8:15

### 90. YIDDISH I

Ruth Het

Thurs. 6:45-8:15

### 91. YIDDISH II

Ruth Heit

Thurs. 8:30-10:00

### Taught in the Yiddish Language

### 44 Y. MODERN PHILOSOPHY: MATERIALISM VS. IDEALISM

I. B. Bailin

Thurs 6:45.8:15

### 93. Y. ADVANCED YIDDISH

Bernard Jacoby

Thurs. 8:30-10:00

10

### Yiddish Language

### 90. YIDDISH I (Taught in the English language)

Ruth Heit Thrus. 6:45 8:15

Elementary reading and writing in Yiddish; basic principles of Yiddish grammat; idiomatic use of Yiddish; illustrative and study material; translations from English into Yiddish.

### 91. YIDDISH II (Taught in the English language)

Ruth Heit Thurs. 8:30 10:00

Continuation of Yiddish I. Shifting emphasis from grammar drills to conversation, oral and written composition and reading. Yiddish idioms; Hebrew elements used in Yiddish; selections from Yiddish classics and specimens of modern written Yiddish.

### 93 Y. ADVANCED YIDDISH (Taught in the Yiddish language)

Bernard Jacoby

Thurs. 8:30-10:00

This is an advanced course, It takes up oral and written composition, the study of Hebrew words incorporated in Yiddish. Reading of texts from the Yiddish classics. Ехнівіт №. 388



### 88. GUITAR PLAYING AND SONG LEADING I

Betty San Jer

Tuesday 6.15 8:10

Fre: \$10.00

This course, for beginners only, is designed to give the rudiments of chord construction and rhythm for use in accompaniment of lolk, topical and labor songs. Discussion and practice of program ming and song leading, with emphasis on the use of the guitar as a social instrument.

### 89. GUITAR PLAYING AND SONG LEADING II

Betty Sander

Tuesday 8:20 10:15

Fre: \$10.00

A continuation of course 88, Open only to students who have completed the beginners course

### Yiddish Language

### 90. YIDDISH I (Taught in the English language)

Bernard Jaroby

Thursday 6:45 8:15

Elementary reading and writing in Yiddish; basic principles of Yiddish grammar; idiomatic use of Yiddish; illustrative and study material, trinslations from English into Yiddish.

### 91. YIDDISH II (Taught in the English language)

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Continuation of Yiddish I. Shifting emphasis from grammar drills to conversation, oral and written composition and reading. Yiddish idioms, Hebrew elements used in Yiddish; selections from Yiddish classics, and specimens of modern written Yiddish.

### Exhibit No. 389 Daily Worker, June 7, 1951, p. 4

(Co-sponsor with Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born of All-Nations Salute honoring Ferdinand Smith & Victims of the McCarran Act.)



Above is the Dance Committee for the Alf-Nations Salute honoring Ferdinand Smith and other victims of McCarran Law deportation hysteria to be held in Chicago June 9. They are (left to right): Sally Kerny, International Longshore and Warchousemen's Union: Ruth Collins, vice-president, Chicago Negro Labor Council; Ann Davis, Leon Gurley, the Roses Social Club, and Genevieve Kimbel, Fur and Leather Workers Union.

The All-Nations Salute will be held Saturday at Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 S. Wabash.

Co-sponsored by the Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, guests of honor will include all midwest McCarran Law victims. Thirteen trade union groups and 12 national groups will join in paying tribute to Smith, internationally prominent trade union leader facing deportation to the British West Indies.

Oscar Brown Jr. will give an original presentation. Fraest DeMaio, president of FE-UE District 11 will divid the meeting. Other speakers will be Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Sam Parks; president of the Chicago Negro Labor Council; Octavia Hawkins, vice-president of Auto Workers Local 453.

EXHIBIT No. 390



### THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

### BECAME EFFECTIVE ON DECEMBER 24

### IF YOU ARE A NON-CITIZEN.

you must comply with the following provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law or become subject to FINE, PRISON SENTENCE, or DEPORTA-TION:

- During the month of January, all non-citizens in the United States must notify the Attenue General of their current address on special forms which are availably at all post offices.
- All non-citizens must carry on their person at all times an Alien Registration Receipt Card which is proof of the fact that they have been registered and fingerprinted in accordance with law. New registration receipt cards may be applied for at the local office of the Immigration and Neturelisation Service.
- All non-tifluons, 14 years of age and over, who have not been registered and fingerprinted under the Alian Registration Act of 1940 must present themselvas, in person, at the Immigration and Naturalization Service for registration and fingerprinting.
- Any non-citizen who moves must notify the Attorney General of a change of address within ion (10) days after moving from one place to another. Special forms for this purpose are available at all post offices.

### WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

U. S. LIBERTY

A Public Meeting

- . PEARL M. HART
- ERNEST DeMAIO

- . DOAN HELEN R WRIGHT . WILLIAM JACKSON
  - . REV WILLIAM T. BAIRD
  - First chowing Charles Charles in "THE IMMIGPANT"

Friday, January 30, 1953 -- 8:00 P.M.
HE HALL, 37 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago

Repeal the Wolter-McCarran Low

### No. 390—Continued

the law in addition to non-critisms being subject to a luribud pass system and fingerprinting like common criminals, all Americans of foreign birth are placed in equal ject and y of jail without bail, loss of citizenship, and deportation 000 non-citizens by the Walter McCarran Law. Over 400 700 non-citizens in the Midwest have begun to register under POLICE-STATE CONDITIONS OF LIVING are imposed upon 11,000,000 naturalized citizens and 3,000,. for exercising their constitutional rights.

# The Watter-McCarran Law Provides for.



JAIL WITHOUT BAIL at the whim of the Attorney General, Katherine panding completion of deportation She faces indefinity imprisonment 111y arrested on October 7, 1952 proceedings against her Accused of no crime, she was taken to the coun y Juil of Crown Poir, indiana and held there ever since-denied bad. Hyndman, a non-cilizen, was arbitra and separation from and family

did not mention that he read three periodicals considered "faboo" by the DENATURALIZATION FOR READ. periodicals. Charles A. Tuteur, in Cermany, became an Ameri can citizen on January 2, 1945 New sight years later, he faces cancella rion of his citizenship because he luctura Diparimont,

Mr. Tilliams forced to flee his name Cermany and deprived of his County of threathin by the Nazis in 933 after the Gestapo discovered bree forbidden books in his home. D. FORTATION FOR FRADE UNION ACTIVITY, The conditutionality of dependent prometings against Mexican bein Refugio R. Martinez is now iswift, diritale sad Wilson workers. The charge against him C.O. in 1939, Mr. Mirtinez was a key figure in in 1932 he good 50, direc to the Communist Party. The union paper is Court On the national staff of the THE DUSE WORKER, declared 148 C/1 4

birn and Mexican workers generally who have a such activity iotrainizing packinghouse workers) and the " c evident aims of "he deportation of Brother Martinez is to be the or other patential of the intimication of thesis, プレンステンロロン



Sponsored as a public service by fection of Foreign Born, 431 So. the Midwest Committee for Pro Dearboin Street, Chicago, III.

Ехнівіт №. 391

respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

FIRST AMENDMENT, CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES

December 15, 1791

## Will the High Court BRAKE the Witchhunt?

By ERNEST De MAIO

CONGRESSIONAL witch-hunters down to size. Or they may be given the signal to go full steam ahead with their reckless hit-and-run smears designed to wreck the labor movement, intimidate all Americans, and bring about, as Harry Truman said, "the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on untruth."

The issue is before the U.S. Supreme Court in a case of historic importance. For the first time in seven years, the Court has agreed to hear arguments on—and possibly deternine—whether witch-hunt investigations are illegal under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The First Amendment states that Congress cannot make laws limiting free speech, free religion and free political association. This cornerstone of American liberty has been brazenly violated by McCarthy, Velde, Jenner and Co., who have marched up and down the land denying individuals

their freedom of speech, attacking religious, labor and political groups and making millions fearful of joining together in political movements.

At stake in this decision is the right to speak your mind out; to fight for jobs, peace and higher wages; to oppose the big money grabbers in Washington; to belong to a free union and to make it an effective weapon against speedup, depression and wage cuts. For by upholding the First Amendment, the high court can toss a monkey wrench into the McCarthyites' plan to destroy these fundamental rights, or it can speed the McCarthyites on their way to national disaster by ruling that the Constitution doesn't apply to Congressmen.

THE CASE involves a trade union leader, Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the 320,000-member United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He is appealing a conviction and six-month sentence

for refusing in 1949 to finger UE officers and members for the House Un-American Activities Committee and to answer questions on political beliefs and associations.

Emspak told off the Committee in no uncertain terms. "I think it is my duty to protect the rights guaranteed under the Constitution, primarily the First Amendment," he asserted. "I don't think this Committee has a right to pry into my associations."

Back in 1947, other witnesses—Hollywood writers and officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee—laid down a similar First Amendment challenge to Congressional inquisitors. But the high court at that time refused to decide the issue and the uncooperative witnesses went to jail. Many more have since been hounded, fired and blacklisted as reactionary Congressmen, spurred by the court's failure to rule on the First Amendment, have moved from one out-

FEBRUARY, 1954



PLANNING labor's contribution in World War II. Emspak (r.) served on FDR's Labor Victory Committee with George Meany (AFL), the late Alvanley Johnston (BLE), the late William Green (AFL) and the late Phillip Murray (CIO)

eign-born, political minorities, and the to say: living standards of all Americans.

WHEN THE EMSPAK case came up, however, the Supreme Court fi-nally moved. They agreed to review the conviction on several grounds, including two which clearly involve the issue they ducked seven years ago: the legality of (ongressional inquisitions under the First Amendment. The questions before the Court include whether the House Un-American Committee violates freedom of speech, press and assembly, and whether the First Amendment protects a witness from being forced to name union officials and discuss his nolitical views

The case, therefore, is significant to all Americans and certainly to all branches of the labor movement. It has aroused widespread comment among individuals and groups of different and even opposing political opinions

For example, America's oldest lib-

rage to another against labor, for- eral magazine, The Nation, had this

"McCarthyism may well stand or tall upon the Supreme Court's decision in this case."

The Free orl League for Social Action adopted a resolution in No-vember supporting Emspak's appeal and declaring "We seriously quastion the right of Congressional Conwitters to set in judgment on the political oninions of Americans.

The American Civil Liberties Unon said that the high court "may now decide some of the thorniest civil liberties problems to confront the nation in recent years."

TO UNION MEMBERS the case involves more than a troublesome but faraway logal issue: it involves bread and butter. American workers won their right to build powerful unions only by insisting on and fighting for the broadest interpretation of the First Amendment to in-Tude guarantees of the right of workers to oran niza

It is no accident that some of labor's most historic court cases go down in the law books as "free speech" cases. The right to picket, for instance, was written into the law as a right included in the First Amendment generantee of tree speech and as sembly because, the courts held, picketing is a form of speech. The right to handbill a plant comes under the same heading. CIO organizers in the late '30's were able to crack the oven shop dictatorship of Boss Hague in Jersey City only after they carried a successful fight against Hague's edict that unionists couldn't hold a meeting. As recently as 1945, CIO's R. J. Thomas tested and knocked out a vicious anti-union law in Tayas an free speech grounds.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT. therefore, is essential to everything a union does and hopes to do. If Met aithy has his way, however, it will become a dead letter on the books and labor will be the first to suffer

In its own way, the Emspak case raises the same bisnes that confront labor in the legislative field where a new Big Business steamroller to deprive workers of their right to choose their own prious and their own leaders is in the making. Measures like the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill or the But ler Bill have the same objective as McCarthyite "investigations." They seek to destroy the free labor movement and substitute a labor front supervised by the government on behalf of Big Business.



CIO's Latin American Bulletin graphically describes another First Amendment challenge to McCarthyism-the case OCS carin American Bulletin graphically describes another risk American Intellegent in McCarthy's questions. Cartoon in Sept.-Oct. issue shows arm of Fascism pulling strings of puppet who asks: "What are you thinking?" O'Connor, pointing to the Bill of Rights, replies: "It's none of your business."

### EXHIBIT No. 392

[Daily Worker, June 23, 1949, p. 51]

### Chicago Unionists Protest Jailing of Gil Green

CHICAGO, June 21.—Unionists and community leaders here have protested against Judge Medina's action in failing Gil Green. Ernest DeMajo, district president, CIO United Electrical Workers: "Judge Medina's court is obviously no courtroom of justice. This latest jailing of Green is intended to prejudice the jury and cripple the defense from putting forth its case." Sam Park, secretary, district council, CIO United Packing House Workers: "To me as a Negro trade unionist the courtroom in Foley Square appears very similar to courts I have seen dishing out so-called justice to Negroes in the South. The jailing of Green and interference with the defense is hitting at the basic liberties of all the American people."

Mrs. Alice Belester, secretary, Chicago Federation of Consumers: "What Judge Medina is doing is taking away the rights of Communists, which means eventually the rights of all people will be taken away and we won't be free to

speak on anything.

Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church: "I certainly object strongly to the methods being employed against the defendants. They are being denied the ordinary, customary practices adopted in other cases. Undoubtedly, it will place the defendants in a very difficult position and in so doing denies to them the rights we all claim as Americans."

Rev. Armand Guerrero: "I don't believe in prosecuting people for their political ideas. The only thing I can see is that the judge is trying to punish the defend-

ants because he sees the futility of attempting to convict them.

"Many of us in the church don't think they can be found guilty, but if they are I believe it will become a big issue in the church because it will mean the beginning of the end of freedom.

Milton Burns, political action director, CIO United Farm Equipment Workers; "Judge Medina's action in jailing the defendants makes a mockery of the principle of justice that I and millions of other veterans fought for in the war."

### EXHIBIT No. 393

NATIONAL NONPARTISAN COMMITTEE To Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders, 23 West 26th Street, New York, N. Y., October 17, 1949.

DEAR FRIEND: We are enclosing a copy of the trial abstract dealing with bias of Judge Medina which was circulated to the legal profession. We emphasize that the entire conduct of the trial, the attitude of malicious prejudice towards the defendants and their attorneys, puts the stamp of sham upon the trial and reflects on the verdict recently issued.

We are also sending you a report of a delegation of prominent Americans who conferred with Mr. Campbell, Assistant to Attorney General McGrath, dealing

with the trial as well as the outlook after the trial.

Enclosed you will also find our Statement on the Verdict Against the 11 American Communist Leaders and the Sentences Against Their Attorneys. Everyone is urged to send letters and telegrams to President Truman and to release a copy of same to the press. The American people must demand:

1. Immediate release of all defendants on reasonable bail.

2. An immediate halt to arrests and prosecution of individuals throughout the country for alleged subversive activity, and to the holding of persons in excessive bail or no bail at all.

3. An immediate public pledge by the United States Attorney General that his Department will take no steps to use the conviction of the Communist leaders as a precedent in the arrest or prosecution of other persons until the issues in their case have been finally determined by the highest authority in the land.

4. The use of the good offices of the President and the Attorney General to seek the setting aside of Judge Medina's contempt citations against defense counsel.

Sincerely yours,

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### Ехнівіт №. 394

West Virginia:

Wisconsin:

Horace Meldahl

Leo Krzycki

[Daily Worker, July 18, 1949, pp. 2 and 9]

### 1300 Plan Fight To Save Bill

### By Joseph North

Thirteen hundred front-line fighters against repression mapped a historic counter-offensive against monopoly's rush toward fascism at the Bill of Rights Conference in New York this weekend. They converged here from 33 States, fighting mad, impelled by the police-state ambitions of the administration, yet the earmark of the conference was a stanch confidence that an alerted people could successfully safeguard the Bill of Rights.

### HUNGER TO RESIST

As Ernest De Maio, Midwest CIO United Electrical leader said, "There is a hunger of the people to resist. What we see here, this mobilization, could not take place 6 months ago." As Abram Flazer, CIO United Public Workers leader, said: "People are becoming aroused and are fighting back."

This was the tenor of the reports by rank and filers, as well as nationally prominent labor leaders, college professors, political figures.

### EVHIDIT No. 395

[Daily Worker, July 7, 1950, p. 2]

### Quit Korea, Say Warehouse Local Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Top officers and staff members of the large Warehouse Local 6, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemens' Union have demanded that President Truman "stop American intervention in Korean civil war."

"Dont' make the Korean war a global war," a wire by the local officers declared.

"The American people want peace."

In the union's local 10, right wing leaders who moved to support Truman's intervention were balked by the membership. The membership voted instead for a resolution introduced by Harry Bridges, international president and member of local 10, urging settlement of the war through the United Nations.

The original proposal, sprung by the rightwingers at the meeting of about 1,000, would have committed the local to oppose any demonstrations against war. The substitute by Bridges and the original resolution were discussed for an

hour. On a vote the substitute, according to reports from both sides, had a

majority. But chairman Phil Sandin, a rightwinger, ruled it lost.

After a strong protest, a division of the house was called. While the counters were being appointed, a rightwinger seized the mike and moved for adjournment. The chairman accepted the motion and banged the gavel, adjourning the meeting before the vote could be counted.

### More Against Aggression

Chicago, July 6.—Additional union leaders here today joined in support of the statement of the National Labor Conference for Peace urging the withdrawal of American military forces from Korea.

Latest union leaders signing the statement included:

Ernest De Maio, district president; William Smith, district vice president; Grant W. Oakes, district secretary-treasurer, and Alice Smith, district recording secretary, all of the United Electrical Workers Union.

Emil Muelver, president, Local 1113, UE, Wausau, Wis.: William Burch, president, Local 1119, UE; Pat Amato, president, Local 1150, UE; Arthur Peterson, recording secretary; Frank Mingo, financial secretary, and Matthew Bednars, treasurer; all of the big Harvester Tractor Works Local 101, FE-UE,

Eugene B. Newlett, member, executive board, Local 233, AFL, molders; Sylvester Schultz, president, Local 204, FE-UE; Pasko Soso, president, Local 1114, UE; Robert L. Ray, president, Local 141, FE-UE; Edwin Simon, president, Local 166, FE-UE.

### Ехнівіт Хо. 396

[New York Times, November 12, 1950, p. 1]

### Britain Forces Abandonment of Leftists' Peace Congress—Barring of Unwanted Parley Delegates Compels Organizers To Switch to Warsaw—One-Day Token Session to Be Held

London, November 11.—Without actually banning the Communist-dominated World Peace Congress, the British Government has made conditions so difficult that the organizers virtually abandoned today the meeting scheduled for Monday in Sheffield.

The British immigration authorities turned back so many delegates and notables that the congress was divested of any pretensions of speaking for the peace-loving people of the world. The sponsors have decided to hold a 1-day token session in Sheffield. Then, if the delegates can get there, the congress will resume in Warsaw on Thursday.

The second World Peace Congress was to have had a 7-day run in the British steel city. All that the sponsors have to show for their intensive preparations will be a meeting of delegates Monday for informal discussions and a public meeting at night.

The change of plans was aunounced tonight by the British Peace Committee, host to the congress, after a day of continued screening of foreign delegates.

Permission to enter was denied to more than 50 delegates, including Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France, president of the World Peace Movement.

Others to whom entry was refused included Louis Saillant, general secretary of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions; Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian pro-Communist Socialist Party and leader of the Italian delegation; Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister; and Louis Aragor, French poet.

The barred Russians included writers Alexander Fadeyev and Ilya Ehrenbourg, Metropolitan Nikolai, and Composer Dimitri Shostakovich

Pablo Picasso, the Spanish artist, was about the only notable whom the British

permitted to enter.

The Home Office notified the organizers that 43 of the 46 persons on the World Peace Committee had been rejected as unacceptable for entry. When this became known, the decision to transfer the congress to Warsaw was taken in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at 2 a. m. today.

The British Peace Committee protested tonight that the Government, by its action, had betrayed British traditions of freedom of speech, and had made it impossible to hold the congress here as a fully representative and authoritative

body

The British Government can reply that as promised by Prime Minister Attlee, it had not forbidden the holding of the congress or had denied entry to any but

unacceptable persons.

Nevertheless, by temporizing and keeping the organizers in the dark as long as possible, the Government has broken up the congress. It did not refuse the visas, but when the prospective delegates arrived at the sea and air ports they were told that a visa was not a permit to enter, but merely to travel in this country.

The Government so toyed with the congress that interpreters and stewards still were arriving in Sheffield. Few foreign delegates had arrived there yet.

The Sheffield City Hall had been hired for the meeting, and elaborate catering arrangements made for the expected 2,000 delegates. These facilities will serve a few hundred delegates only on Monday.

The State Department has denied a passport to Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the singer, to attend the Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield, England, Prof. Joseph Fletcher, acting chairman of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress, announced yesterday.

Professor Fletcher, who is on the faculty of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., denounced the Department's action as "a form of house arrest." He said a passport also had been denied to Ernest DeMaio, a district director of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, an independent union.

### EXHIBIT No. 397

### Minutes of Sponsors Meeting-American Peace Crusade

1702 12TH STREET, NW., WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 15, 1951

Present: A full list of those attending is attached to the minutes.

Dr. Philip Morrison presided. He proposed the following agenda, which was accepted by the meeting:

I. (a) Progress Report on Crusade's Activities

(b) New Political Developments in the Fight for Peace

(c) Program and Preparations for the Pilgrimage

II. The Ballot Campaign

III. People's Peace Congress

IV. Proposals for Organizational Structure of the Crusade

### 1. (a) Report by Dr. Morrison

In mid-December, a group of people interested in peace met at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City and discussed the need for a new peace organization. Out of this discussion came the Statement of Principles and the Proposals for setting up the American Peace Crusade which envisaged three concrete actions to implement this program for peace: (1) A ballot campaign; (2) the peace pilgrimage to Washington; and (3) a People's Peace Congress in the Midwest. Initiated by seven people—Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, obstetrician and chair-

man of American Women for Peace, New York, N. Y., Mr. Ernest DeMaio, vice president, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University, New York, present today, as well as Dr. Lucius C. Porter, former professor of philosophy at Yenching University, China; retired Congressional missionary, Beloit, Wisconsin; Dr. Linus Pauling, chairman, department of chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, historian, sociologist and anthropologist, New York, N. Y.; and Mr. Charles Howard, attorney and publisher and former member of Republican State Committee, Des Moines, Iowa—invitations were sent out to a number of prominent Americans. The first public announcement was made on the 1st of February. To date nearly 300 sponsors have joined in supporting our program and activity. More than 120,000 copies of the Call to this Pilgrimage have been distributed; more than 500,000 copies of the Ballot (including those reproduced locally as well as the more than 200,000 printed nationally) are in circulation; more than 27 city and State committees and councils of the Crusade have been formed; and above all the presence here in Washington of upward of 2,500 delegates indicate our growth.

### (b) New political developments in the fight for peace

Dr. Morrison indicated his belief that we are not far from some kind of settlement in Korea as a result of the military situation, among other factors. And there is a new development since the launching of the Crusade. This is the insistence among the American people and arising in Europe that there be a settlement within the Big Powers of the differences among them, and that every opportunity be seized upon by the State Department and the Administration to negotiate such differences. The Conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers now being held in Paris must not fail. This is the time to insist that negotiations be continued until agreement is reached. With this in mind, we propose that the following letter (copy attached) be submitted to Secretary Acheson by the delegation which has an appointment with the State Department at 1:30. In addition, our program for the next 2 months should emphasize the urgency of insisting on negotiation as a major issue.

### DISCUSSION

Dr. Paolone indicated her fundamental agreement with Dr. Morrison's position. The dozens of people she sees every day have a deep desire for peace and insist that somehow war must be averted. Although there is confusion on some political issues, the desire for peace is so real that it should not be difficult for us to win support of our program if we present it simply and directly to the people themselves.

Mr. DeMaio stressed the point that we must not be fooled by the talk about stopping war preparations, and that there might be peace. We want peace, but

we will get it only if we continue fighting for it vigorously.

Proposals for the slate for the planning committee included the following:

Prof. Philip Morrison
Ernest DeMaio
Dr. Clementina J. Paolone
Dr. Lucius Porter
Dr. Linus Pauling
Abbott Simon
Bishop Arthur W. Moulton
Karly Larsen
Leo Krzycki
Douglas Glasgow
Alvin Christman
Mrs. Therese Robinson
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell
Rev. Joseph Evans

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell Hon. Elmer A. Benson Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne Paul Robeson Rev. Stephen Fritchman Fyke Farmer John Clark Rep. Packinghouse Workers Mary Dreier Michael Wood, AFL Reverend Freeman, of Kansas City Dr. F. K. Stamm EXHIBIT No. 398



### **Peace Crusader**

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE + 1186 BROADWAY, SUITE 310 + NEW YORK 1 + MU 5-6526

Vol. I No. 6

Esrch 26, 1951

2500 PILGRINAGE DELEGATES PLAN NEW PEACE DRIVE.

Call for Feonla's Peace Congress in Chicago June 29th.

2500 Peace ilgrims from meanly 40 States case to adminston Thursdey, Earch 15th to demonstrate their will to peace and that of the thousands of people they represented. Terms and white, Protestent, Catholic, Sew, Workers, Smarers, Women, youth, all came to let their Senators, Com resumen and their government know that the American people want neace -- an end to the war in Korea and a peacoful settlement of our differences.

Official Machington felt the impact of the Pilgrimage. More than 100 Congressmen and Jenators were seen by city and state delegations. A hundred more seent the day dodging wisits from their constituents, probably as a result of the State Department's special letter to meabors of You red, and the Jenate condending the filtrings.

A Prayer Meeting for Peace, a plenary session at which the delantes retified a new program for peace for the coming months and an inspiring mass rully filled Turner's Arena several times juring the day. Some of juras from the states show the score of the Pil rinare:

California = 23 Colorado = 3 Connecticut = 52 D. C. = 21 Illinois = 175 Indiana = 10 Kentucky = 5 Turyland = 300 Massachusetts - 56 Michican - 45 Missouri - 3 Missouri - 3 Monorma - 3 Mer Morico - 5 Mew York Tity - 1100 Chip - 50 Missouri - 1100 Chip - 50 Missouri - 1100 Chip - 50 Oregon - 4
Penne (Ivania - 200
Utah - 4
Vernont - 9
'ir plaia - 7
Tashin juon - 5
Lisconsin - 27

Of the 2500 delegates, half here vowen. There were 700 youth. The labor contingent

Figures, of course, do not give the hull micture. There were copper miners, cost miners, electrical workers, farmers, religious leaders, fur workers, students, teachers, businessmen, loctors, leagues, on incers, atomic acientists, folksingers, weterans of forth and I and II and the Korea finting, Gold Star fathers and mothers, and nothers and fathers of sons in Korea.

A farmer from Central issourh has joined a St. Douis delevation that had to brave a blizzard. Said this former: "The ende in my area are plenty stirred up. Heads of families are being drafted and families rained." The benever delegation included thus. Lily Thomas, a degree woman who has just each chosen by a Denver acid orrogam as Denver's "Niglest Heart of the Week". The same five-person delegation included a Puerto Rico-corn veteran, and a exican-American youth about to be drafted. The Peace Filtriane brought to Mashington the rising peace wind which is blowing across the grass roots of America.

The Filgrimage expressed the unity amount ide sections of the American people on the issue of peace. Desite wide differences of opinion that existed among many delegates on other issues and on some assects of the peace problem, the ligrimuge was a clear demonstration of implemental unity on the need for peace and the determination to book for a genuine peace problem in the face of the ungent situation confronting all of us.

The delegates ill more than express their coinions to their Congresses and Senators and voice their ontiusison at mass meetings. In a significant plenary session held in the uffurnce, reposals hale by the Sonosors need in the enthusiastically slepted settin forth a program of action for peace in the coming months. State and city deligation meetings and special caucuses of labor, women and youth, organized concrete projects to carry out these momentum ducisions.

Mar. 26, 1954

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- --- PRIVE AMEAD COWARD A PROPLETS PRACE CONGRESS WITH A GOAL OF 5 000 Deter-GATES TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO JUNE 29th.
- --- GECANIZE WIDEST COMMUNITY CAMPAIGN TO ITREVENT BRECKUP OF THE POURS. OWER CONTERENCE AND AGAINST THE CROSSING OF THE 39th PARALLLE IT FORE.

### SPOYSORS! MEETING.

A representative prove of 60 Sconsors and leaders of the American Peace Crusade a regresertative "Fore of a character and teature of the interface reasons intuition and plan further steps. From a unit into Initiating Sponsors, Prov. Philip Torrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University, "thaca, N.Y., Crost Delaio, Vice-President, United Teatures, Lawris, Chicago, Histories, and Dr. United Testified, Tailone, batching orages of Light?, Chicking, Illinois, and Dr. Cle anting at anomal, abstatricism and Chican of American colon for Peace, New York, were present. Other profinent maintail figures included Prof. Tobert Tores Levett, force covernmental Decretary of the Tirpin 1st his, Chicago, Illinois, Mr. C. Cojack. International Virg-President, Virgin 1st his, Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Curl s w. Nill, retront, Viction, rail Footson, Jin er, New York; leve Edward I enum, North gift intropy hums is City, Kanas; Hes. Thereas Abbinson, Chairman of the Civil Liberties Son little of the Improved Ben volent and Protective Order of Government of the World, Washington, D.C., and other key local and instective Order of the like of the World, Washington, D.C., and other key local and nutional leaders of the Iruhate.

Prot. Derivon product, respired that mostly 300 product decidans have joined as someone in surjection the order of netoes. Fore than 187,200 codes of the Call to the distributed, dere than 500,000 ballots are in circulation; 07 ofly and state countities and order than 500 codes when some formed.

It was seed of that suring the essing period of time additional stress must be placed on the over-all new for loss to receively, your parameter for the settlement. The ner in Kures and of our autationing differences into the coviet Union. A letter to describe, of date wherean expression this point of view was adopted, as well as a statement to General Emercali as Secret r, of Defense concerning barbario metho is of warrare in Morea; also the claser ination a sitest Megro tructs, in particular the case of Lt. Hisert, as aspects of a discriminator; policy against hope ani colored per les.

Other major lecisions include: the continuing and speeding up of the ballot campai, n o her anger review ms include, the continuous and speeding up of the ballot dempet, no a sty reach milities more of all injurie people. It was a great direct should be aided to the ballot the question of over-all negotiation and settlement between east and west. The Crusule's ori ital plus for a .eo.le's sease Congress was pinned down to Chica o for dune fith, ith the prospective not only of a Con ress but also of a peace exposition strusting cultural and social aspects. The Chicago Dyonsors offered an invitation from the Chicary Connoil of the conce Crusade.

It was a rood that one form of progenization of the eace Crusade should remain pro-This is now that it is a first of the present minimum organization should be strended somewhat. To this end, noting tions are made for to provisional chairmen and a Mational Planning Committee of 25 members, these officers and committee members to be sublicly unnounced than accommiss to be sublicly unnounced than accommiss have been received.

### ANTITY " Cultus Hluss

The Jon rest of the "hited States was acutely warre of the resence of the Peace Pilarings. All Depresentatives and Tenators had been varied in advance in a letter from the State Department, which appearants, was apprehensive over the effects of the people's pressure for paace on the people's elected representatives. Some Congressmin refused to see the cole acions, but others left the hells of Congress to meet the Ponce Fil ris. Over 1.0 Congression were sem. Some Congression were directly intimences.

dera's one state's experience:

Showes were for the ashin ton relegation reported that Representative Tolaffson agreed on the validity of ne ot. ctions instead of war and reconnized that a wide gap exists botheen the escentiant and the people on the question of seace. The selection felt it signifies that former Congression Cof ee, so had been lefeated for realection by Core. Talaffeon, had drawn the conclusions and was now speaking for peace.

Several delegations reported that a number of legislators, including Corbett of antable fatigations for orthic that a number of the fatigators, including our most and an account of the fatigation of the fatigation of the fatigation and the fatigation of the fatigation of the fatigation of the fatigation of the results of their visits to their fatigation of the On reserve and Benutors. Please forward them to us.)

March 23, 1951

### DELEGATION TO STATE DEPARTMENT:

A special delegation, composed of Gronsors of American succe Crusaie, called on the State Department. This delegation was heated by Mon. Short Trans Lovett, former governmental Secretary of the Vir, it Islands, Mr. Phul I beach, world findous singer, New York, Dr. Clementins J. Paolone, obstatrictum and D. traen of american obstatrictum, Michael Control of the Control of Secretary Poses, New York, Mr. American Transfer Transfer of American, Mr. American Poses, International Pur and Leather Morkers Union, Chierge, Illinois, Shidured Control of Marchine, New York University, New York York University, New York York University, New York University, Ne

The delegation was received by Assistant decretary of Ttate Francis Auszel, or trust to subject the delegation to the State Department's charge that the raw America is communistatingsized. The delegation protested to communistation and the kind he merei away at the necessity for the State Department to may keek to the violes to the copies, pointing out their firm unity on the basic need for action to prement Alerica for ignipolicy from leading us further along the path to war.

The delegation left a statement addressed to Jecretry of State Jern Leheson (regreatened).

Several other delegations, totalling more than 100 pan le abon to movere the Philadelphie Peace Grusade, Unrylan? Counciling for loans, and a social solegation of the American Jevich Debter Council, no presented a brief scainer the re-expanses of Jormany, also visited the State Debu thank and were received by in. usuall.

### DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY OF DEPENSE:

Another delegation of Sponsor called it the inflet of Sponsor patients, February of Defensa, Februarish Lais delegation was led by Yev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit on included Miss Mand Pussell, for more than Burgers a YWCA sucretary or Talka, together with albert Pezzeti, Easter, leader of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Thing, and others.

Strong representations were used reparating the case of Lo. Leon Milbert and the discriminatory character of court mertial practices, on the question of segregation in the anset forces, and on the retalless military enter interpolating affected at the civilian population of Korea. (A cong of the full statement to Jerrat my of Differse Warshall is ettached.)

### DIECH, LIDELEGITION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JULY, CL.

A Sponsora' delegation to the Civil Liberties Section of the Department of dustice was led by New. Dudley Burr, Congrectional minister of Connecticut and included, among others, lev. Damard Freeman, President of the M.A.A.C.P. of Lance City, Fansks, arburr Rehn, author of Reinzyal, and former in ith the editorial by sion of the Allied Military Government in Germany, Laurice Crawis, Decretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Mine, Militard Realter Fork re, and Mishoy I. . Hopper of Moly Searces Church of Mice and Conduction

This delegation processed two indications of or. W.E.B. To Doir and other officers of the former Pauce Information Deuter. It described protection for the full cribt to speak for peace. Bishow decour concluded with a future plan for Justice Doubittent action against the increasing violations of the civil liberties of the form respla-

### MANNUS OTHER SPECIAL DENSE OF 'S

Labor: A delegation of the "attenual Labor Conference for Peace and affirst refused and recents by the Origin of Administration and other agencies. Industry, a 50 mar delegation sinely consulted officials to grant a housing to their decembered project their program.

A delegation of the American Manes for reach visited Jenator Pargaret Chase Smith, Republicar of Natine, only woust Jenator. Incoller delegation visited Mrs. Anna Posensery, assistant chief of the Office of Palense Mobilization. Another group of women, headed by Dr. Charotine J. scolene, visited Walter Reed Hossital and distributed gifts of fruit to the Wanneed

Veterans: A contingent of veterans went to Arlington Cemetury, the rulting planned to place a wreath on the tumb of the unknown soldier, but are refused permission. They placed wreathe instead on the toah of two itentified soldiers, one Negro and one white, learning through this change of plans

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that the lair soldier is so related even in death. They concluded their carming by which a prescion the grays of General weak Carlson, loader of the arise white soldiers, to always united for friendship and understanding with Fig. .

letter lette it it is the time that of by Ruth Multace of Per York, called on the second the Secondary of the Long. This group was met with stalling frontest of a reconstruction, it is related on the part of army Department of Similar to assume welconton. It was similar underestinate Pentagon pull of the control of the

### FLAT DE TORRESCHE SUID

Describe in the split is a single point who wishes on Dapitel Mill, should 500 delegates make a control of the control of proper leaders in a park at 10th and U Stroots at 1: the single of the service wild on modes by New N. Secil ills of the control of the con

The report form, to Rev. Mollis he, been delivered in hundreds of Churches throughnormal reports for a solid name. The are antered and identified in conscionce by
the calls of arms, so the convert all-well among mations, the author destruction
to a. In a new of listed name will too contribute project of the death a
tracker arm call train. Let us be only on the error armsight into the true needs of
amount, armson, the lone. Was a Johnston bear resort to threats and show a readier
than the two contributes to the old reader.

### A 10 TO 170 F FF 30

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At the was lenter Diursia, swells, Profesior Corrison presented the matter to the calculus and incompanies of protest as passed. A special letter was sont by the Change to being about the calculation of the Change and the calculation action he taken against the offending policement. A fine of a second case to take the calculation on his part.

### FROM TO THE AN A HAD THERE FOR PUBLIS

The improvement was differed by Nov. C. Tecil Mills, Canash Saptist Church of Washington. From one of the permission realed to mobalf of the Initiating Sponsors. Opening the arms of the Permiss School of the Civil Liberties Control of the Permiss Santype of the Arms of the Civil Liberties Control of the Permiss Santype of the Front Santype of the Civil to Description of the Permission of the Seviet Union and of the Control of the Permission of the Permission

Records bere made of the sols. I fall offices ormnized by the Grusade earlier that day, in the lerine of which was not to interms ional longshorments and Ward-waynor's Folge and the durine looks and its eris, relocation the delegation to the department of durines, while looking a sold on the delegation to the department, Rev. Charles A. Hill, of form the model for increase and on the ideopartment, reported on the delegation to the Defense and the ideopartment and the Defense and on the delegation to the Defense and on the delegation to the Defense and on the delegation to the Defense and one of the delegation to the Defense and the delegation to the

nor halp speaders included in the Horse Livett, former governmental secretary to the include, it and to Theference, the Chicago Council of the Crucade, it. Paul with, we after several introductor, single soaks devinity of the struggles of the until pervises the orbital termonial for their freedom and the role of the Pegro ble here in the United States in the fight for peace. In his remarks Dr. Lovett and orbital termonial continuity

"direct of all is the shocking decline in human feeling on the part of the mublic in remark to war. Hever before, so far as I can recall, have our controls and soldiers exhibited such an unashamed satisfaction in the killing: Ashington, Front, Lee never counted success

March 20, 1/51

in terms of the enery Milled. And the press seems intected by a similar blood lust to judge by its headlines, 'The Miller Drive.'

"It would be senti ental to sourn for the half million of our opponents who have attested the efficiency of our means of death, but President Truman as a Christian must admit that they also are God's creatures. Of the Korcan people, perhaps the censorsmip is justified -- the only answer is silence.

"But we take pride in that two-thirds of our nonulation, tested by the Gallup Pole, domands the withdrawal of our soldiers from Korea. They affirm the principle asserted by Secretary Marshall, War is the most terrible tragedy of the human race and it should not be prolonged an hour longer than is absolutely necessary."

"Is it necessary to kill more Chinese and North Koreans to keep our national honor unsullied?"

As Professor Morrison said in closing the meeting, " $\sim\!\!2$  HaVE A 303 TC DC. LET'S GET TO IT!"

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STATELET OF THE DELEGATION OF THE AUTRICAL PEACE CRUSADE SUBJUTTED TO THE HOU. DEAT ACRESCU, SECTY OF STATE OU. ARCH 15, 1951

Our country has never stood in so great power as she stands today before the world. More productive than any land, richer in all the goods of the world than any nation, armed with the most terrible engines of war, we move to a still fuller mobilisation every day. Our bases spot the continents, our officers advise the staffs of half the world, and our doctrine spells actions for a score of states, small and great. The "situation of strength", whose development is your stated goal of policy, seems to have come into real being.

But in your charge is nothing less than the meace end walfare of our country in her dealings with the world. To observer can feil to see-you yourself have said it—that chance is the way of history today in at least two continants. Our country cannot ignore that change, as we cannot blindly oppose it. We must try calmly and earnestly to understand that time of change, and so to act that our strength increases the chance for men everywhere to gain the inalienable rights with which we know all men to be endowed. This means that a simple recourse to our strength, to our enormous force of men, machines and money, or even, it may be, a blind acceptance of our leaders' firmest convictions that their actions are in the right, carnot be adequate for a great and free nation. It is good to have a gient's strength, but to use it as a gient is tyrannous. The one key to peace in an atomic age is negotiation. Everything else is sure to feil in the end, Statesmanship means conciliation -- self-righteousness, military might, aconomic advantage are not adequate substitutes for give-and-take discussion. We have elsewhere made clear, in all candor, our feep dismay with many of the most firmly fixed and cherished policies of the Department of State today. Our present concern is not to arms these matters in the length and detail which their importance demends, but to lay mon you, i'r. Secretary, the mayest remonsibility to allow no chance, no possibility, no even dimly-seen o mortunity for a general negotiation with the Soviet Union and with the Paling government, to escene your efforts. "e especially remind you that the eyes of the meonle of Asia and Africa as well as of our own Tegro fellow citizens are upon Meanington in this time of war against an Asian nation.

There is a steady and terrible drift to war in our land; the burden of arms in dollar cost, and in mental and moral surrender to war as an instrument of policy is heavy and day by day it (rows, Me must not allow ourselves to drift in this current past the point of no return. "S believe that we sheak for very many millions of our countrymen when we say we find not hope but fear in the policies which your mental carries out today.

But there is in the month ahead a na inificent opportunity. This very day Dr. Jesup, your deputy in Peris, is engaged in preparations for negotiations, we urge with maximum force and concern that you and the whole Dempthent make as the first and most essential task the carrying out of a successful conference. Such a conference may avoid the fatal irony of our sponsorship of German rearmement only five years after land-won victory over the militarists of the Third Reich. However fruitful, it cannot solve all the deep troubles of the world; but we are sure that the only way to begin is to begin. kr. Secretary, the generations of Apericans yet unborn may have to regard this spring as a turning point: they may know either that the drift to the third and most terrible war was then made a torrent, or that the beginning of the way to a long peace was then opened. More than any other American, you and a few others in this city, can make that choice. That is why we have come to "ashington, men and women of every kind of background and ominion, to urge upon you the utter and terrible necessity of petient negotiation, soon and late, There is no other way. He nation today can rule the world, as no nation can isolate itself from change and flux. The recognition that a way of living together in peace is necessary and possible is the first fact of dinlomacy of today. We sait today that you place the success of the Conference of Foreign Khnisters, even a nartial, gradual, stereby-step success, as your first responsibility to the American people, and that you undertake promytly to tall them how important and how hopeful such a Conference night be.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE AMERICAN PERCH GRUSADE SUBNITTED TO THE HOM. GEORGE MARSHALL, SEC'Y OF DEFENSE ON MARCH 15, 1951

The national Willit my entablishment of the United St tes is tody one of the most powerful creams the world has ever seen. It disposes of the fruits of the labor of some fifteen million of our countrymen, equipped with the most productive technic I reducted in the history of men. Its men can fly eight miles high or plumb deep into the see. It can release the terror of the atomic bomb; it has studied the means of creating postilence. This power of life and de th it holds in the name of defending the rinciples and the very lives and home. Of the American people.

We wish to bring before you our grave concern about the misuse of this mreat power. We do not here wish to argue in the domain of foreign policy; we have elsewhere stated our conviction that international conferences, negotiations and agreements replace the use of American military strength in workers as means of settling disagreements between nations.

You know, as we do, that the trial of trus which has desol ted two-thirds of Korea can be longer be regarded as a "police action," of a fulfillment of a charter of world law, as an appropriate senation coinst those deemed wiltly of international crims, or indeed, as saything also thanks are of bitter attrition, here not only thousands of Americ as die but whose claurest victims are the people of Kore, themselves.

A major purpose of the last terrible was not to content and vanquish a bitterly inhuman phiscophy, a philosophy identified then with Hittor Germany, but no stranger to turn country, which made held a tenth of our people in all very, and which still denies the Negro people full colleaghi; in fact, to about all many. This is the accurring front inequality, thich denies our best traditions and is contradicted by living groof of ordere and history. Today the order recoils in horror at the performance of our traces against the solored perjets on the tribefield of Korea.

Today the ratter in lacot out of hand. Unrestrained bomburdment of civilian homes and undefended points, regriscal against divisions, a e of adequate of mass lectracting, like angular and filme projectors against tones, naval shelling of open cities — those are the rule and not the exception. In it of necessity cruel and terrible — that is shy we appose it. A great suggistion grows that against the enemy in Rarea we are willing to employ our most turner trained setheds, because he is not of the white rate. Our any madeny that our planes and our ships reason, that today? The run and their officers breathe contempt when they geak of Operation Filler than they refer to the Chinese and Kure a geode. This is me of mind can mean a wrending monity, no part of a sound only real strikety. We are mining the secondary and december indied mantime every here.

As u,ly in the fact, not made white plain, that we segre to, at he at in the beautiment of the Arry, our can combat soldier, recording to color and wheel on madist the rise of thise subject of prove the thert of the troops so segregated has teen very resembly the outject of prove the stall founde of rate; it is also that their hot injustice and alterminate and retheir lot. In the De reference of the Arry in Kore particularly rave he been the rejudice high has governed the military source in their treatment of the cases of score of Megro combat voldiers and officers, most constituently in the harsh and likeful processes ending in the unjust mentence of Lt. Lora A. lithert, "Mount The outrome dury, ordion - sint is to one more many roops - in the number of convictions of Negro coldiers for "is behaving before the energy". I had itself as evidence that a inequitable cubble standard of conduct has been applied in the For East Commana. This circumstance lend the neepest support to the even more perious charges to touch be a learned above. In the toottimes is a some "the first of a family.

We respectfully use in the name of common hum mity and in the most bolema interest of our country that you take that we sures the within your great wover, first to rectify the inequality mane, our one troops by enough Jim Grow and discrimination, and simult neously, to impose a complete and civilized restraint upon the treties of our remainds the forces of the United fit as employ, pending a negutiated peace. Anything eige will prove an empty and a nolong sham, trading for temporary deviates on the battle-proud of the day and a lasting defect in the harts of the people of the orbid.

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EXHIBIT No. 399

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ACTIVITIES

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COMMITTEE ON AMERIGAN ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C. april 1, 1952

### Ехипвіт №. 400

[Daily Worker, April 10, 1953, p. 6]

### Urge President To Meet Malenkov

The American Peace Crusade yesterday released a message which a number of prominent Americans sent to President Eisenhower urging him to begin immediate overtures looking toward a meeting with Premier Malenkov, as a step that can contribute to achieve permanent peace in Korea, lessening international tension and halting the drive toward world war.

The message pointed out to the President that the American people will support you in every effort for the peaceful solution of differences with the Soviet Union and that now is the propitious time to launch such an effort. The message added that to delay this effort would increase the danger of spreading war in Asia and of dividing Germany into two armed camps.

Those signing the message on behalf of the APC today:

Thomas Richardson, director, APC: Robert Morss Lovett, former secretary of the Virgin Island and Professor Emeritus of English literature at the University of Chicago; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ithaca, N. Y.; Willard B. Ransom, former president, Indiana State NAACP; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, Salt Lake City; Alex Sirota, manager, local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers: Dr. Royal W. France, attorney, Dr. Willard Uphaus, executive director, World Fellowship of Faith, New Haven, Conn.; James H. Wolfe, Salt Lake City; Father Kenneth Ripley Forbes, secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker, Staughton, Mass.; Ernest DiMao, president, UE, district 11, Chicago, Ill.; Howard Fast; Dr. Clementine J. Paulone, chairman, American Women for Peace; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, New York Joint Board Furriers Union, and Karen Morley, New York.

Ехнівіт №о. 401

Ath Annual Conference

### 5 10 /5 Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Sunday, May 16th, 1954 Midwest Hotel, 6 N. Hamlin Ave. Chicago, Illinois

to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims

Conference Headquarters: Suite 325, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

WEbster 9-3552

COMPERENCE CO-CHAIRMEN DR. ANTON J. CARLSON HOM. SOMET HORSE LOVETT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY MATHAM CALDWELL AR. THEARIJAER

DR. Y. N. MAGARIAN ---DECK KOVEN ARROTT BEY IC AUSTIN MORRIS BACKALL DEV WILLIAM T. BARRE MARKET T. BERNARD LEON BEVERLY EDMUND V. BOBROWICE REY. ALBERT W. BUCK DEV. BOYALD V. CALDWELL MEY MAUL W. CATOM GEORGE W. CROCKETT. JR. HEV. ISBAEL DABNEY RAYMOND DENNIS HOM. EARL &. DICKERSON PROF. EXPRIST SRY MANUEL M. STANS MEY. BOY FAULKMER ADE PRIMALAS REV. LADISLAW A. GROSS POSEPH HABBENHINY SHOW BORKET J. HAVIN DR A. EUSTICE NAVIGN WILLIAM JACKSON DE. GEORGE KARAPLOS DARRE MAURICE I. ICLIERO HABBI PELIE A. LEYT MET EN LEWIS DE BERNARD H. LOOKER DERNARD LUCAR BIDNEY L. ORDOWER SAMUEL J. PARKS, JR. NICHOLAR BAJKOVICH DE BALPH N. SCHLL THOMAS L. SLATER JACK SPIRGEL PROF. WILLIAM T. STARR REV. P. G. VAN ZARST DR. HEDLEN R. WINSON

RABBI S. BUSIN YAMPOL JOSEPH T. ZABRITUKI

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### Dear Friends:

We invite your organization to participate in the 6th Annual Conference of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born - to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims, which is to be held in Chicago, Illinois on Sunday, May 16, 1954

This Midwest Conference will give serious consideration to seeking methods to win public hearings in Congress during 1954 on the Lehman-Celler Bill as the first step toward repealing or revising the Walter-McCarran Law, and at the same time assure that all persons victimized under that law receive adequate defense.

We call to your special attention the Conference Banquet which is to be held at 6:00 P.M., Sunday, May 16, 1954, at the Midwest Hotel. For your convenience in making Banquet reservations, there is an Advance Registration section of the Call for this purpose.

Your organization is urged to cooperate by sending delegates or observers to this important Conference, and making a substantial contribution to help defray the very large expenses involved.

Sincerely yours,

Anton J. Carlina Robert Morse Borott Conference Co-Chairmen

#### EXHIBIT No. 402

[National Guardian, August 22, 1955, p. 2]

#### Au Revoirs for Belfrage

CHICAGO, FIL.

Parting is such bitter sorrow but sweet from many struggles we've been through together. We'll miss your wit, your great fund of information, and you—we envy Great Britain for getting you back temporarily. But we expect you over here again soon with that sharp and wonderful pen of yours and the serious smile.

Rest of luck in the meantime and love from all of us.

Rose Rose Sam Gibbons Milton Herst Michael C. Levin Charlotte Levin D. K. Wicks Jean Terman Elmer Segal Erank Milman Irv Nebenzahl LeRoy Wolins Mandell Terman Hervey H. Noyes Helen E. Lewis Milton A. Lewis Boris Brail Samuel Tulmey

## call

to a

Chicago Area CONFERENCE **WORLD PEACE** 

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110 SOUTH MICHIGAN BOULEVARD CURTISS HALL FINE ARTS BUILDING)

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTOBER 16 - 17, 1953

HEAR ...

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

of New York Noted Historian, World Peace Leader deliver the Keynote Address

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 8 P.M. CURTISS HALL

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WIIO CAN ATTEND this Conference Any individual person or representative of any organization interested in World Peace, or in any aspect of World Peace problems, no limit ation on number of delegates or observers from any organization Registration fee for delegates, observers and viaitors, \$1.00

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APPENDING AC	C Representing group	or organization
ATTENDING AS (Check Two)	☐ Delegate	
	□ Observer	

Name of Organization	
Office Held in Organization	
I am interested in the Panel on (Registration fee of	\$1.00 minuld accompany this form)

#### Ехнівіт №. 403В

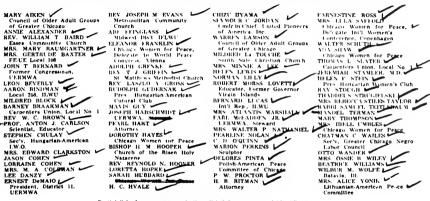
We the undersigned, call all lovers of peace in the Chicago area, individuals and organizations, including trade unions, church groups, women's and youth organizations, and other civic groups, to meet in a CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE THROUGH NEGOTIATION, to take place in Chicago on Oct. 17, 1933.

OCTOBER 1963 will be a month of great decisions. The peace conference on Korea will be convening; the problem of the threatening recession and consequent memployment will have greater urgency than ever; the question of unification of Germany will confront the world with new emphasis, the proposal for a meeting of the Four Great Powers will have reached maximum urgency, the United Nations General Assembly will be in the midst of a crucial session. The influence of the great mass of Americans for world peace must be exerted them if it is to be effective in determining government policy.

THE TRUCE IN KOREA, ending the bloodshed and destruction, has been warmly welcomed by millions of Americans and peoples of other countries as positive proof that despite all difficulties, differences between nations can be resolved by peaceful negotiation.

SIMILARLY, peaceful negotiation among the major powers could solve most of the great problems confronting the world, the problem of strengthening the United Nations as an instrument of nego-tiation and arbitration of international issues; the problem of maintaining wages and full employment in a peace-time economy, including the restoration of trade between East and West, the problem of a just and stable peace in Asia; the problem of German unification; the problem of assuring freedom and self-determination for the peoples of Africa and of aid to the industrially undeveloped nations; the problems of world disarmament and the outlawing of weapons of mass destruction; the problems of militarization, Universal Military Training and conscription. The Conference will include panels on these and other problems.

WE DEDICATE this Conference to the patriotic task of combating the dangerous idea that war is inevitable. For this Conference we will work for and welcome the participation of all individuals, regardless of affiliation, and of all organizations working for peace or interested in any aspect of world peace problems. We have ourselver on a firm belief that the fullest cooperation and interchange of ideas among peacelovers is essential, and that the assurance of a lasting world peace can come only with the united effort of all believers in peace



(Partial list of aponsors; organizations listed for purposes of identification)

Number 73

#### Congress Overrides Vate of McCarran-Walter Bill

On June 27, Congress overrode Presidential veto of the McCarran-Waiter Bill, reflecting that body's artistude to the Bill of Rights and the welfare of the American people. continues sacist concepts and discriminatory provisions first incorporated in immigration laws in 1920. A full and complete analysis of laws in 1920. A full and complete analysis of the Law is now in preparation by attorneys for the ACPFB, with special emphasis on deporta-tion, denaturalization, bail and registration protion, denaturalization, ball and registration pro-visions. The greatest incursion on democratic liberties is that section dealing with rights of naturalized citizens and new grounds for revokune citizenship.

#### Trade Union Representatives Hold Work-Shop Conference

Fifty persons, representing 12 unions and 20 Local unions, participated in the Tride Union Workshop Conference held at Fur Works Resort, White Lake, New York, June 28 and 29. Concerning itself specifically with defense of foreign-born trade unionists, the group recommended a program of action which included the calling of an Eastern Seaboard Trade Union Conference in September, coordination of defense of all trade unionists facing deportaon uccense of an transe unionists fating deporta-tion or denaturalization, and development of nationwide cumpaigns around the cases of Er-nesto Mangaoang, James Lustig, Jack Schneider, Refugio Martinez, Benny Saltzman, Joe Weber. and Eulalia Figueiredo.

#### Main Issues in Defense of Foreign Born Discussed

On June 6 and 7 representatives of Depotee Defense Commuttees met in Conference in New York City to discuss future action and exchange experiences. The Conference took under special consideration plans for the continued fight to win release of Martin Young and Peter Haristiades from Ellis Island sa well as concentration of efforts around certain cases in each area A major point of emphasis was the question of the persecution of Mexican-Americans and stress was placed on insuring adequate facilities to meet their needs in all areas. The Conference agreed that holder application of methods to reach new people were necessary and that the experiences of the Jefense committees indicated repulse generally are sympathetic to and would periences of the defense committees indicated people generally are sympathent to and would support the fight against deportation if fully apprised of facts. Representatives of defeose committee in New York, Massachusers, Michigan, Ohio, Illiaois, Minnesota, New Jersey and California participated in the Jersey and Conference

#### Fight Against Alien and Sedition Laws Dealt With in New Pamphlet

A new, tuncly pamphlet, The Reign of Witches, written by Elizabeth Lawson, has just been published by the Givil Rights Congress. With an introduction by William L. Patterson, the pamphlet, in an impassionate way, gives the behind-the-scenes story leading up to the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 and points up the similarity of the bysteriof that period to the current tumes. Copies, at 35 cears each, may be ordered from the Crvil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th Street. New York 10, New York



#### NATIONAL DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON IN DEFENSE OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

On June 5, a national delegation, sponsored by the ACPFB, visited Washington to seek a veto of the Walter-McCarran Bill, to win hail for Martin Young, and to protest the threatened deportation of Peter Harisiades to Greece. Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Wellesley College, and Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, headed the delegation. which held conferences with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, representatives of the Justice Department, Congressmen and Senators. Participants in the delegation came from California, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.

#### CAMPAIGN FOR RELEASE OF MARTIN YOUNG INTENSIFIED BY COMMITTEES IN ALL AREAS

Martin Young, held for nearly nine months on Ellis Island, denied bail pending deportation proceedings, is receiving added support in the campaign for his release. Hon. Vito Marcantonio, former member of Congress, has agreed to serve as legal counsel while throughout the country telegrams, letters and protests of all manner are being collected in increasing numbers. A new leaflet setting forth facts in the case and a protest postcard are in the process of being distributed, and a special Birthday Greeting will be in circulation very shortly.

#### PETER HARISIADES HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION TO GREECE

On May 29, 1952, Peter Harisiades surrendered to immigration authorities and has been jailed on Ellis Island, denied bail, since. He was ordered deported on the basis of a United States Supreme Court decision handed down on March 10, 1952. Attorneys for Mr. Harisiades have appeared in the U. S. District Court in New York to apply for a hearing on the question of his suffering physical persecution if deported to Greece, his native land. When a request for bail pending the outcome of such hearings was made, Judge Leibell referred the application for bail to the Attorney General and on June 4th such application was made. Originally arrested for deportation in May, 1946, Harisiades had been released on his own recognizance and later on bail. Denial of hail and threat of deportation to Greece, where he faces certain death, is indeed cruel and inhuman punishment. Harisiades is married to an American citizen and the father of two American-born children of school age.

#### IRWIN FRANKLIN COMPLETES SENTENCE IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARY JULY 30TH

On July 30, Irwin Franklin will be released from the Federal penitentiars at Terro Haute, Indiana, having completed a one and one-half year centence for allegedly falsely claiming American citizenship and failing to register as a non-citizen. Franklin, 53, will rejoin his wife and two young children. The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is organizing a delegation to meet Franklin at Terre Haute on his release, is arranging a welcome home reception for him, and raising a fund to send the Franklin family away for a vacation in August.

EXHIBIT No. 404B

#### AMERICAN CITIZENS PROTEST DEPORTATIONS

GOLD STAR MOTHER

In a letter to the President, Mrs. Benny Saltzman. of New York, protested the threatened deportation of her husband. Mrs. Saltzman pointed out that two sons, Isidore and Bernard, fought in the Battle of the Bulge during World War Two as members of the U. S. armed forces. Isidore was killed while Bernard received a Purple Heart for injuries sustained in battle. Today, their third son, Max, 18 years old, is expecting to be drafted into the armed years old, is expecting to be drafted into the armed forces any day. "My husband is a brave loyal father," Mrs. Saltzman says, "who has been tor-tured by the Justice Department for nearly four years. . . . I ask you to stop this shameful act."

#### A SOLDIER IN KOREA

In a letter to "The Detroit Times," written in Korea, Pfc. Joseph Ragni condemned the threatened deportation of his father, Louis, "I am a marine fighting with an infantry battalion in the 1st Marine Division in Korea. I have just been informed that my father, Louis, is to be deported . . . He has been in the United States for more than 25 years and has raised three sons, two of whom have fought in . Korea. Surely I can expect better treatment from my country." In an interview with a Times reporter Louis Ragni stated: "If I am deported, what can I tell the people in Italy of the democracy I knew in America?"

#### THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

An application for certiorari is being filed in the U. S. Supreme Court appealing the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals sustaining the deportation to Mexico of Refugio Roman Martinez, Chicago trade union leader, father of two children. . . . An appeal has been filed with the Federal Court of Appeals, in San Francisco, from the decision of Federal District Court Judge Limb-berg, of Seattle, ordering the deportation to the Philippine Islands of Ernesto Mangaoang, business agent of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, ILW U, Local . An application for a writ of habeas corpus on May 8 prevented the immediate deportation to Finland of Carl Latva, of Wendell, New Hampshire.

Federal District Court Judge Wyzanski, of Boston, released Latva on bail.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS: On April 29, sustained deportation in the case of Paul Cinat, of Clinton Corners, N. Y. Heard appeals (On May 8) in the case of Mrs. Antonia Sentner, of St. Louis; (May 23) Paul Yuditch, N. Y.: in the case of Mrs. Antonia Sentner, of St. Louis; (May 23) Paul Yuditch, N. Y.; Julian Krasowski, Manasquam, N. J.; Peter Kushnir, Chicago: Lames MacKay, Gary: John Hilty, Milwaukee: Ramon Tancioco, Portland, Ore.; Dr. John Greenberg, San Antonio; Francisco Corona, Fred Firestone, Bessie Geiser, Zdena Hernandez, Raye Rubin, Abraham Roast, Los Angeles: (June 17) Leon Callow, Niles, Ohio; James Keller, Chicago: John Stenson, West Linn, Oregon: George Luckman, Ponce Torres, Hazel Wolf, Seattle: Elias Espinoza, Blanch Fradkin, Joseph Modotti, Justo S. Cruz, Esther Sazer, Frank Yoshimoto, Los Angeles.

#### MEXICAN-AMERICAN KIDNAPPED AND DEPORTED LEAVING FAMILY OF TEN CITIZENS IN U.S.

On May 15, Jose Estrada, resident of Dallas, Texas, for 45 years, was kid-napped by the Justice Department and thrown across the Mexican border before all legal avenues challenging his deportation case had been exhausted. Estrada is married to an American citizen and the father of 10 children, one of whom received the Purple Heart for injuries sustained in World War II. The kidnapping of Estrada robbed the family of a breadwinner, widowed his wife and orphaned his children. The family learned of the kidnapping only when they arrived to visit him as scheduled When the family protested the kidnapping, they were met with abuse and discourtesy by immigration authorities.

#### U. S. SUPREME COURT TO HEAR CASE OF EXCLUDED CHINESE SEAMAN

The United States Supreme Court has granted certiorari in the case of Harry Chew, Chinese-American seaman, husband of an American citizen, who has been denied permission to re-enter the United States, despite the fact he had been cleared to sail American ships by the U. S. Coast Guard. Ordered excluded on his return from abroad as a seaman on an American ship, he has been held on Ellis Island since March 10, 1951, denied bail. Through his attorney, Ira Gollobin, he was informed that the basis of the exclusion is "confidential information" the disclosure of which would be "prejudicial to public interest."

#### Organizational Activities

Last month, the ACPFB issued a special leaflet on the case of Martin Young, who has been held on Ellis Island for eight months denied bail, and a protest post-card on his

Case.

On May 25, a conference of organizationbeld in Boston voted to set up a New England
Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
for the defense of non-titizens in Boston.

Committee Late Projection of Popelica Booth of the Belens of non-cuitzens in Boston and vicinity. The Michigan Chapter of the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans issued an attractive pamphlet on the cases of eight women in Detroit and vicinity who faces deportation and life-time-separation from their families. Hyman Kaplan, of New Haren, Conn. haphilibided a phiblic statement, "The Want to Take Away My Citizenthy," stating the issues in the Justice Department's attempt to serode his American citizenship.

On June 29, the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Brin held its first Conference in San Francisco. Mrs Grace Pattridge, of San Francisco, is now serving as Executive Secretary of the Com-

serving as Executive Secretary of the Committee, which is defending William Heikkila. Nat Yanish, and others against the threat of deportation.

of depotation.

The Huggstan Amorican Defense Committee has translated and published in pamphlet form the ACFB folder, "The Rights of Foreign Bonn American," his George W. Crockett, fr., of Detroit On June 22, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Bonn held a highly

for Protection of Foreign Born held a highly successful all-day Festival of Nationalities with a varied national group cultural program Plans are proceeding for the establishment in New York of a Committee for the Defense of Edunia Ramirez, Cuban-born mother of two American citizens are rested for deportation in Puerio Rico—the first political deportation case in the bistory of Puerio Rico.

The Michigan Committee for Protection of Program Born has issued a special before on

The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued a special leafet on the appeal to the President by Pfc Joseph Ragni, now in Korea, protesting the deportation to Italy of his father. Louis Ragni and a 4-page folder, "After 38 Years in America —They Took His Citiership Assy," concerning the denaturalization case of George Tached?

Tacheffl.
On May 21, representatives of defense com-On tway 21, experientalities of activity conditions mittees meeting in Minnespolit, voted to cutablish a Provisional Minnespola Committee of Protection of Foreign Born, with Mu-Alma Foley as secretary. The Committee will Ident Peter Warhol. Charles Rowolds, and Harry Roass.

#### Ехнівіт №, 405А

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#### EXHIBIT NO. 405R

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Witnesself, That the said party of the first part, as Lessor, doth hereby lease unto the said part and the said part, of the second part do hereby hire and take from it as Tenant in the story of the Lumber Exchange, situated at southwest corner of street, in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., to be used and occupied as	, the Room numbered
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and for no other purpose, for the term of to commence on the and to end on the last day of at the annual rent of	day of Dollars.
awful meney of the United States of America; payable in equal monthly payments in advance	Doffars.
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in each year, to the Lessor, or to the duly authorized agent of the said Lessor at its office

The above letting is upon the following conditions, all and every one of which the said Tenant for representatives and assigns covenant and agree to and with the said Lessor, its representatives or assigns, to keep and perform:

lat. Said premises or any part thereof shall not be let or underlot, and the lease therefor assigned, nor used or permitted to to be used for any purpose other than above mentioned, nor manufacture any commodity, nor prepare or dispense food or beverages therein, without the written consect of the Lessor or legal representative first endorsed herein. This covenant shall apply as well to an involuntary transfer by operation of the law, whether by execution, insolvency or bankruptcy, as to a voluntary assign ment or underletting; and if so let or underlet, used or permitted to be used, without such written consent, the said Lessor may re-enter and re-let the said premises, this lease, by such act, becoming void if the said Lessor shall so determine and elect; but the Lessor shall nevertheless be entitled to restrain by higheriton such uss for other purposes than hereby permitted.

2d. Said Tenant shall take good care of the premises and fixtures, make good any injury or breakage done by or agents, clerks, servants, or visitors, and shall out and surrender said premises at the end of said term in as good condition as the reasonable use thereof will permit; and shall not make any alterations, additions or improvements in said premises without the written consect of said Lessor and all alterations, additions or improvements which may be made by either property of the said Lessor, and shall remain upon and be surrendered with the premises, as a part thereof, at the termination of this lense, without disturbance, molestation or injury; but injury caused by moving said movable furniture in and out shall be repaired by the Tenant.

3d. That in case of damage by fire or other action of the elements to the demised premises, the Lessor shall repair the same with reasonable dispatch after written notice to him of the damage. But in case the building generally throughout (though the herein demised premises may not be affected) be so injured or destroyed that the Lessor shall decide within a reasonable time not to rebuild or reconstruct the said building, then this agreement shall cease, and the rent be apportioned and paid up to the time drawn injury or destruction. No compensation or claim shall be made by reason of inconvenience or amongance actising from the necessity of repairing any portion of the building, however the necessity may occur.

One entrance to the building will be kept open on legal secular holidays and Sundays between the hours of 5:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and on all other days of the year between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

4th. The passenger elevators will be run during the ordinary husinoss hours of the day, from 8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. (except on holidays and Sundays); but in case it shall become necessary at any time to stop their operation by reason of strikes, accident, repairs, alterations, or improvements desirable to be made to any part of the apparatus or appurtenances belonging thereto, the Lessor shall have the right to stop their operation for the time required to do the work.

5th. The Lessor will furnish steam heat to warm the halls and offices during the cold season, and light the halls where and when necessary during the time between the hours of 8.00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., except on holidays and Sundays as aforesaid (for which heat and light in halls, as well as for the Jaditor's services, no extra charge will be made); but the said Lessor shall not be Hable for any failure to supply the same not due to gross negligence on his part.

#### EXHIBIT NO 405C

6th. The Lesser shall not be responsione for any damage to the demised premises or to any property at any time stored or kept in said premises or building, from the city water or other water, rain or snow, or from steam or gas which may leak, issue or dow from any part of said building of which the premises hereby lessed are part, or from the pipes or plumbing works of the same, or from any other place or quarter; but will cause defects to be remedied, after receiving written notice thereof, with due reasonable difference.

7th. The Tenant shall pay on the first day of each month for all electricity consumed by the previous month in said office at rates which shall not exceed the rates charged by the Minacapolis General Electric Company for similar service.

Stb. The rules and regulations in regard to the Lumber Exchange as printed on the back hereof, and such reasonable alterations, additions and modifications thereof as may from time to time be made by the Lersor, shall be considered a part of this agreement, with the same effect as though written herein, and the Tenant covenants that said rules and regulations shall be faithfully observed by the Tenant into said buildings.

And all persons invited by the Tenant into said buildings.

9th. If said rent or any part thereof, or any and all other moneys due under this lease shall at any time be in arrears and unpaid, or if the Tenant shall latt to comply with any of the covonants, terms and conditions of this lease, or with any notice given under the terms hereof, or if the tenant shall be declared a bankrupt or insolvent, or if any receiver or receivery of the tenant be appointed, or if the tenant shall be declared a bankrupt or insolvent, or if any receiver or receivery of the tenant be appointed, or if the tenant shall make any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or if the estate hereby created shall be taken on execution or by other process of law, or in case the leased penalises shall be deserted or vacated, between of said cases the lease of penalises shall be deserted or vacated, and yith in the thereafter, and without demand or notice, enter into or upon the said premises or any part thereof and re-possess the same as of their former estate,—anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, and expel the tenant and those claiming through or under bin, and remove his effects, without being deemed guilty of any manner of trespass, and without prejudice to any remedies which might otherwise be used for arrears of rent or preceding breach of covenant, and the rent for the entire nacyticed portion of this lease shall thereupon underlinely become due and payable, and the lessor may re-let the said premises for any inexpired portion of this lease of for such term as the lessor may desire, and receive and retain the rent therefor until all same owing to the lessor under this agreement shall have been satisfied.

10th. The Lessor shall have the right by its agent, to enter the premises at reasonable hours in the day or night to examine the same, or to run electric wires, or to make such repairs, additions, and alterations as they shall deem necessary for the safety, preservation, improvement, or restoration, of the said premises, or of any part of said building, and for the safety or convenience of the occupants thereof.

11th. Each of the provisions of this lease shall extend to and shall, as the case may require, bind and inure to the benefit of not only the Lessor and the Tenant - , but also their heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns.

In Mitness Wherent, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their honds and sends the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

LUMBER EXCHANGE COMPANY,

President

(SEAL)

Secretary.

(SEAL)

....(SEAL)

#### EXHIBIT No. 406A

#### Copy

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

Park, Anoka, Minnesota (Home) Protection of Foreign Born, 3 5th & Hennepin Sts., Minneapo	ty Fool 1: setteod Ave., 1.F //3, Spring Lake  g Executive Secretary, Minnesots Committee for  OZ Lumber Exchange Bldg, Greeting:  Lie, Minne  OU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activitie	s of the House of Representatives of the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereo	of, on <u>Tuosday</u> D <u>anher l</u> , 19.56
at 16.400 o'clock, sem., at their Co	mmittee Room, 2.2, Redernl Ridge, Chicago, Ill.
then and there to testify touching m	atters of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to
	ee. mmittee for Protection of Foreign Born, o bring with you and produce before said committee, or-
and all leaflets and documents of every between the sinnesots Committee for Protection and the American Committee for Protection of the period January 1, 1953 to October the revision or repeal of the (a) Smittion and Nationality Act. (2) Exception and Nationality Act. (2) Exception of Foreign 1956, showing all action taken and a repeal, and influence the revision of	sof, the following: (1) All letters and copies of letter ery nature whatsoever, incoming and outgoing, passing Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, ction of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, during the 20, 1956, designed to revise, repeal and influence the Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigra- pts from the Minutes of all meetings of the Minnesot Born during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20 11 consideration given to proposals to revise, respeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security lity Act.
cases made and provided.	
To United States Parabal.	, to serve and return.
GIVEN under my hand this2	d day of, in the
year of our Lord, 19.56.	
16—71927-1	Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee—Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

406B

Ехнівіт No.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\*(To be filled out and submitted in deplicate.)

L. of R. Vo. No. (De not write in this space)

## UNITED STATES OF THE

VOUCHER

TO MES. Alma Foley

Address 2290 County Road J.

Appropriation

(Do not write in this space)

I CERTIFF that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

Migneapolis 21, Minnesota

(Bill must be completely filled in before certi-fication by payer, and there must not be any erasure or alteration whatever.) \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

I CERTIFF that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

EXHIBIT No. 407

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1951 Page 8 .



PICTURED HERE at the All-Nations Salute honoring Ferdinand Smith and Midwest victims of McCarran Law deportation hysteria are (left to right): Front row, Peter Kushnir; James Keller: Hazel Smith, Joint Board Member, Shoe Workers Union; Steve Tandaric; Katherine Hyndman: Ferdinard Smith; Sam Parks, chairman, Chicago Negro Labor Council; Harriet Barron; Henry Nawrocki, Louie Gembalowsky. Rear, Albert DesRosiers; James MacKay; Vincent Andrulis; Alma Foley; Rose Chernin: Fred Lichota; Refugio Martinez; Ernie DeMaio, president, UE District 11; Abner Green, executive secretary, American Committee Protection Foreign Born; Joe Weber; Ruth Collins, vice-president, Chicago Negro Labor Council.

### Parley Launches Fight On Deportation Cases

CHICAGO. - The All-Nations tion of Foreign Born. Salute to Ferdinand Smith highlighted a national conference of paigns were initiated by the parley: If it is ruled that the "Terminal

on or roreign Born.

Three main nationwide cam-decision.

Harisiades case tests important up and thrown in prison and held constitutional and legal issues af-there indefinitely without bail.

fecting the Bill of Rights. case will affect 175 non-citizens law, the Justice Department put facing deportation on similar into motion its deportation magrounds and more than 3,400 other chine. Under the law, all Ameri-

and deportation.

2. The right to bail. During citizens.

October, when 48 non-citizens It was also agreed that a nawere arrested in midnight raids, tional conference would be held 42 won release after approximately in Chicago during the first week of eight days in jail. In Seattle, De- December and that October 21-28 troit and Los Angeles, six persons would be set aside as "Statue of were denied bail for longer periods Liberty Week" with special activoft time with four in Los Angeles ities planned throughout the released only after six months im- country.

defense committees called here

1. The cases of Peter Harisiades Island Four had not been illegallast Saturday and Sunday by the
and Dora Coleman now being ap- by held denied bail, it means all
American Committee for Protection of the Supreme Court. The facing deportation can be rounded

3. Repeal of the McCarran Law. The outcome of the Harisiades One month after passage of this non-citizens threatened with arrest cans face the scuttling of their civil

#### EXHIRIT No. 408

[Leaflet of Joint Defense Committee, Minneapolis, Minn.]

#### Three Stories To Which You Can Write the Happy Endings

These are the simple stories of three men, neighbors of yours in Minnesota, all of whom have lived in this country for over 30 years. America is their home. It is here they have their families and friends; it is here they work and pay their taxes and join in the life of the community. One of them is a veteran of World War II, having served in the European theater. All of them are fighters for democracy, speaking through their newspaper or in their shops and unions, for peace and freedom and a higher standard of living for all Americans. They have broken no law; they have harmed no man. Yet today these three men, because of their political opinions, face deportation from their homes in America to countries where they will come as strangers. It will mean separation from their families and friends; it may mean poverty, persecution and even death.

What have these men done that they should be denied their inclienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" These are their stories:

#### 1. Knut Heikkinen's story

Knut Einar Heikkinen is 61 years old. He has lived in the United States for 35 years, arriving from Finland as a young man in 1916. He is the father of three daughters and a son, who is deceased. Formerly the editor of Eteenpain, a Finnish-American daily newspaper which was published in New York, he is now on the editorial staff of Tyomies-Eteenpain, in Superior, Wis.

Knut Heikkinen was first arrested in deportation proceedings on November 21, 1949, released on bail of \$5,000, and then rearrested in the midnight McCarran raids during the week of October 22, 1950. He was held in the county jail in Duluth, Minn., without charge for almost 3 months. During this time he was given no opportunity for exercise, and due to this forced inactivity and deficient diet, his eyesight was seriously impaired. But Knut Heikkinen's spirit never failed, nor did his friends fail him. Hundreds of letters of greetings and good wishes poured into the jail, until the jailers were weighing it by the pound instead of counting it by the piece.

He was finally released by order of the district court on bail of \$2,500. Deportation hearings are scheduled to be held in his case in Dulnth, Minn. Despite the fact that Knut Heikkinen's attorney is in New York City, the Justice Department has refused to transfer the hearings and insists on denying Heikkinen his right to counsel and holding the hearings in Duluth. This is another illustration of the manner in which the Justice Department violates the democratic procedure and persecutes honest and decent noncitizens.

#### 2. Peter Warhol's story

On a Sunday morning in October 1950, Peter Warhol was working outside his house, getting ready for the winter. Indoors his wife, Helen, was busy preparing a birthday party for their eldest daughter, who was 12 years old that day. She looked up suddenly to see her husband in the doorway in the custody of two Federal men. Scarcely giving him time to collect his things and say goodbye, he was jailed without bail on a warrant from the Immigration Department. This was his second arrest on the same warrant.

Peter John Warhol was brought to this country at the age of 3. He is the father of three American citizens; the husband of another. He is buying a home in Minneapolis where he has always lived and worked. Always an active trade unionist, he is a member of the CIO Woodworkers Union, with a seat in the CIO council of his city. Cited for his work in civil defense, and declining a deferment secured by his union, he joined the United States Army along with his four brothers, and served overseas for 15 months during World War II. He was honorably discharged and afterwards was arrested for deportation to Czechoslovakia.

From the time of his arrest in 1947, and the subsequent hearings which were later declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court, he and his family have never been free of the anxiety of continued persecution. The passage of the infamous McCarran Act intensified this anxiety, which was realized in his second arrest.

Warhol's deportation hearings are now in process. Deportation would mean, separation from all he holds dear and exile to a country he has never known.

This is happening to your neighbor, Peter Warhol. It could happen to you.

#### 3. Charles Rowoldt's storu

Charles Rowoldt, 67, has been a legal resident of the country for 37 years. Born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, he came with his wife to the United States in 1914 to escape the growing militarism in Germany that culminated in war. Saddened by the death of his wife and the little son that had been born to them, he worked as a farm laborer, as a clerk, as a traveling salesman, as a railroad man and in hotels and restaurants. As secretary of the Workers Alliance in Minneapolis in 1935, he helped organize the fight for relief of the unemployed. For 10 years he has been a member of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union No. 665, A. F. of L.

He was first arrested and held for deportation in 1936, but the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. In November 1949, he was rearrested, and as a result lost his job as elevator operator at the Minneapolis Club. A hearing was held in 1950 and later declared illegal as the result of a decision by the United States Supreme Court. Nevertheless, he had to sell his 4-acre farm, where he had raised victory gardens during World War II, to pay his attorney. In October 1950, his little one-room shack burned down, and all his worldly possessions went

up in smoke.

When Judge M. M. Joyce heard Charlie Rowoldt's appeal last year he said, "I am convinced that Mr. Rowoldt is a better man than many citizens who are walking the streets today." Mr. Morris Levy, Sr., of the Hotel Dyckman, said Charlie Rowoldt was the best houseman he had ever had.

Rowoldt's deportation hearings are pending in the near future.

The final chapters to these three lives are yet to be written. Today these foreign-born Americans are being threatened because of their political beliefs and associations. Tomorrow it will be native-born Americans. Democracy, threatened with the vicious realities of a McCarran law, is facing a deadline. It is not only the future of these three men and their familes that is at stake. It is your future and the future of all Americans as well. It is up to you to put an end to political persecutions—to midnight arrests—to the destruction of family life. We, the people, still have the last word.

#### STOP THE DEPORTATION DRIVE

1. Write to President Harry S. Truman, Washington, D. C., protesting the deportation drive and urge that those noncitizens arrested for deportation be permitted to become American citizens.

2. Have your union or organizations go on record as opposed to the deportation of noncitizens for their political opinions.

- 3. Write your Senators and Congressman to go on record for repeal of the McCarran law.
- 4. Circulate this pamphlet among your friends and neighbors. Send for a bundle—order at 100 for \$1.
- 5. Send contributions to the Joint Defense Committee, Alma Foley, Secretary, 2290 County Road J, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ALMA FOLEY, Secretary,

2290 County Road J, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send a draft resolution for my organization.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_ for an order of your folder on the Heikkinen, Rowoldt and Warhol cases.

Enclosed find --- to help make possible an effective nationwide fight against deportation.

Name		
Addre	SS	
City,	Zone,	State

#### EVILIBIT No. 409

[Daily Worker, New York, Saturday, April 7, 1934, p. 31

#### Communists Show Marked Increase in School Board Votes—Candidates in Superior, Duluth, Top Last Year's Total

SUPFRIOR, WIS., April 6.—Election returns held here yesterday for the School Board show the Communist candidates to have polled 200 more votes than the previous year.

W. A. Harju and Siiri Anderson, Communist candidates, received 872 and 1,376 votes, respectively, in comparison to the winning candidates, who polled 7.083, 6.698, and 6.845, respectively.

In Duluth, Minn., Alma Foley, Communist candidate for the school board, polled 619 votes out of a total of 15.235 votes cast.

#### Ехнівіт №. 410

[Daily Worker, New York, Friday, January 31, 1936]

#### Minneapolis Aid Board Uses Veterans Bonus To Slash Relief Rolls—Plans To Strike 2,300 Ex-Servicemen From Lists—5,000 WPA Men Sign Petition To Free Convicted Jobless Leader

MINNEAPOLIS, January 30.—About 2,000 war veterans' families and 300 single ex-servicemen are to be cut off relief rolls as soon as they cash their bonus bonds, the Minneapolis Welfare Board announced vesterday.

Only those who are absolutely broke will be eligible for relief, the board said,

and added that as long as the bonus money lasts there will be no relief.

No opinion has been rendered as to whether receival of the bonds will automatically cut the veterans from the relief rolls.

Members of the board said they are waiting for a statement of national policy from Washington.

#### WPA MEN AID JOBLESS LEADER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 30.—Five thousand WPA workers have placed their signatures on petitions circulated by the International Labor Defense, urging the Minnesota Supreme Court to reverse the decision of Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in the case of S. E. Davis, who faces a 90-day sentence.

Davis was arrested in a demonstration before city hall in September, which was demanding a 3 percent increase in relief. It was dispersed with tear gas.

The case of Davis will come before the supreme court in February or March, according to Alma Foley, secretary of the lLD.

CLASS OF STRVICE

SY::BOLS

OL = Day Letter

#### Ехнівіт No. 411

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at post of ongon. Time of recognish IANDARD TIME at post of destination Talni'l Letter Telegran .LT = Int ! Victory Let PK: 11 30 41 - N. cht Letter MAO99 M.LLDO92 NL PDMINNEAPOLIS MINN 4=1 1974 APR 4 X-123 W P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT REP LOUIS GRAHAM= erred character is indicated by a suitable vambol above or pre-This is a full-rate ram unless its derelegram or Cable-

WE, THE UNDER-SIGNED STRONGLY PROTEST THE RAILROADING OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION OUTLAWING COMMUNIST HOUSE JUDICIARY SUB COMMITTEE WASHDC=

ALMA ERICKRON'OSCAR PERSON'BERTHA ANDERSON'HENRIETTA! PARTY WE DEMAND ADDITIONAL HEARINGS BE HELD ALLOWING SIGNED MARGARET ROSS JOHN CONNER OSCAR MAHLKE OPPOSITION TO BE HEARD=

BOURGETTE 'ANN TAYLOR' KATHERINE BROOKNER' TOM (FOLEY '' K TOTTEN, ALMA (EOLEY) PAT GLEASON P.J. SHIMEK G. W.

Ехнівіт №0. 412

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Marcus T. Neeley		9
District Director of Immigration		
New Past Office Building	ě	
Chicago 7, Illinois	5.0 P	
The Straight	₩°'	
I regard the continued detention County Jail a sharp break with long country.	without bail of Steve established Constitution	Tsermegas in Coo al traditions of thi
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In my opinion, your decision to d of justice and democratic process. I d effect his immediate release on bail.	eny him the right to be emand you use the pow	er of your office t
Name alma Eriks	on	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Address 6/2 E. Iran	Aline	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
City Minneapole	Zone 4 State !	Minn

#### EXHIBIT No. 413

[Daily Worker, July 1, 1953, p. 2]

#### 29 in Minneapolis Demand Bail for Mrs. Davidoff

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30.—Twenty-nine residents here joined in sending a telegram to Attorney General Herbert Brownell protesting the denial of bail on deportation proceedings against Mrs. Goldie Davidoff, who with her 2-year-old daughter has been imprisoned on Ellis Island for 2 months.

Signers are Ala Foley, John Conner, P. J. Gleason, H. G. Grandahl, Richard E. Bailey, Rose Pogin, Jack Norris, Alma Erickson, Ralph Taylor, Carl Lund, Julia Lief, Walter Lief, Harold Hester, Gunnar Shanks, Mrs. F. L. Hanson, Archie Anderson, Edith L. Ash, Mr. C. D. Ackerson, Hubert Quionnes, Rudolph Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Broms, Ellen A. Davis, Rachel Foley, Judy King, Elmer J. Borman, Mrs. B. Anderson, Helen Warhol, Thomas Foley and Theodore Desnick.

EXHIBIT No. 415
Daily Worker, January 22, 1941, p. 5

## Hathaway's Statement on Expulsion From the C. P.

baily worker p. 5

Clarence A. Hathaway yesterday issued the following statement on his expulsion from the Communist Party:

"Answering many speculative newspaper stories on the possible causes and significance of my expulsion from the Communist Party, I state:

- "1) My expulsion was justifiable. It was made necessary by my failure to live up to the exacting personal standards properly demanded by the Party of its leadership.
- "2) All stories suggesting political disagreements between myself and the Party leader-ship, now or in the past, are wholly false—as all Party people know.
- "3) Now, as always, I have the greatest regard and admiration for Comrades Browder, Foster, Miner and the other members of the National Committee.
- "4) I repeat: My expulsion was due to my own personal shortcomings, which I recognize and which I hope to overcome as a preliminary to a request for readmittance."

(Signed)

CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY.

Ехнівіт №. 416

# inn. Meeting Pledges 100,000 Peace Ballots

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 15. — Workers, farmers, youth and women at a conference here, voted to obtain 100.000 ballots in the next 60 days on America's Peace Roll "to bring our boys back from Korea and negotiate peace with China," in the next 60 days.

The conference, which included 150 delegates from all parts of the state, cheered Elmer Benson, former Governor, when he said. "We are the real American patriots. Peace is not subversive. The people are questioning the wisdom of the Washington leadership, the Truman doctirinc, the North Atlantic Part, the new ties with France, the rearming of Germany. The trend is against sending our boys to fight and die for Big Business."

big pitsiness. Clarence Hathaway, in the keynote address, analyzed the so-called national debate on foreign policy in which the Triman adherents quarrel with Hoover, Taff, Kennedy and Supreme Court Justice Douglas on when and where and how to start World War III. He pointed out war is not inevitable. Fear is being evercome. The people are speaking out for peace.

The delegates set themselves up for the

dimersolans for Peace, issued a policy statement, set up speakers and publicity committees. and called upon all degates to organize peace committees for the ballot campaign in neighborhoods, shops, towns, churches, PTA, and trade unions.

The conference heard reports on the fight for the Martinsville Seven, for the building up of a campaign of wires and protests to save Willie McGee from execution March 20, and the defense of the Trenton Six. Resolutions and wires were sent from the conference to the Governors of Massissippi and New Jersey and President Truman.

A resolution was passed protesting the action of Attorney Ceperal McGrath in indicting Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center. The conference also protested the moves in Iowa for the threatened disbarment of Charles Howard, Negro attorney, publisher and delegate to the Warsaw Peace Conference.

An organizing committee of some 40 people was elected. Benson was elected honorary chairman. Dr. Forrest Wiggins, state chairman, and Virginia Buercki, secretary-treasurer.

EXHIBIT No. 417

DEFENSE COMMITTEES

No. 19

February 1, 195

### BULLETIN



AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

23 WEST 26th STREET . NEW YORK 10, N. Y. . MUrray Hill 4-3457

#### ACTION ON LEEMAN-CELLER BILL

The information in this BULLETIN is not to be publicized in any public document, press release, leaflet, Bulletin, etc. It is intended solely for your information and suidance.

Clarence Hathaway, native-born husband of Vera Hathaway, of St. Paul, Minnesota, arrested in deportation proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Law, wrote to all members of Congress from St. Paul and Minneapolis concerning his wife's deportation case, the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, and urging the Congressmen to seek public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill.

Three Congressmen answered Mr. Hathaway. None of the three are Sponsors of the Lehman-Celler Bill. Extracts from their replies follow:

REP. EUGENE J. McCARTHY: "It have received your letter including the statement relating to the deportation case involving your wife. I share your concern over the harsh effects of this law and I do hope that hearings will be held on the Lehman-Celler Bill so that the objectives set forth in the report of the President's Commission, as well as the earlier veto message, may be met, and the basic Immigration Act may be corrected."

REP. JOHN A BLATNIK: "Thank you for your letter of January lat relative to the McCarran Immigration Law. I appreciate hearing from you in this connection. I was opposed to the passage of this Law from the beginning and I am still opposed to the measure. It is my contention that the Law should be either completely repealed or drastically amended and I would like nothing better than to vote for a repealer."

REP. ROY W. WIER: "Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 1, 1954, and I want to thank you for your concern and interest in the so-called Walter-Mc Carran Subversive Law which I have felt right along is a very stupid and dangerous piece of legislation, that is, at least to those of us who believe in and love our traditional and constitutional form of government. It threatens the civil rights of any or all minority opinions, many of our rights of association or free speech and right down through any of our so-called Bill of Rights.

"Yes, I was opposed to it when first proposed. I voted against it when it was before the House for passage and I again voted to sustain the President's veto of it. Furthermore, I shall continue to oppose it so long as its provisions are so broad and sweeping. I shall support any action for its repeal and, if that fails, i shall help to remove from it some of the provisions I have referred to above."

Mr. Hathaway's example in sending letter to Congressmen in his State can be duplicated in every area. We suggest that you work out similar action.

We repeat: The letters received by Mr. Hathaway cannot be publicized in any way in any general piece of literature since there is no authorization for release of the correspondence to the public. ftul/1283

#### EVILIBIT No. 418

[New York Times, January 13, 1941, pp. 1 and 8]

#### Communists Expel Hathaway, Editor—One of Party's Three Leaders Headed the Daily Worker Staff for 10 Years

Expulsion from the Communist Party of Clarence A. Hathaway, former editor of the Daily Worker and one of the party's three top leaders in this country, was announced yesterday by the Communist national committee. Hathaway, who is out on bail pending appeal from a 30-day jail sentence for criminal libel, was relieved of his editorial duties 6 months ago, but there was no public announcement of his separation from the staff he headed for 10 years.

The official notice of his ouster, as published in the Sunday Worker, said Hathaway had been expelled for "failure to meet personal and political responsibilities assumed by him, for desertion and for failing and refusing to take steps to rehabilitate himself." The national committee said it had given Hathaway 3 months in which to "clear" himself, but that he had continued to

"default his obligations."

Secrecy shrouded the incidents leading up to the break. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and other party functionaries declined to discuss the case, and Hathaway could not be found to present his version. Inquiry at his old address, 126 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, disclosed that he had moved without leaving a forwarding address, and the police and the district attorney's office said they had no idea where he had gone.

Hathaway was reported by one informant to have turned against the party line, of which he was formerly the principal exponent, but others familiar with the affairs of the party noted that he had been a stanch supporter of the Stalin-Hitler pact and had sought to justify the Soviet invasion of Finland

in editorials and speeches.

His departure from the party was the most spectacular defection in the series of expulsions and resignations that began with the signing of the pact in August 1939. Hathaway was a member of the Politburo, the party's supreme council, and served as chairman of the Communist national campaign committee in 1932, when William Z. Foster, national chairman of the party, was its presidential candidate.

Born in Minnesota 46 years ago and a machinist by trade, Hathaway became interested in communism in 1919 and helped organize the party in the United States. He ranked just behind Browder and Foster in the councils of the party and was regarded as one of its ablest speakers and writers.

Despite his public endorsement of all policies followed by the party, Hathaway was said to have disagreed privately with Browder on several occasions and at one time, many years ago, to have led a movement within the organization to depose Browder as general secretary. Hathaway's wife, once a party organizer in Brooklyn, was said to have found it more difficult than her husband to accept the Stalin-Hitler pact and it was suggested that pressure from her might have caused Hathaway to modify his own views and fall from party favor.

If he was assailed by any doubts about the wisdom of Communist policy at the time he stood for trial for criminal libel in General Sessions last June, Hathaway gave no sign in his courtroom demeanor. After he had been convicted, along with the publishers of the Daily Worker, of having libeled Mrs. Edith Liggett and the memory of her husband, Walter W. Liggett, the Minneapolis editor who was slain by gunmen in 1935, Hathaway charged that the indictment was meant as a "disgraceful and slimy attack on communism." Hathaway's attorney said the conviction would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

In August 1939, Hathaway was locked up in the civil section of Brooklyn city prison for 4 days for failure to pay a judgment of \$2,672 obtained by Mrs. Liggett in another libel action. He was released under bond of \$5,600 on condition that he stay in Brooklyn for 6 months. He sent his editorials to the Daily Worker by messenger and spent much of his time at Ebbets Field watch-

ing the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team play.

When the offices of the Daily Worker were bombed mysteriously on June 20, 1940, Hathaway said the act was committed by "the fifth column that draws its inspiration from the war parties high in Wall Street" and that it was "beyond doubt related to the systematic campaign of hysteria for war."

#### DEPOSED AS EDITOR

In the next month Hathaway was deposed from his editorship. When title to the Daily Worker passed from the Comprodaily Publishing Co. to the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., owned by three elderly women, on July 31, Hathaway was no longer a member of the staff. The new editorial board was made up of Louis F. Budenz, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Howard C. Boldt.

Hathaway's career as a writer for other Communist publications and as an orator at Communist functions stopped at the same time. Efforts to obtain

information about his whereabouts or doings were unsuccessful.

His expulsion from the party was made effective as of October 10. At the offices of the Daily Worker a spokesman said two sections of the party constitution has been invoked by the national committee as authority for the ouster. They read as follows:

"Breaches of party discipline by individual members, financial irregularities, as well as any conduct or action detrimental to the party's prestige and influence among the working masses and harmful to the best interests of the party may be punished by censure, public censure, removal from responsible

posts, and by expulsion from the party.

"Party members found to be strikebreakers, degenerates, habitual drunkards, betrayers of party confidence, provocateurs, persons who practice or advocate terrorism, sabotage, espionage or force and violence, or members whose actions are otherwise detrimental to the party and the working class, shall be sumarily dismissed from positions of responsibility, expelled from the party, and exposed before the general public."

#### Ехнівіт №. 419

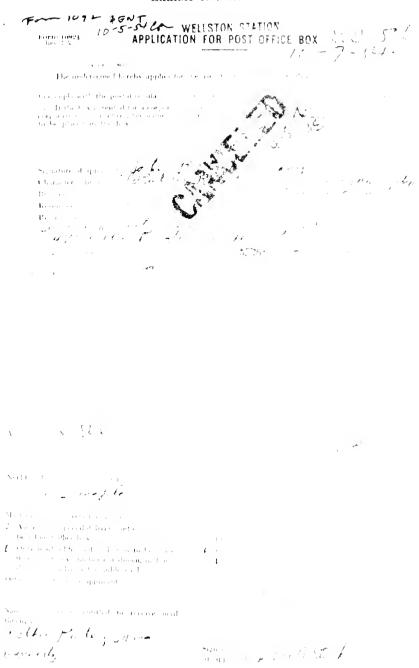


EXHIBIT No. 420A

#### Sam and Fanny Manewitz



United States resident for 41 years.

★ 3 children and 7 grandchildren

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe tree
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
...I lift my lamp beside the golden door."—Emma Lazarus.

(7) **(3)** 

Threatened with Deportation

## 41 YEARS IN SAINT LOUIS

tyranny and oppression impased on Jews in L countrymen, Sam and Fanny Manewitz came to this country becouse of the JIKE hundreds of thousands of their fellow

As a young man and moving to Kursk, a city in sauthwestern Russia, he mortied and settled down to raise a family. Just after his first wenty-four haurs to move-again because of being Jews. It was for this reason that Som and Fanny came to the United States. As a seven-year-old boy in Old Russia, Sam Manewitz witnessed his family twice being drawen from cities because they were lews. child was born, their small family was given

for a sixty hour week. He worked next at the Madisan Car Foundry far the wage of twelve dollars for an eighty-faur hour week. Then he days and the emplayers blacklisted him from the field, farcing him to go into business far himselt. So he entered the railroad salvage Arraying in St. Louis in 1913, Sam first worked in a shae factory, receiving ex dollors painters. This was considered a crime in those learned the trade of paper honging. Because of his experience in sweat shaps, he helped organize a union amongst poperhangers and pusiness in 1923 and worked for years until businessman, he is the aldest and cansidered able to make ends meet. At present, a small ane of the most experienced railroad salvage

threatened to be deported from a country where they have lived forty-one years. An anny, 67, and a semi-cripple because of arthritis. In this country they have raised a lamily of two daughters and a son, and have have lived in St. Lauis, they have at all times But today -- 1954 -- because of the Walter-McCarran Law. Sam and Fanny Manewitz are siderly, dignified couple, Som is 71, his wife, seven grondchildren For the many yeors they contributed to the welfore of their neighbors, hereby earning respect of their community.

The has made good" as an immgrant bay from Old Russia, we believe it is now more After forty-one years in a country where han brutal that he and his wife should be breatened with deportation

#### Ехнівіт №. 420В

We ask you why these two elderly people are threatoned with departation at this particular

POLICE STATE METHODS COME TO ST. LOUIS

Fove their past ectivities made them a thr.ut to their neighbors and community, as the Or is it because their san, Robert (whose case is naw under appeal), has just been senmmigration Deportment charges?

tenced under the Smith Act?

At the time of his sentencing, Federal Judge Roy W. Harper said: "From your diapers you have been taught these ideas. You have had no other

The true meaning of these remarks was brought out exactly two weeks later when Sam and Fanny Manewitz were arrested under the Walter McCarran Law.

Or rather did not this judge, when he senter sol their son, perhaps indivernently reveal the consparedy between his court and the Inmagnation by, sament to enforce the McCarthie destrine of upul by association? For with the arrest of Sam or 3 Famij Manewiz, there is clearly seen an at impt to destroy two entire families with wham their son was related. Was the timing of their arrest therefare an "accident?"

So here in St. Louis, as in no other part a the country, the persecution of Sam and Fanny Janewitz has exposed the Walter-McCarran law as a cruel, bruial instrument of appression that stems orrectly from McCar.hyism.

oppressive, placestate fow is handmaden of anoher all pairs of a conspicacy to destroy our consistence in the first and largoes a policeation on the Annation pole of It is within this framework had Som and Fampo Moneyitz were arrested and this Wolferblickatron Law. Here in St Louis the case of Sam and Fanny Nanewitz brings into clear facus haw ane

## WHY DEFEND THEM? Silence Brings Defeat For All

The arrest of Som and Fanny Manewitz takes place at the time Attorney General Brownell is telling the country he intends to use the Watter-McCarran law to deport 12,000 non-cutzens and depnye 10,000 naturalized Americans of their citizenship for their political beliefs.

The ptr acution of Sam and Fanny Manewitz gives added truth to the belief that this law seeks to use z.n.citizens as succeptates to the McCarthysm can impose stience on all of use By per return the forest unprotected portion of our society, section hopes to finghten all American into sitner. Detect Americans must act to the work of the section of th

- Write the Attorney General, Justice Dept., Washington, D.C., demanding halt the deportation proceedings against Sam and Fanny Monewitz.
- Write your Congressman urging them to support all legislation that would peal or basically revise the Walter-McCorran Law.
- Send a contribution to help prevent the deportation of Sam and Fanny Mone-

#### eopardizes the status of citizenship by making Repeal The Walter-McCarran Law! demned by the overwhelming majority of the American people as racist, discriminatory and appressive. It seeks to use the non-citizen as a scapegoat in arder to legitimatize palice-The Walter-McCarran Law has been conecond-class citizens of naturalized Americans, tate canditions for the American people.

ests upon an attitude of hostility and dis-Naturalization: "The Watter-McCarran Law President's Commission on Immigration rust against all aliens." The Late Justice Frank Murphy:--"Once an then lawfully enters and resides in this counguaranteed by the constitution to all people ry he becomes invested with outhin our borders. . . ."

## SENATOR LEHMAN URGES ACTION

beings. These are our brothers of whatever ever faith they may be. It is far from enough to be satisfied in our own minds that the Walter-McCarran Law is a bad law Wo must each of us and all of us collectively ssume the full responsibility of projecting the conviction throughout the length and preadth of our land."- From speech before senetor Herbert Lehman: "These are human national origin they may be and of whatdebrew Immigrant Aid and Sheltering Soerety (HIAS), March, 1954 Ехнівіт №. 420С

#### ORGANIZATIONS ON RECORD AGAINST WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

American Federation of Labor Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO) International Association of Machinists (AFL) International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

United Automobile Workers of America (CIO)
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

(UE)
Cleveland Baptist Association
Indiana Council of Churches
National Catholic Welfare Association
National Lutheran Council
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
American Hungarian Federation
American Jewish Congress
Czechoslovak National Council
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

Lithuanian American Council
National Council of Jewish Women
Orders of Sons of Italy
Polish Immigration Committee
Ukrainian American Congress
American Bar Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American Ass'n. for the Advancement of Science
Nat'l. Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored
People
Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.)
American Labor Party
Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
U.S. Committee for Care of European Children,
Inc.

Committee For F Fanny Manewitz	lepeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam an
Please send	copies of this brochure.
Enclosed find \$	which is our contribution for defense of Sam and Fanny Manewit
I wish more inform	nation on the Walter-McCarran Law
	nation on the Walter-McCarran Law
I request a speake	from your committee to speak before my organization
	from your committee to speak before my organization

Issued by: Committee for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Defense of Sam and Fanny Manewitz
P. O. Box 506, Wellston Station
St. Louis, Mo.

Ехнівіт No. 421А

VERIFICATION OF REFERENCE OF APPLICANT FOR BOX	FFIC	-0)	my the States	(Name of reference)	ø	Character of business ACBLIC RELATIONS	٠	Residence address 5603 MAPLE AVE	Will you kindly advise this office if, in your judgment, the applicant is responsible and trustworthy?	BERNARD F. DICKMANN, POSTMASTELL
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Forms 1092 Re 9-475

#### Ехнівіт №, 421В

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An application for a post-office box has been filed at this office, with your name as reference, by set applicant JohoPUBLIC RELATIONS S603 MAPLE Chara-ter of business Name of applicant Residence address Businers and mess

Will you kindly a living this office if anyour to tamest the case its responsible and truntworthy?

BERNARD E, DICKMANN, POSIMASIE

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(Sunature of reference) Form 1092 (Rev. 9-47)

45146 4 5 S COVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

#### Ехнівіт No. 422А

#### Сору

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

the Jefense of Sam and Family Manewitz,	Committee for meneal of the Walter-schartan Law and (desidence) 5503 Haple St., St. Moule, Histouri;
Wig. ins Ho.2. Mepair Track, Terminal Mai	lroud Association, GREETING:
Pursuant to lawful authority, You	ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activities of	of the House of Representatives of the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof,	on Tues ay, December L. 1956 , 19,
at 10,000. o'clock,m., at their Com	mittee Room,209 <sub>p</sub> FederalBuildin <sub>k.p</sub> Cicago <sub>p</sub> Ille
then and there to testify touching mate	ers of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to
depart without leave of said committee	10.00
BS secretary, Committee for hepeal of the You Are Hereby Commanded to be	he Walter-WcCerran Law and the Defense of Sam and/ pring with you and produce before said committee, or
petween the committee for messal of the remy hanewits, its officers and agents foreign Born, its officers and agents, which were a product the control of th	the following: (1) All letters and copies of letters, nature who to ever, incoming and outpoint, passing later controlled the controlled the later controlled the controlled the controlled the later controlled later controlled the later controlled later control
showing all action taken and all consid- influence the revision or repeal of the (c) Irmigration and Mationality Acta	eration given to proposels to revise, repeal and (a) mith Act; (b) Internal security Act; and
	ver your default under the pains and penalties in such
cases made and provided.	
To	, to serve and return.
GIVEN under my hand this 7th	day of November , in the
year of our Lord, 1956•	Franskllalter
16—71627-1	Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee—Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

#### Ехнівіт №. 422В

#### RETURN

Subpena for JOHN STARKS	
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before the Committee on the	•••••
Un-American Activities of th	e House
of Representatives	
I made service of the within su	bpena by
delivering a true copy there	of
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the within-named	
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East St. Louis, Illinois	
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day of November	, 1956
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U. S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 18-71627-	-1

#### EXHIBIT No. 423A

#### REPEAL

WALTER - MICCARRAN

Issued by Committee to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Stop Deportation of Sam and Fanny Manewitz P.O. Box 506. Wellston Station, St. Louis, No.

May

1956

CONFFRENCE URGES RENEWED ACTIVITY TO HEPEAL THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and defend the rights of foreign born Americans was the subject of a Midwest Conference held a few weeks ago in Chicago.

The delegates took note of the changed climate in the nation and the fact that this was a Presidential election year. It was felt that the chances for revision of this obnoxious law was a distinct possibility. (Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee are now being held. On Wednesday, April 25, Secretary of State Dulles urged changes in the quota and finger-printing provisions. Even Congresseman Walter recently stated that he would go along with revisions in the

(Cont'd Page 2, Col. 1)

NEW LOW IN TV ("This Is Your Life" . . )

A paid, professional informer is a typical American housewife Ralph Edwards recently revealed to his TV audience on "This Is Your Life".

His "star" for this particular production (KSD-TV, 9 P. M. Wednesday, March 28) was one Marion Miller. For her work as an FBI mussur\* against the los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, she was plurified to 40 million TV viewers as the Great-Patribic-American-Housewife. In further recognition of her great services, falph Edwards presented Marion with a TV set, free of charge.

What the TV show failed to point out, however, was that Miss Miller, while having a position of trust in the Ics Angelos organization, stole records and turned in to the FBI all the names her housewifely hands lay hold of. For this she received hor 30 pieces of silver, which in Amorican money came to \$125 a month, as brought out in a hearing before the SACB.

GREETINGS

TO SAM AND FANNY MANERITZ who both celebrated their birthdays in the month of March. We hope the future restores their health, Mrs. Manewitz is now suffering from her arthritis, as well as a 'gall bladder condition. Mr. Manewitz is recuperating from his second heart attack, which means that he must be very careful in his 74th year. We pledge to continue to support them in their fight to repeal this unfust Walter-McCarran Law which is trying to separate them from their family and friends and from a country where they have lived for over 43 years. We hope their friends and fellow citizens will write today, demanding that the Immigration Dopartment drop deportation proceedings against them.

EASTLAND VS UNITED STATES

Senator Eastland of Mississippi has just been elected chairmen of the powerful Judiciary Committee, following the death of its former chairman, Senator Kilgore.

This committee passes on the appointment of Federal Judges, as well as 75% of Senate legislation.—in addition to legislation concerning immigration.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

REPORT ON SACE HEARINGS

#### EXHIBIT No. 423B

(Cont'd from Page 1, Col. 1)

quota. This sudden activity is due mainly to the forthcoming elections. Walter also wants to prevent any basic revisions or outright repeal.)

Out of the Conference came the fact that the people and their organizations must press for fundamental charges: a law which restores the protection of the Bill of Rights to fereign bern Americans and which a belishes the police-state features of the present one. Of course, the excent and nature of the revisions depend on the efforts of the people and their organizations.

Other delegates to the Conference peinted out that both major and political parties in their platforms promised to work for a revised immigration law. At present, some 45 Bills to amend to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, introduced in both Houses of Congress, are blocked in Committees. In the House, Congressman Walter, chairman of the sub-committee on immigration, prevents any bill from reaching the House floor. To force some action Congressman Anfuso, author of a bill to revise the immigration law, introduced on April 20th of last year a discharge petition. The petition requires the signatures of 218 Congressmen to bring the Anfuso Bill—HR 501—te the floor for discussion and a vote.

The Conference also urged that the delegates take concrete steps to insure action in the Walter-McCarran Law. Among the suggestions were those:

- Write your Congressmen, asking them to support the Anfuse. petition.
- 2. Contact the many labor, civic and religious organizations that have gone on record against the Walter-McCarran Law in order to renew their activity for reveal or revision.

The Cenference elected the Rev. William T. Baird as chairman of the Hidwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and Miss Ruth Heit; its Executive Secretary.

(Cont'd from Page 1, Col. 2)

Just before the ACFFB begin its defense list November in front of the Subversive Activities Control Beard (SACB), it was learned that the Justice Department had presented over 3,500 pages of testimony in support of its charge that the Committee was "communist-front". The testimony was provided by 17 witnesses, ten of whom were a precious lot of paid, professional informers. In addition the Justice Department presented 258 "exhibits", made up of notices of meetings, affairs and public statements issued by the ACFFB itself.

As for the calibre of witnesses, Marion Miller, informer-mother of two small children, gave the best example (see additional item on Marion Miller). Serving as a paid spy in service of the FRI, she volunteered her time as an office worker for the Los Angeles Committee for the Frotection of Foreign Bern. At the hearings it was brought out that she knew nothing about the ACFFB: As for the Los Angeles Committee, she testified on its activities which proved to be both legal and legitimate. With slight variations, it was found that Miss Miller's testimony was repeated by the remainder of the witnesses!

This was the Justico Department's case against the ACFFB. It is unbelievable that it should feel it has proved anything against the ACFFB. Instead, it leads to the suspicion that the Justico Department is relying on the SACB to rule in its favor regardless of the record established in the hearings.

#### 2. Defense of ACFFB

Abnor Green, Executive Secretary of the ACFFB, testified that the solo governing authority of the ACFFB was, and is, the Annual Conference which adopts a pregram for the coming year.

As background, Mr. Green testified that at various Conferences, the Committee of Sponsors was ence chaired by Ernest Hemingway, and the principal address was given by Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, New York.

(More about .CPFB defense in succeeding issue of newsletter,)

#### EXHIBIT No. 424

The Worker, Sunday, May 3, 1953, p. 91

#### "A Genuinely Democratic Literature in Our Country"—A Magazine Makes Its Row

#### By Joseph North

Americans who love the arts will rejoice at the birth of the Contemporary Reader, the quarterly issued by the New York division of the Arts. Sciences and Professions.

It comes into being at a time when literature in this country is touched, not with divine madness, but the insanity of Forrestal. The contemporary hero is cast in the image of the crazy stockbroker who jumped from his window.

Our publishers are near the level of Julius Streicher who purveyed sadism and perversion. The muse has exchanged her laurels for a tin helmet and for a dime our children can buy a Coca-cola or a gory tale in comic books wherein death does not come easy. That passes for popular literature in a land where the people once laughed with Artemus Ward and Dunne's philosophic Irishman, Mr. Dooley.

And so, Prof. Berry Burgum writes, introducing the magazine, the Contemporary Reader is being published in response to an increasing dissatisfaction of many writers and readers with our current American literature. The demand is rising for the restoration "of a genuinely democratic literature in country." The Negro and white editors of this publication do not see "men as brutes and psychopaths." They will not deny "the warm humane tradition of Whitman and Mark Twain, of Artemus Ward and Mr. Dooley, of Carl Sandburg, of Negro and work-

ing-class song."

The periodical is dedicated to "the great age-old tradition of humanism, wherever it is found." Its program endorses a literature wherein the people "seek peace, rather than war, racial equality and opportunity," and the writers who will appear here "have enough respect for our social objectives to recognize that they deserve good writing. To be valid in its democratic content, a literature must be well written.'

It is a worthy credo and the publication merits the support of everybody who yearns for the America our Constitution promised.

Its first issue has the promise of its credo. Young, unknown writers. Negro and white, appear with men and women who are already known for their accomplishments. It is heartening to see such writers as John R. Starks, as an example, 33, a railroader and a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a native of Illinois who spent 5 years in the Army and has the Purple Heart for wounds received as an infantry soldier in France. This is his first published short story.

He appears in these pages with such writers as Abraham Polonsky, Lester Cole,

Alan Max, Martha Millet, Millard Lampell

There is no doubt that many appearing now for the first time will be heard from again. Their promise is in these pages. If the promise is not fully realized, if there is occasional awkardness and unclarity in style and idea, we must understand. It is inevitable that the dominant culture of our time, the putrefying standards of those at the controls of our Nation, affects the writing and thought of those who battle for life and for beauty. But clarity and form, will come with work and awareness, with the give and take of publication and friendly criticism.

The central consideration is this: Here is a magazine that can catch in its pages the dreams and aspirations of the millions, the mother yearning for her sons return from the wars, the workingman striving for a life of dignity and happiness, the youth who will love without fear that tomorrow he will be packed off to die in some far-away Korea. This is the main thing and it is a big thing. So long as the magazine guides itself on the worth of life, of humanity, and does not cry as Luce's publications do the battle yell of Franco's Quiepo de Llano, "Long Live Death," it can live and flourish. It can be as broad as the millions who want a cease fire, the blessings of peace and abundance, and it can help achieve those

There is much work to be done and it has begun in this issue.

The editors extend a hearty invitation to young writers, Negro and white, to submit their manuscripts.

Unlike Collier's which fires an editor like Bucklin Moon whose books abhorred racism, Negro writers and editors work side by side with whites. Esther Lacey,

for example, is a Negro writer; Ben Brown, who was editor of the Harlem Quarterly, and Joel Robinson, who designed the format, are Negroes.

And in many ways the most successful offering is the play by Max and Cole—the former a newspaperman of 20 years and managing editor of the Daily Worker, the latter who is one of the 9 of Hollywood who defied the inquisitors and suffered prison for their integrity.

Their play, Potiphar's Wife, digs deep into the truths of our South today—the corruption of the Bourbon counterposed to the rising resistance and the magnificence of the Negro people. It is a play that merits production and will doubtless be transferred from these pages to the stage.

Polonsky's critique of Hemingway and Chaplin, for example, is a thoughtful, searching essay, which compares the gifts of the two artists and contrasts their philosophies. The subject is rich in controversy and we can expect a continuation of debate. I like best of all Polonsky's observation which summarizes his attitude toward writers and writings of today: "We live in a time when Sartre goes to the peace conference and Upton Sinclair and John Steinbeck join the chairborne atom bombers. \* \* \* We have to realize that we too live in historical times and a lot of it is going to be filled with surprises." If I read him right he is predicting that the procession of "chairborne atom bombers" is not all we shall see; there will be Sartres in America who will "go to peace conferences." This is a vital thought, in many ways crucial, and it will have an inevitable bearing upon our literature, especially the kind that will appear in a magazine like the Contemporary Reader.

So a toast to the new born: may the magazine flourish and grow strong. The battle it enters is fierce but if it holds to the vision of Paine and Douglass, of Whit-

man and Dreiser, it will win.

#### Ехнівіт No. 425А

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Ехнівіт No. 425B

.(To be fifted out and submitted in deplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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## VOUCHER UNITED STATES

O Delpnine Murphy Smith

Address 1650 McCollon Place

Los Angeles, California

Appropriation

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Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

EXHIBIT No. 426
Brief History

of the

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN.

The Committee, as an independent entity, is just a little older than the <u>Internal Security Act of 1950</u> (McCarran Act). Its prior history was as a sub-committee of political deportees within the Civil Rights Congress. Many of these dozen or so deportees were active in their own defense, being current victims of the cold-war drive against the foreign born, which had begun in 1946 and was rapidly developing in 1950. A few of the cases dated back to the days of the depression, when "Deportation Doak" was President Hoover's agent in making a scapegoat of the non-citizen for the social evils of the economic crisis.

Although all current cases up to the summer of 1950 were based on the <u>Alien</u>

Registration Act of 1940 (Smith Act), reactionaries in Congress succeeded in turning artificially-generated war hysteria to their purposes and passed the McCarran Act giving new powers for persecution of the foreign born. A bare month before this monstrous concentration camp measure went into effect, a conference was held sponsored by the deportees and their friends, supported by various national minority groups and a handful of progressive trade union delegates. The Committee was formally organized, and presently was staffed and housed in its own office.

Almost immediately it faced a crisis that strained its meager resourcesfor four of its deportee members were arrested at midnight on October 21,
1950, when the McCarran act went into effect. Around this case - the fight
for the right to bail for the "Terminal Island Four" - the Committee began

Exhibit No. 426—Continued

-2-

to grow and presently was a strong force in the community, widely known for its militant defense of the rights of the foreign born. It was under the direction of Rose Chernin.

The number of deportees rose steadily -- twenty....thirty...

The fight for bail was carried on in federal district court, circuit court, all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Presently the "Four" were freed and the young, vigorous committee arranged a stirring victory celebration overnight.

New arrests, new ordeals for young and old, overshadowed the gains made by devoted fighters for freedom for all to think, speak, and act with dignity and honesty. The cold war intensified. New attacks were made as the McCarran act provisions were one after another invoked against non-citizens. New "test" cases - notably the Frank Spector case - were imposed on the Committee as additional tasks. The number of deportees grew -- forty, fifty ...Hundreds of foreign born citizens were harassed and questioned. The Committee spread the word far and wide, informing the foreign born of their rights, warning them of the coercion being exercised by immigration officials as part of the Truman administration's "cold war" on the civil rights of militant peace fighters.

Then Rose Chernin was arrested, charged under the Smith Act against which she had fought so valiantly on behalf of the foreign born — for the Smith Act had cunning riders attacking the rights of citizens too.

That was in the summer of 1951, barely a year after the formal emergence of the Committee. Its supporters rallied to her defense and aided in the fight for her freedom on bail, while carrying on intense activity on behalf of the ever growing number of political deportees, raising funds

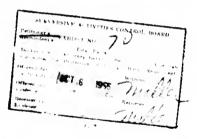
Exhibit No. 426—Continued

\_3\_

to carry cases to the Supreme Court, arranging stirring cultural programs that rallied thousands of people to the fight for preservation of the Bill of Rights for all residents, bringing hundreds of guests to a dinner to hear testimonials to the many attorneys defending the still growing list of deportees. A successful conference in 1951 broadened the support for the fight, carried on throughout 1952.

The "Terminal Island Four" and "Spector" cases were duly heard. In due course the Court decided — decided to evade its responsibility; several clauses of the McCarran Act were upheld. But the extravagant police state powers it granted were still insufficient for the warmakers. Now, while their hirelings were systematically terrorizing national community after national community — Polish, Armenian, Russian, Mexican — and the number of local deportees was rising... sixty, seventy...the infamous Walter-McCarran bill was being steamrollered into law despite the widespread outcry from all sectors of the population, conservative, liberal, labor.

The Committee not only survived the attack and met the heavy burden, but today, on the eve of the 1953 Conference, carries a load of over 80 deportees and cases of denaturalization with every confidence that this year, as in 1952, we will successfully resist the drive on the foreign born and make live the slogan with which we began the new year — No Deportations or Denaturalizations in 19531



October 27, 1950

Kr. Abner Green Executive Secretary 29 West 26th Street New York 10 . New York

### . Dear Absert

I just received your memo to Defense Committees. We are way sheed of you. All action suggested has either been carried out or is in the process of being cerried out. We are also calling an emergency conference for Seturday, October 28th, at 1 P.M. to act on some immediate proposals and to develope some further mass action. Also a mass protest meeting is being planned to take place within the next two or three weeks. In the event the prisoners are already released (you see, we are optomistic) it will then be a victory meeting.

A ceraven of three cars have gone to Terminal Island to see the prisoners and to take them eigerettes, books, soap, a radio and other incidentals. This is being done by the Welfere Committee to aid Political Prisoners and their families.

Sen Diego wents to organize a Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. I am meeting Louise Benna' husband today to discuss some organizational approaches. I'll write you the details when I know what's cooking.

The District Director, Landen, is squirming like he never squirmed before. In two hours' time, Monday morning, we organized a delegation of thirty people to call on him. It was a fighting delegation with very broad representation. Our picket line. Thursday, was terrific.

We are sending one delegate to your conference and maybe two. Les Machelis will be in New York and will represent us. John Altman may  $g_0$  and if he does, he will also represent us.

I'll let you know of eny further developments.

Sincerely.

Pelphine Smithh Executive Secretary

#opma ≥53



### EVILIBIT No. 498

[Daily People's World, November 24, 1950]

### A Correction

On October 28 the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a conference which stated in its aims and purposes that "we will cooperate with the Civil Rights Congress and receive aid and guidance in a way which is mutually agreeable; and the executive secretary shall be represented on the board of the Civil Rights Congress."

I think the People's World and its readers should know that we are an independent committee, unaffiliated with any organization. The People's World has repeatedly carried stories on the activities of this committee which stated that we were a subcommittee of the Civil Rights Congress and that the Civil Rights Congress is conducting the campaign on behalf of the foreign born. This is not true and we would like a correction made in the paper to this effect.

We are asking that all organizations cooperate with us through representatives on our executive board and any other way possible to guarantee the release on bail of the first McCarran Act victims. We want the widest possible support from all people who are interested in freeing those people who are held in Terminal Island without bail. We feel that to continue to state that we are merely an adjunct of the Civil Rights Congress is to defeat the very things for which this committee is fighting.

I sincerely trust that you will make it clear to your readers that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is conducting the campaign to release David Hyun, Merriam Stevenson, Frank Carlson, and Harry Carlisle on bail and to prevent any further attacks on the rights of the foreign born.

Delphine Murphy Smith, Executive Secretary, Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Les Augeles Committee fer

### Protection of Foreign Born



Deer Friend:

Room 418 326 West 3rd Street Los Angeles 13, Celif. Militual 1440

We appeal to you for support of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in its fight for the right of bail for "The Los Angeles Four", imprisoned since October 22 at Terminal Island and in its offerts to defend other foreign-born McCarran Act victims.

Funds are badly needed for this fight. Whether or not the "Four" win bail, other battles rema in to be fought and won, all requiring time, effort and money. Certainly the right to bail MUST BE ESTABLISHED for non-ottizens as well as for citizens. But this is only one found in a long struggle.

Terms of this police state Act permit the government to declare ANY non-citizen a threat to national: security and order his deportation. All "deportable aliens" according to the act, must have deported themselves by March 23 (six months from date of the Bill's passage, Sept. 23, 1950) or have shown their "good faith" in attempting to do so. Failure to do this calle for a ten years jail sentence.

It is very possible that the March 23 deadline will signalize another mass round-up of non-citizens by the government. 3400 have already been marked as subject to deportation. The McCarran Act calls for jailing of all persons ordered deported, and when hearings have been completed in the cases of the "Four" as well as in the cases of the 175 (approx.) in the country, and deportation orders issued -- they are all liable to ten year jail sentences.

ONLY THE PROPIL CAN STOP THIS. WE APPEAL TO YOU.

THE RIGHT TO BAIL LUNCHEON, tickets for which are enclosed, will take place Saturday, March 3rd, 12:30 p.m. at the Parkview Manor, 2200 W. Seventh St., and is primarily designed to raise funds -- funds with which to fight for, to protect, to defend non-citizens and thus protect citizens who under the Act would follow non-citizens into government "security" (concentration) camps set up under this bill.

We urge you to take the following actions:

- Sell as many tickets as possible to members of your organizations and their friends.
- Vote (and turn in at the Luncheon) a donation from your organization for this fight for the right of bail and against McCarran Act.

STATE FOR PROTECTION OF

 Solicit (and turn in at the Luncheon) individual donations from members and friends,

Your organization and its members will recognize this as a matter of greatest urgency. We know you will make this RIGHT TO BAIL LUNCHEON a euccess by your efforts. For this, in behalf of the Los Angeles Four and other present and future McCarran act victims, we thank you.

dpowa 253. Enol: Tickets. Ticket record a pledge card. LOS ANGELES SOMITTE POREIGN BORN.

Sincerely,

[Daily People's World, Wednesday, April 13, 1955]

### Two Ousted, More Due Soon-UAW Won't Fight "Loyalty" Firings at Cannon

Los Angeles, April 12.—Cannon Electric has carried out its first two "loyalty" firings under agreement with CIO United Auto Workers Local 811 that the local will not contest dismissals when "security" is involved.

And the UAW regional office in Los Angeles has acquiesced in the action—at least by default.

After much hedging by representatives in his office, newly elected Regional Director Charles Bioletti announced on Monday that "nothing will be done" by the UAW to fight the firings of Mrs. Delphine M. Smith and Mrs. Leola Koenigsberg, production workers.

Local 811 then said it had been notified of three more intended firings by Cannon "right away," and a total of 15 or 20 in the plant who "probably will go."

In mid-February company brass officers of local 811's Cannon unit jointly announced an amendment to the contract in which the local waived right to contest any firing on "security" grounds.

### THE OBJECTIVE

The purpose, said both the company and the union, was to make it possible for Cannon to get more defense orders.

Thereafter, all employees were confronted with two military-type questionnaires—in addition to earlier personnel records.

On March 18, Mrs. Smith, an employee for 5 years, and Mrs. Koenigsberg, for 2, were called separately to the company office. There, in the presence of union grievance committeemen, they were told they were fired for allegedly "falsifying company security questionnaires." They were asked by plant superintendent Ed Beacham if they wished to file grievances personally—as the union would not file

### TAKE TO UNION

Both women demanded right to talk to the grievance committee out of the presence of the management. Both were told by the unit committeemen to take it up with local 811 officers if they wanted to pursue the matter.

Local 811 President Jerry Whipple and Business Agent Clarence Wright passed the buck to the UAW Regional Office. At the regional level, the women were required to deal with International Representative Noah Tauscher, others being away at the UAW national convention.

Tauscher, the women said, haggled for days, finally refused to file a contest against the firings in the name of the regional office. Instead, he advised Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Koenigsberg to file personal grievances with the company.

### TIME ELEMENT

When the two attempted to comply, sending the grievance forms by special messenger, the documents were returned to them by Paul Kaponya, Cannon industrial relations director, with a notation that the grievances were "too late." He quoted a section of the union agreement fixing 4 days as the limit of time in which an individual employee's grievance need be accepted.

The women made efforts to reach Bioletti at the national UAW convention and got word back that Bioletti, just elected regional director, had sent instructions to Tauscher to fill in the name of the international union (which has 10 days for such action).

"We reached Tauscher again on the morning of the 10th day," said the women. "We insisted he send the grievances by messenger. He didn't. He sent them by registered, special delivery mail, instead."

This Monday, the two discharged women workers finally got to Bioletti. In presence of Tauscher, International Representative Ernie West and others, Bioletti informed them that Cannon had refused to accept the international union's grievance because they were not properly filed within the 10 day limitation.

Daily People's World, Monday, August 15, 1949, p. 21

### CRC Units Hits Custom of Leaflet Seizures

Los Angeles, August 14.—A continued fight to prevent the United States Customs Service from acting as the self-constituted censor of literature read by longshoremen and seamen was pledged today by the Civil Rights Congress.

Bob Robinson, CTO Marine Cooks and Stewards, led a delegation of union and

CRC spokesmen who met with Customs officials Wednesday.

Their immediate complaint was against a Customs guard who grabbed a paniphlet, "Marxism and the Negro Question," from the bocket of Feldon Golden, Negro member of Longshore Local 13.

Feldon was forced to submit to questioning by other Customs officials before

he was released. The seizure was made as he came ashore from a ship.

Since the pamphlet was political and Feldon a Negro, the delegation charged Customs with trying to straitjacket political activity by intimidation and discrimination.

In reply, according to Mrs. Delphine Smith, Los Angeles CRC and a member of the delegation. Customs officials admitted they were prohibited from discrimination. But they alibied that "you can't tell what's in a guy's mind.

When the delegation pressed its charges, Customs officials got hot under the collar. They said they would not submit to "dictation," and that whatever they did "was none of your business."

Mrs. Smith said CRC would carry the case to higher officials. She added that

"if there are any other incidents of this sort, we will take them up."

Others in the delegation were John Conley, Labor Youth League; Mrs. Dorothy Conley, San Pedro CRC chairman; Arthur Zipser, Long Beach CRC chairman; Percy Sanders, CIO Warehousemen's Local 26, and Reginald Placenta, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards.

# Welle Leople of the United Frates, of the City of Los Angeles in the State of California, do on this 157th Anniversary Rededicate ourselves to the Principles of the Bill of Rights

 $\mathfrak{W}$ e bold as sacred to our freedoms  $\,$  .

Article 1

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redures of greenaces.

# We believe that these guaranteed freedoms are being VIOLATED by:

THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES of Parnell Thomas and Jack Tenney who seek to smear all who speak out against discrimination and for peace but seem to find nothing wrong with the Klu Klux Klan and the Gerald L. K. Smiths.

THE "LOYALTY" OATHS which demand that government employees conform to a prescribed opinion or be fired from their jobs -- which defines loyalty on the basis of whether you ever opposed such things as a Franco Spain or a lyoching in the South.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT which denies the American worker the freedom to organize as he chooses.

THE INDICTMENTS of the Communist Party officials in New York simply because they are Communists despite the fact that the Supreme Court has ruled this is no crime.

THE DISCRIMINATION being practiced against Negroes, Mexicans and other minorities through denial of their right to vote, lynchings, police brutality and segregation.

THE GRAND JURY HEARINGS which deny freedom of speech - the right to choose when and where one will speak or be silent regarding his political belief or association.

 $\mathfrak{De}_{}$  bold to the bistoric truth of .

Article V

"... nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against bimself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process

AND YET the Federal Grand Jury here in Los Angeles, and in Denver, is being used to FORCE American Citizens to bear witness against themselves or go to jail. The Fifth Amendment, which was adopted by our Founding Fathers to protest from tyranny those who had the courage to fight for freedom, guarantees that no man be compelled to testify against himself. AND YET in New York they attempt to convict Americans for being Communists, while here in Los Angeles hey attempt to force wimesses to answer questions regarding the Communist Party and say it would not be incriminating. This is double-talk — legal trickery! This is an attempt to accomplish by judicial mess what the American people refused to accept in the Mundt-Nixon Bill. This is NOT the freedom guaranteed all Americans in the Bill of Rights!

That we will continue to speak out for our rights; We shall not stop in our fight for peace! We will speak out for the equality of all -- discrimination must go!

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY" It must be worth it TO ALL OF US!

signed:

NES I RI
Victims of the County "Loyalty Outh"

IDVO RENE De MAESTRI

RUDY SALCIDO ALCIDO MRS. VIRGINIA BURNS Relatives of victims of Police Brutality Slayings

HERBERT BIBERMAN JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Two of 10 Hollywood victims of the Un-American Committee

EMIL FREED Victim of the attack against labor

PHIL BOCK DELPHINE SMITH FRANK ALEXANDER
Three Grand Jury W University ordered to juil "until they talk"

MYF	LEDGE
-----	-------

I, AS AN AMERICAN, believe that the Bill of Right is meant for EVERYONE I pledge my report to keep it that way

L \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

> Address Mail to: Civil Rights Congress, 507 South Hill Se Los Angeles 13, California.

timed by LOS ANGELES CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS in commemoration of BILL OF RIGHTS WEEK



### LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

326 WEST 3RD STREET, ROOM 318 \* LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA \* MA. 2169

August 23, 1954.

Hon Chairman

Pay Charles H Davis

Hon Co-Chairmen Judge Stanley Moffatt Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall Gilbert Canales Hugh MacBeth, Sr. Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman

Sam Rosentold

Executive Director

Rose Chernin Administrative Secretary Anna M. Parnich

Secretary, Eastside Office: Josefina Yañez

...... Jacob Aspiz

Carl Brant Cloophus Brown San Crus Ralph Cuaron James L. Daugherty Mary Legun Drasick faceb Darma William Floorin Pearl Fagelson Charles Gladetone Santard Goldner Morris Goodman Mary Galloway Haward Goddard Wilbur Z. Gordon, M.D. Hugh Hardyman Poter Hyun Sakao Ishihara Robert W. Kenny Raphael Konigsberg John Howard Lawson Paul Major Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell Bertha Reynolds Anne Rosen Asson Rothblatt Day Marold E Cabrolds Max H. Schoen, D.D.S. Art Takai Mauricio Terraras

### Dear Friend:

The Eastside Branch of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is planning a Big Fiesta on September 18th, on Saturday to celebrate "La Independencia". We are making a special invitation to you personally to come and be our guests. Also a request that you invite your family and friends.

A very gay and friendly atmosphere will be the background of our fiesta, with a Mexican band playing for dancing in a huge patio, and a program that you will long remember. Come and have fun, you will be made most welcome. If you are lucky, you may be the winner of a bottle of Tequila that we are raffling.

Admission is one dollar (31.00). For tickets please call or write.

326 West Third Street

Room 318 MA 5-2169

Be sure to celebrate Mexican Independence Day with us!

Sincerely yours

Josephine Yanez, Sec'y Fastside Office.

JYIMS encl: 2

86

Judge Edward P. Totten Cone C. Young

"We are all descendants of immigrants," F.D.R.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

326 West Third Street, Room 318-Los Angeles 13, Calif.-MA, 2169

July 15, 1954.

Dear Friend: Salt of the Earth has been hailed by all who have seen it as an epoch-making production. Unfortunately, it has not been able to draw the audiences it deserves because of the advertising black-out by all the local commercial newspapers (except the Daily News).

Our Committee feels that this picture must be seen by the widest possible audiences. Peoples from all walks of life must be given the opportunity to see a film which portrays with dignity the struggle of the Mexican-Americans for

ull equality.

Once this picture is seen by a vast audience, it will no longer be possible for the Justice Department to implement the racist aspects of the Walter-McCarran Law against foreign-born Americans. They will not permit the illegal mass roundups, illegal jailings, illegal mass deportations of Mexican nationals, and the establishment of a concentration camp in Elysian Park. They will regard this treatment of the members of the Mexican-American community as an insult to all democratic-spirited, fair-minded Americans.

The only way that this blackout of a picture, that tells this important story and which at the same time is an artistic achievement of high order, is by seeing the picture yourself and then give it word-of-mouth publicity. Your personal efforts in behalf of this outstanding picture will be a blow at the Justice Department and their McCarthyite treatment of the foreign-born.

We are enclosing discount coupons which entitle the holder to thirty cents off on any ticket purchased. We urge you to do your share to make Salt of the Earth the success it deserves.

Sincerely,

Rose Chernin, Executive Director.

RC:ms

P. S.—We have just received word that Salt of the Earth will be playing at the Marcal Only for Two More Weeks. R. C.

Sponsors: Jacob Aspiz, Jack Berman, Carl Brant \* \* \*.

### EXHIBIT No. 435

Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born

326 West Third Street, Room 312-Los Angeles 13, Calif.-MA. 5-2169

APRIL 8, 1955.

DEAR MEMBER: Hope your Easter and Passover Holidays were happily spent. But now it is time to go to work again. The next meeting is very important, which will be held on:

Wednesday, April 13, 1955 Hungarian Cultural Center 1251 S. St. Andrews Place 8:00 p. m.

We must gird ourselves for the work ahead of us—as there is a great deal of planning to be done.

The agenda is as follows:

- 1. Final arrangements for the Morris Goodman Party
- 2. Financial Drive
- 3. Cinco De Mayo, May 6th
- 4. Festival of Nationalities, June 5th

5. Good and Welfare, etc.

Here is hoping that we'll have a big turnout and start the ball rolling. Looking forward to seeing you on Wednesday, April 13th.

Fraternally yours,

FANIA BERNSTEIN, Chairman, GITA HITTELMAN, Co-Chairman.

Sponsors: Jacob Aspiz, Jack Berman, Carl Brant \* \* \*.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

326 West 3rd Street, Room 318-Los Angeles 13, California-MA. 2169

June 16, 1953.

DEAR FRIEND: You are cordially invited to attend a "quarterly" meeting of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born.

Rose Chernin, Executive Director, who is attending the National Conference for the Defense of the Foreign-Born in New York City, will make a report on the proceedings of the conference; and will present a program of action for the coming period for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the defense of its victims. A financial report and an evaluation of the past activities of the committee will also be presented.

It is essential that you attend. The meeting will be held— Thursday, June 25, 7:30 p. m., Clark Hotel, Crystal Room, 426 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sincerely,

Rose Chernin. Executive Director.

Sponsors: Jack Berman, Marie Bowden, Carl Brant \* \* \*.

### EXHIBIT NO. 437

Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born

326 West 3rd Street, Room 318-Los Angeles 13, California-MA. 2169

July 28, 1953.

Dear Deportee: In recent months, the Immigration Service has accelerated its attack on the foreign born. The Terminal Island Nine Case was followed by the Harry Carlisle's Court decision, which in turn was followed by the David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson cases. Several Mexican-Americans have been deported.

The latest case is that of Reuben Ship, who was literally kidnapped away from his attorney and deported without even the opportunity of saying goodbye to his family—and despite the fact that he was on crutches and had been declared by a qualified physician to be physically unable to travel.

It is imperative that we keep informed on situations like these, and that we

discuss the problems we face because of them.

Of course, we have won victories as well as suffered setbacks. All but one of the Terminal Island Nine were freed. And in Seattle, a Federal judge has handed down a decision in the case of Ernesto Mangoang, a Philippine-American, that should favorably affect a great many McCarran-Walter Law victims. These victories, too, must keep abreast of and discuss thoroughly.

To this end, we have invited Rose Chernin, our Executive Director, who is the best informed person hereabouts on matters concerning the foreign born, to address our regular monthly deportees' meeting. Rose will bring us up to the minute on happenings that have a great deal of meaning for us. Her presence is an inducement to a packed house; it makes the meeting a must for every deportee.

In order to enable Rose to speak to us, the meeting night has been changed

from the regular 1st Tuesday of the month to Wednesday.

Remember the date—Wednesday, August 5, Hungarian Hall, 1251 South St.

Andrews Place. The time is 8:00 P. M. We'll see you there.

Fraternally.

ARTHUR DMYTRYK,
Acting Chairman, Deportees' Committee.

P. S.—Please urge everyone to pack the courtroom at Judge Westover's court, Monday morning, August 3rd, at 10:00 A. M., Temple & Spring Street, 2nd floor, for David Hynn's and Miriam Stevenson's hearing.

Sponsors: Jack Berman, Marie Bowden, Carl Brant \* \* \*.

# Twenty Years of Growth and Progress

of the

## COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.



### COMMUNIST PARTY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

PETTIS PERRY, Chairman

PAUL CLINE, Executive Secretary

MAX SILVER, Organizational Secretary

MATT PELMAN, Educational Director

AL BRYAN, Legislative Director

HELEN GARDNER, Membership Director

---- September, 1939 ----

124 West Sixth Street

MIchigan 8052

Ехнівіт №. 438В



Lou Rosser

### 14th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2308 Griffith Avenue

### SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lou Rosser, Organizer Leona McGenty, Org.-Sec'y. Margaret Nelson, Membership Dir. Libby Corngold, Trade Union Dir.

Dave Himelstein Carl Brant Pettis Perry Adele Young Schrier

The Communist Party Branches of the 14th Congressional District bring to our Party on its 20th Anniversary greetings of 20 years of struggle for labor's rights and Negro rights; for democracy, peace and socialism.

The 14th C.D. is an important working class district of Los Angeles County. Approximately 70% of the unemployed live in this territory, 90% of the Negro people live here, the ratio of small business people to large decidedly favors the small, most of Los Angeles Union men meet here. 90% of the slum dwellings are standing in our Congressional district.

Here the conditions for the broadest and most healthy political unity are present. There are probably more peoples organizations meeting in the 14 C.D. than in any other district in Southern California. These organizations range from simple social clubs and businessmens associations to trade union and our Party Branches.

The Executive Committee and the Branches of our Party in the 14th Congressional District pledge to continue the rich traditions of struggle for democracy and freedom in this District and to build and strengthen the Party so it can fulfill its historic role.

44 A.D. East Branch, Schrier, Organizer --44 A.D. West Branch, Sam Title, Organizer

44 A.D. North Branch, Frances Wintner, Organizer 55 A.D. Branch, Delda Wennrick, Organizer

62 A.D. Branch, Wm. Nelson, Organizer. Headquarters—2308 Griffith Avenue

Fredrick Douglass Branch

64 East Assembly Branch, Paul Williams, Organizer, Phone MU. 9486

64 West Assembly Branch Mexican Branch Japanese Branch Hungarian Branch

Finnish Branch Warehouse Branch Clerks Branch Utilities Branch

[Daily People's World, Tuesday, February 2, 1954, p. 6]

### Foreign-Born Committee Sets Parley February 28

Los Angeles, February 1.-The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today announced a conference on the campaign to repeal the Walter-McCarran law and defend victims of the legislation.

The conference will be held Sunday, February 28, and will be preceded by a

party Saturday night, February 27.

Joining the committee in sponsorship of the conference were Dr. Murray Abowitz, Jacob Aspiz, Helen Blair, Marie Bowden, Carl Brandt, Cleophus Brown, Dr. P. Price Cobbs, Ben Cuiz, Ralph Cuaron, James D. Daugherty, Mary Lagun Drazick, William B. Elconin, Mary Galloway.

Mary Lagun Drazick, William B. Elconin, Mary Galloway.

Also Lois Gardner, Sarah Gilbert, Sanford Goldner, Morris Goodman, Dr. W. Z. Gordon, Sakee Ishihara, Florian Kapata, Robert W. Kenny, Raphael Konigsberg, John Howard Lawson, Noum Light, Paul Major, Seymour Mandel. Also Alice McGrath, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Elsie Monjar, Leon Pape, Anne Rosen, Jessie Shiell, Dr. Max H. Schoen, Gene Stone, Arthur Takei, Judge Edward P. Totten, Rito G. Valencia, Rose Watkins, and Frank Wilkinson.

as Mann autha Alfred Monto-

Wyndham

Daily People's World, Thursday, April 6, 1950

Bradley Stratber charman cod

Alemant.

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# conference called on civil rig

R BELLING define Lattic marrism the call de lates, "the"

gressive party. Herbert Biber, Rev Martin L. Long, Dr Thomman alter Edward Biberman. The second secon theme in site (an Branch fusiness rep-Markets Clo

Kay Carmer, chairmen, I mited tale, writer; Sadie Derochkin. dadstone inti- I ofes tearment Workers I mon, David Grufman, gantzation and Roger Boyd vice mestignic southband It wish or Phonin, I mind Edutrical Work Bill Mill Mills

Tate, Negro trade unionist who rights committee but benevolent Protective Order of Phys. Levier won his extradition raser Mauri-

You are invited to attend a Trade Union Reception Honoring

JOHN DASCHBACH, Director Washington State Civil Rights Congress PAUL M. BOWEN. Secretary Seattle Negro Labor Council

NORTHWEST SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1953 - 1 TO 3 P.M. 607 SO. WESTERN AVENUE PARK MANOR

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES JOINT AUSPICES:

(UMIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY) n - S P O N S O R

Railroad Brotherhood LLOYO SEELIGER BOB LARGE

> United Electrical Wkrs., 1421, Ind. Wine, Mill & Smelter Wkrs., Ind. Mine, Mill & Smelter Wkrs., Ind.

HILT KOHOV

President, Negro Labor Council CLEOPHAS BROWN

Warehouseman, ILWU, Local 26, Ind.

Purniture Workers Union 576, Ind. LAWRENCE TURNER

Int' 1. Ladles Garment Wkrs., A.F.L.

RITO VALENCIA

R GGER BOYD

Marine Cooks & Stewards, Ind. Capmakers Union 122, A.P.L.

SANDRA GLADSTONE CHAS. GLADSTONE

HATHAN KAPLAN

Fur and Leather Wkrs. Union, Ind. Furniture Workers Union 576, Ind. MARK ROBINSON

Furniture Workers Union 576, Ind. RALPH CUARON

Exec. Secy., Vegro Labor Council

BOB ROBINSON HENRY SAZER

United Auto Workers, C. I.O.

TOM CREED

ATRUHAM MORTIMER

Fur and Leather Workers Union, Ind.

Sheet Metal Workers Union, A.F.L. MARIE BOWDEN

Int' 1. Association of 'achinists Rec. Secy., Negro Labor Council Longshoreman, ILWU, Ind. JOHN FORRESTER Laborers, 300, A.F.L. Laborers, 300, A.F.L. DPOWA 253, Ind. EMRIETTA MOODY MILTON B. HANKS AURA LITTLE PRESTON HILL

Furniture Workers Union 576, Ind. SOL STEINHART

Exec. Secy., Civil Rights Congress MARGUERITE ROBINSON EMIL FREED

Org. Secy., Civil Rights Congress

WHY.

The Thomas-Rankiu Committee seized on this lone, European anti-fascist to create the worst "red" scare since World War I.

This is the beginning of the Thomas-Rankin Committee's all-out attack against organized labor, schools and colleges, Hollywood and government employees.

The un-American Committee thinks of the Eisler case as only the beginning.

WE MUST MAKE IT THE END!

A BOLD DEFENSE OF GERHART EIS-LER IS THE BEST ATTACK AGAINST THE THOMAS-RANKIN COM-MITTEE.



GERHART EISLER IN Jail?

HEAR

# Mrs. Gerhart Eisler

bH

# "WHAT'S BEHIND the EISLER CASE?"

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23BD 1947

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JUDGE STANLEY MOFFATT

CARL BRANT

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[Daily People's World, Thursday, July 14, 1955, p. 51

### Letters to the Editor

People's victory

The Administrative Board of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born finds your report of the Festival of Nationalities lacking in political content and understanding of its importance.

The board feels that The People's World which is the only daily paper on the coast that is interested in the welfare and activity of rank and file people. should have given more thought to the evaluation of an affair of such dimensions.

The board feels that the 6,000 people in attendance was a mass demonstration of the people's opposition to the Walter-McCarran law. And that such a demonstration stration is a moral defeat for the Walter-McCarran law.

That the people paid tribute to the committee, to the staff and to the foreign

born and to their invaluable contributions to America through the years.

That in your report in the June 7 issue a disservice to foreign-born Americans was rendered in calling the festival an all-nations festival. This was a festival of nationalities and showed the strength of the varied national groups. The Mexican cultural exposition was outstanding, and the contribution of the West Indies group should be an honor to Los Angeles.

The People's World showed no marked enthusiasm about the five to six thousand people who attended the festival. The fact that this was the largest affair in 6 or 7 years in southern California has been a dominant thought in the minds

of people who participated in the festival.

The trade-union members feel that this is a step closer to repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and that when it is removed from the books, the repeal of Taft-Hartley and the Butler laws will be on the slate.

> ROY LUNDT. PETROS LEZOS. JOHN UHBIN. For the Administrative Board.

### EXHIBIT No. 444

[Daily People's World, Tuesday, March 22, 1955, p. 51

### Protest Against United States Border Terror May Go to U. N.

Los Angeles. March 21—Outright repeal of the Walter-McCarran immigration and naturalization law was demanded by 350 delegates to last weekend's fifth annual conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference also proposed a community-sponsored protest to the United Nations against employment of terror by the United States Immigration Service in mass deportation of Mexican nationals from California and other States of the Southwest.

The conference, in a special resolution, condemned the double effort of the United States Justice Department to persecute Mrs. Rose Chernin, the committee's executive director. The resolution blasted her conviction, along with 13 others, on Smith Act charges, and condemned the revocation of citizenship proceedings started against her. The conference unanimously reelected Mrs. Chernin to her post.
Other actions included:

Condemnation of Government use of stool pigeons in deportation proceedings and political trials.

Financial and organizational support for Knute Heikkennen, Wisconsin worker, facing 10 years imprisonment on a Justice Department charge that "he failed to deport himself."

Demand for an end to denäturalization proceedings against Harry Bridges,

west coast longshore leader.

Commendation for the Los Angeles committee on its victory in saving David Hyun from deportation to South Korea, and pledging of renewed efforts to keep Hyun in the United States.

The conference set up an emergency administrative committee empowered to name new officers in the event Mrs. Chernin is jailed, including Rev. Stephen Fritchman of the First Unitarian Church; Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, leader in Women for Legislative Action, and Mrs. Chernin herself.

### GREEN REPRISALS

Justice Department harassment and jailing of Abner Green, national secretary of the foreign born committee was protested. Green spoke at the conference,

The conference called for public hearings in Congress on proposals to replace the Walter-McCarran law with the Lehman-Celler bill, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The afternoon session divided into five panels, headed by specialists in their respective fields.

A trade-union panel was co-chaired by Frank Green, AFL Jewelry Workers Union, and Roy Lunt Warehousemen's Local 26 of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. One on mass deportations of Mexicans from the Southwest was headed by Rafael Konigsberg and Janet Stevenson; that on nationalities by John Uhrin, and a legal panel by Attorney Esther Shandler.

Trade-union panelists voted to set up a 15-man anti-Walter-McCarran Act

committee of rank and file trade-unionists, headed by Lunt.

Adolph Larson, a deportee and member of AFL Iron Workers Local 509; Henry Sazer, AFL Cap Makers, and Percy Saunders, Warehouseman's Local 26, all spoke of the need for greater concentration of work among the trade unions.

### LIKE SMITH ACT

Saunders linked the racist deportation law to "the hated Taft-Hartley and Smith Acts." He called for the creation of a national trade-union newspaper that would devote its effort to exposing the anti-union aspects of the Walter-McCarran and similar laws.

The panel on mass deportations of Mexicans heard speaker after speaker condemn the illegal searches to which the entire Southwest Mexican-American community has been subjected.

It was from this group that the proposal for UN action originated.

Mrs. Gale Lawless, president of the Santa Monica Forum, urged the committee

to broaden its work in the community.

The nationalities panel heard Jim Fanazio tell of the warm response of the Sons of Columbus, national fraternal orgalization of Italian-Americans, to an appeal to join in the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law.

The legal panel reported several victories achieved during the past year.

Two main reports by Mrs. Chernin and Josephine Yanez called for "intensified activity to wipe out Walter-McCarran."

Other speakers included William Lawrence, president of Longshoremen's Local 13; Horace Alexander, Negro community leader; Maurico Terrasas, Mexi-

can community leader, and Abel Castro.

Officers elected for 1955-56 included attorney, Hugh MacBeth Sr., Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, Rev. Charles Davis, Judge Stanley Moffat and Reverend Fritchman, cochairman; Ann Perpich, Josephine Yanez and Mrs. Chernin, staff members, and Joe Klein, treasurer.

### Ехнівіт №. 445

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\	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFER	To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born A	SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRI
FIFTH ANNUAL	SOUTHERN	To Protect The	SATURDAY, MARCH

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Delegate	Delegate	Observer Fee pd.
Please check pan	Please check panel you wish to attend:	Mass deportation of Mexicans in S. W.
Nationality	Trade Union	Community & Religious
		=

[Los Angeles Evening Herald Express, Thursday, December 6, 1956]

### Red Tanks Mow Down Massed Hungarians—Many Die in New Terror at Budapest

BUDAPEST, December 6 (UP).—Russian tanks and Hungarian police opened fire today on several thousand antigovernment demonstrators massed in front of Budapest's west railroad station. Dozens of demonstrators fell before the point-blank fire.

It was a bloody climax to a day of mounting tension which first exploded at 2:30 p. m. on Lenin Boulevard. Antigovernment marchers clashed with progovernment forces and attempted to wrest from them the Red flags of communism they carried. At least two were killed and several wounded.

There was no immediate indication of the fatal number of casualties in the

two clashes.

Hungarian Army militia supporting the biggest force of Soviet tanks and armored cars to appear in the city since the Russian onslaught of November 4

arrested dozens of men and women.

The new bloodshed followed 2 days of demonstrations by the women of Budapest. Leaflets scattered in the streets had called for "mighty" new demonstrations and another "total" strike today against the regime of Soviet-backed Premier Janos Kadar.

### EXHIBIT No. 447

[Excerpts from the Proceedings of the Southern California Conference To Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, February 7, 1953, at Park Manor in Los Angeles.]

### PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

### (Organizations for Identification Purposes Only)

Jack Berman, executive vice chairman, Independent Progressive Party

Marie Bowden, vice president, National Negro Labor Council

Carl Brant, business agent, Local 1421. UE

Cleophus Brown, president, National Negro Labor Council, Los Angeles; Laborers and Hodcarriers No. 300, AFL

Ben Crus. Furniture Workers Union

Ralph Cuaron, Furniture Workers Union

James L. Daugherty, international representative, Mine Mill & Smelter Workers

Sarah Dorner, Dressmakers, ILGWU

Mary Legun Drazick, chairman, Slavic Council

William Elconin, International representative, UE

Pearl Fagelson, vice president, JPFO

Mary Galloway, chairman, Comite Defensor del Pueblo Mexicano

Charles Gladstone, ILGWU

Howard Goddard, international representative, Mine Mill & Smelter Workers

Sanford Goldner, president, JPFO

Morris Goodman, chairman, Bail Fund Committee

Wilbur Z. Gordon, M. D., ASP Medical Council

Peter Hyun, executive secretary, California Peace Crusade

Sakai Ishihara, Independent Progressive Party

Robert W. Kenny, attorney

Paul Major, attorney

Bertha Reyonlds, Women's Legislative Committee

Ann Rosen, Emma Lazarus Jewish Women's Clubs

Rev. Howard E. Schmidt, People's Church, San Fernando

Dr. Alfred Schuman, American Association University Professors

Gene Stone

Art Takai, legislative director, Independent Progressive Party

Maurice Terrazas, executive secretary, Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana

In my own union, the laborers (AFL), we must recognize the importance of entering the struggle immediately against the harassment and mass deportations of the Mexican people or we will have no union \* \*

The Mexicans are victims of mass deportation, police brutality, job discrimination. The Negroes are victims of job discrimination, segregation and all types of Jim Crow. Our white members, along with the other two groups, are the victims of speedup, insecurity, a low standard of living and the threat of our

union being weakened or destroyed. All of us, white members included, cannot make any gains unless they join with the Mexican people and the Negro people in the struggle for fair employment practice and against the McCarran-Walter law

The current fight for fair employment and against antilabor legislation in California is a part of the fight in uniting the people of California against the McCarran-Walter Act, nationally. In California, we won't get fair employment if the mass deportation of the Mexican people is continued. We won't defeat the Taft-Hartley Act unless the unions join in the struggle in behalf of the Mexican people.

We, in the Negro Labor Council, are ready to join you and we ask you to join us that all Americans, foreign or native, can walk this land and hold their heads up with the dignity of first-class citizens. We had better get together now, because if we wait much longer, we will probably want to get together and we

can't \* \* \*.

The brotherhood of man must be fought for. We must defend the foreign born in order to retain those sacred rights for all Americans.

(Full text of Mr. Brown's speech available upon request at committee office.)

Standing committees were elected as follows:

Credentials committee: Marion Kinney, chairman; Fred Firestone; Mike Daniels.

Resolutions committee: Lillian Doran, chairman; Lillian Ripps; Frank Spector; Charles Gladstone; and one representative from each panel.

Nominations committee: Harry Carlisle, chairman; Mary Galloway; Robert Robinson; Sanford Goldner; Sandra Gladstone.

Many delegates participated in the discussion, which ranged from proposals to devise means to activize rank-and-file trade unionists of labor organizations which have officially opposed the McCarran-Walter Act; for pressure action directed towards Congressmen demanding that all proceedings under the act be halted pending reconsideration and repeal; also that all Los Angeles unions be circularized urging further action for repeal of the act. It was stressed by some delegates that opposition to the act was formally expressed by the leadership of some unions where the membership was not adequately informed of the dangers of the act, and that those union leaders should be pressed to educate and activize general membership in this regard.

Others pointed out the need for supplying to union members facts exposing the dangers of the McCarran-Walter Act to themselves and their unions, and it was suggested that this could be aided by delegations of unionists meeting with union leaders in this area to discuss setting up of committees for repeal of the act in as many local unions as possible. Failing official action along these lines, dele-

gations could work to establish rank-and-file committees.

A continuations committee was elected as follows:

Cecelia Lewis J. Solomon Franklin Blake Ed Sinclair Louis Gernder John V. Manning Rose Spector

Sandra Gladstone
N. Oristes
Marie Bowden
Analie Weber Fox

Bill Eloonin

Charles Gladstone

Al Caplan

Harry Bergnan Jane Slobodin Curtis McCormice Mary T. Serano Esther Sazer

Proposals adopted and reported to general session:

1. To guarantee fullest trade union participation in delegation to Washington in March.

2. To work toward establishment of protection of foreign-born committees in trade unions.

3. To widely circulate special material on repeal of McCarran-Walter Act, information on harassment of foreign born and methods of defeating such attacks to unionists in the entire area.

4. To conduct campaign to suspend enforcement of the act until it can be proved in public and congressional debate that it is unconstitutional and unworkable, and until it is repealed.

5. To enlist wide support of the Negro people in this fight, since they well understand the meaning of second-class citizenship and have a direct interest in the fight of Mexican and other nationalities for equal rights.

[Daily Worker, September 23, 1948, p. 7]

### 1,100 Unionists Hit Indictment of Communists

A partial list of the 1,100 trade union leaders who have protested the indictment of 12 Communist Party leaders follows. The protest, in the form of a petition to President Truman, was presented at the White House by a labor delegation yesterday.

### California

Howard E. Garvin, editor, AFL Painters Local 116; Sol Zeleznick, president, Painters Local 1348; A. O. Ragland, business agent, Pasadena Painters Local 92; N. C. Mall, president, Painters Local 5; Sam Adele, business agent, Painters Local 1348; E. James Richardson, senior business agent, AFL Carpenters Local 634; Max Roth, business manager, CIO Leather Workers Union; Frank Green, business agent, AFL Watchmakers Local 115; Morris Isacson, business agent, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Cloakmaker Local 65; Jacob Haas, business agent, ILGWU Local 84; Ida Patigalia, business agent, ILGWU Local 96; Charles Gladstone, business agent, ILGWU Local 65; Herb Sorrel business agent, Studio Painters Local 644; James L. Daugherty, president, California CIO Council; Gus Brown, international vice-president, CIO Furniture Workers; James F. Corley, president, CIO International Longshoremen's Local 13; George Ivankovich, president, CIO Fishermen's Local 33.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Ехнівіт Хо. 449А

### PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL CENTER

BOOK OF THE THE PARTY OF THE PA



### EXHIBIT No. 449B

### LABOR'S KEY PROBLEMS

LABOR'S Wed resday, 8:30-10:00 P. M.

Helmer Bergman William B. Esterman Charles Gladstone Victor Kaplan Frank Pestana

Organized labor, though a section of the working class and of the people, by its actions and achievements sets a pattern which effects all the people. The new problems labor is facing as a result of the 1946 elections are of importance to all, whether they belong to unions or not. There are openly proclaimed plans to repeal or at least amend the Wagner Act, to prevent national agreements, and to hamper labor's legitimate activities in a multitude of ways. The role of the NLRB, the import of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the renewed use of injunctions in industrial disputes, the police attacks against picket lines necessitate a reexamination of the economic-political scene from the workers' viewpoint. This course will analyze these key trends in the labor scene today and will also discuss the shop steward system, strikes and strike strategy, your rights as a striker, what to do when under arrest, etc. The lecturers will be drawn from among shop stewards, trade union leaders and labor attorneys.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Wallace Stark

Wednesday, 7:00-8:30 P. M.

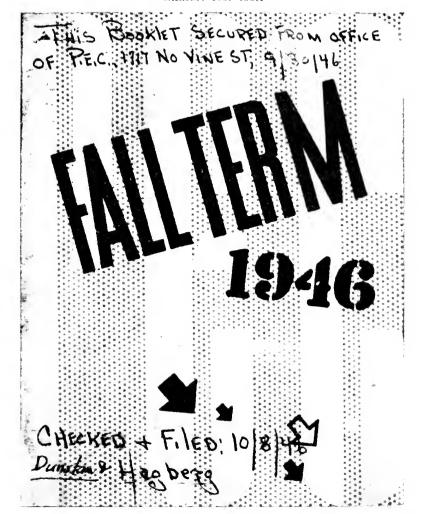
union should be able to speak from the floor, deliver a talk or report, and act as chairman of a discussion or meeting. This course will help the student do a better job of speaking before groups of people. It will be a practical course, based on the needs of the students. Individual practice and criticism will be given. Main aspects of parliamentary procedure will

Every member of an organization or trade

be discussed and applied.

7

EXHIBIT No. 450A



### EXHIBIT No. 450B

### History of American Labor Movement

Kenneth Hartford Wednesday—8:30-10:00 P. M.

The current American labor scene. Status of American trade unions with emphasis upon their historical development. Background material and current status of unions and guilds in the Motion Picture Industry. An examination of the social position of labor in the growth of America. Evolution of craft and industrial unionism—forms and techniques. The position of trade unions in the economy of the country from the beginnings of the organized labor movement to the present day.

### Principles of Practical Trade Unionism

Helmer Bergman, Carl Brant, Charles Gladstone, Ben Margolis and others. Friday—8:30-11

A practical approach to the many aspects of trade unions today. Maximum student participation will be encouraged, and the curriculum will be shaped to meet the students' main problems. The course will consider union structure; shop steward methods and organizing; strikes and strike strategy; negotiations; your rights as a striker; the use of the courts in labor disputes; social security rights; state labor legislation. Guest speakers will be drawn from among shop stewards, trade union officials, and labor attorneys.

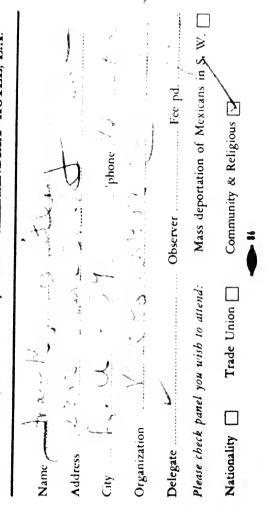
### Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law

Roberta Jones Friday-7:00-8:30 P. M.

Every member of an organization or trade union should be able to speak from the floor, deliver a talk or report, and act as chairman of a discussion or meeting. This course will help the student do a better job of speaking before groups of people. It will be a practical course, based on the needs of the students. Individual practice and criticism will be given. Main aspects of parliamentary procedure will be discussed and applied.

FIFTH ANNUAL

# 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born Americans SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE SATURDAY, MARCH



### EVHIBIT No. 452A

[Excerpt from Proceedings of the Southern California Conference To Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held February 7, 1953, Los Angeles, by Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, appendix II, pp. 2 and 3.]

### RESOLUTION AGAINST THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 23C OF THE MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT

(Adopted Unanimously by the Conference Body)

Whereas: The latest move by the Department of Justice to apply the despicable Section 23C of the McCarran-Walter Act, which seeks to compel deportees to turn informers against their families, friends and fellow workers, or go to jail, and

Whereas: This application is being imposed through the Immigration Service's ARBITRARY ACTION of cancelling the current surety bonds (bail) and requesting a substitute bond revocable, if the deportee declines to turn informer, and

Whereas: If not checked, this application of the Hitler-like Section 23C, not only injures the present victims of the McCarran-Walter Act, but already imposes a police-state upon the whole American people, and especially on members of trade unions, who cherish their hard-won right to maintain inviolate their free association with their fellow workers for mutual welfare, therefore

Be it resolved: That this Conference goes on record demanding that the Justice Department at once stops the application of Section 23C of the McCarran-Walter Act with its threat to deportees to "turn informer or go to jail," and

Be it further resolved: That all participants in the Conference, because of the extreme urgency of the matter, will act immediately to arouse the widest protest against the application of Section 23C, by the use of telephone calls, postcards, wires, and resolutions from individuals and organizations, addressed to the United States Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, Washington, D. C.

### Ехнівіт №. 452В

### RESOLUTIONS

(Adopted Unanimously by the Conference Body)

### REPEAL THE MCCARRAN-WALTER LAW

Whereas: Wide sections of the American people have condemned the McCarran-Walter Law because of the effects its provisions have on the rights and liberties of all Americans—native and foreign born, citizens and noncitizens; and

Whereas: The basic principles expressed by this law diametrically oppose the best interests and welfare of the American people and the law cannot, therefore, by mere amendment be made to conform with our country's democratic traditions and history; therefore

Be it resolved: That this Southern California Conference to Defend the Rights

Be it resolved: That this Southern California Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, in session February 7, 1953, having carefully considered all provisions of the McCarran-Walter Law and its effects on the rights of all American people, join with the hundreds of organizations and prominent individuals who have voiced their opposition to this law in recent months; and

Be it further resolved: That this Conference assist in the mobilization of the American people and their organizations in order to repeal the McCarran-Walter Law and that in place of this Law we urge a new immigration and nationality policy.

Be it further resolved: That any noncitizen, who has lived in the United States for two years or more should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, without any discrimination as to race, color, creed or political belief.

Be it further resolved: That any noncitizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.

Be it further resolved: That a naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever.

Be it further resolved: That Immigration should be without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed or political belief.

Be it further resolved: That at no time should a noncitizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail, and freedom of belief, speech and association.

Be it further resolved: that we call upon President Eisenhower to use every avenue at his command to repeal the McCarran-Walter Law.

### Ехнівіт №. 453А

[Excerpt from Report of the California Conference To Defeat the Attack on Rights of the Foreign Born, held November 3, 1951, Los Angeles.]

### APPENDIX A. RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ATTACK ON THE FOREIGN BORN

### (Adopted by the Conference)

Whereas: There is a widespread and general attack on the democratic rights of 14 million naturalized citizens and 3 million noncitizens, embracing all minority peoples of foreign birth; and a specific attack on foreign born members of trade unions, nationality and fraternal groups, peace civil rights, and cultural organizations, and minority political parties; and

Whereas: This attack takes the form of active discrimination against minority peoples, arbitrary denial of citizenship rights to progressives, attempts to deport noncitizens active for labor's rights and peace, and threats of denaturalization;

and

Whereas: The Immigration and Naturalization Service uses the infamous Smith and McCarran Acts to attempt to deport hundreds of longtime residents in the United States (more than 80 reside on the West Coast, nearly 50 in Los Angeles) and thus forcibly separate them from their American-citizen families. on grounds of past or present membership in the Communist Party or other organizations (soon to be challenged before the Supreme Court in the case of Peter Harisiades); and

Whereas: Immigration officials are increasingly abusing their powers and prerogatives to intimidate and coerce progressive-minded naturalized citizens, seeking to turn them into informers against themselves and others under tacit or

open threat of denaturalization; and

Whereas: Attempts to disrupt and destroy committees fighting to preserve the democratic and constitutional rights of the foreign born are evident in the imprisonment and denial of bail pending appeal of Abner Green, for refusal to disclose the private bail pending appeal of Abner Green, for refusal to discolse the private records of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born to an inquisitorial body; and in the arrest and setting of prohibitive bail for Rose Chernin, militant leader of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born; and

Whereas: This varied and incessant attack on the rights of the Foreign Born is part of the attack on the rights of organized labor and democratic organizations of the people, and undermines the democratic and constitutional rights of

the American people; therefore be it

Resolved: That this Conference pledges active and systematic support to the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, as the special coordinating agency in this field of civil rights; and goes on record in protest and directs protest to be made to the authorities concerned, on the general and specific attack on the foreign born as set forth above; and calls upon the American people to rally to the fight to preserve the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights to all people resident in the United States, by demanding that these attacks cease forthwith and be replaced by a policy of democratic rights for all regardless of place of birth.

### Ехнівіт Хо. 453В

APPENDIX B. RESOLUTION ON REPEAL OF THE SMITH AND MCCARRAN ACTS

(Adopted by the Conference, November 3, 1951)

Whereas it is known to all reasonably well-informed and democratic spirited persons, and to experts in constitutional law, that the Smith and McCarran Acts are destructive of the Bill of Rights and were intended as such by their sponsors and protagonists; and

Whereas these acts are now being used by the Justice Department against citizens and noncitizens alike, to harass, jail, deny bail, and otherwise punish fight-

ers for peace, labor's rights, civil liberties and social progress; and

Whereas among the victims of these two Acts in California are the fifteen working class leaders now in jail on prohibitive bond, including Rose Chernin, militant fighter for the rights of the foreign-born, and Ernest Fox, Frank Spector, and Frank Carlson, previously vicitimized under foreign-born provisions of these Acts: and some sixty noncitizens subject to deportation proceedings or citizens threatened with denaturalization: and

Whereas brazen attempts are made to destroy the rights to bail guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment, evident in the prohibitive bond of \$50,000 demanded for release pending trial of the fifteen working-class leaders in California, in the holding of the Terminal Island Four for six months without bail, in the rescinding of bail for 39 Eastern deportees because of its source in a people's defense organization, and the general practice of demanding prohibitive bail; and

Whereas the Smith Act, despite its evident abrogation of the First Amendment. has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, necessitating an appeal to the

people as the court of final appeal; and

Whereas the McCarran Act, with its extension of police-state powers to Register, Exclude, Deport, Denaturalize, and Detain in Concentration Camps any and all organizations and persons whose freedoms the Attorney General wishes to destroy, is even more destructive of the Constitution and is so described in the Sabath Resolution (H. R. 3118) calling for outright repeal, therefore, be it Resolved. That this Conference condemn the Smith and McCarran Acts and

record its active support for their victims in their fight for reasonable bail and

fair trial; and further, be it

Resolved, That a campaign be launched on the widest possible scale for introduction into Congress of a resolution for repeal of the Smith Act, and support for passage of the Sabath Resolution (H. R. 3118) to Repeal the McCarran

Act: and further, be it

Resolved. That pending repeal of these two Acts the Justice Department herewith cease using their provisions to persecute, harass, jail, deny bail, threaten denaturalization and otherwise punish citizens and noncitizens for their beliefs in violation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and that this Resolution be sent to the President, the Attorney General, Adolph Sabath (Rep., N. Y.) and other Congressmen and Government officials.

|Excerpts from Summary Report of Fifth Annual Southern California Conference to Protect the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, held March 19, 1955, Los Angeles, under auspices of Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born]

### APPENDIX "C"

PANEL SESSIONS

### COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS PANAL - reported by Chairman, Janet Stevenson:

The main questions for discussion were: How can we make a people's Lobby? What can organizations do? How can the evils of the Walter-McCarran Law best be publicized? Can new organizations for Repeal be formed in the Communities? How can the activities of the gestapo-like immigration agents be exposed and brought to the attention of wide masses of people now unaware of what goes on? How best can people be spurred to action?

Many leading community persons, as well as several victims of the law, took part in a lively discussion of these and other aspects of the theme and objectives of the Conference. Among them were --

Mrs. Lawless, of the Santa Monica Open Forum, commented on the fact that a yearago the Forum would not consider discussions around the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, but that today there is much wider action in her community and around the Forum on the question of repeal. Pearl Fagelson, of the Enma Lazarus Club pledged that every effort will be made in the Jewish community to distribute the pamphlet "Shame of a Nation" so that the significance of the mass deportations of Mexicans be understood and acted upon. Mrs. Chisholm, a member of numerous Negro Community organizations stressed the need for carrying on everylay education work on the law, so that the public will become informed. Esther Pastoff, Valley Unitarian Church, stated that day to day patient and consistent work is the only way to bring the reward of opening the minds of the people to the truth of the viciousness of this law. Reuben Burrough, community leader, stressed the need to visit Congressmen on the question of repealing the Iaw - not only to influence them, but to build morale in our own ranks through such activity. <u>Lillian Kessler</u>, an observer, informed the panel that the Jewish Community Council of the Bay Area passed a resolution against the Walter-McCarran Law. She urged that we try to have more small gatherings rather than always seeking to organize big meetings to discuss the Walter-McCarran Law. Discussion should be based on the "human" approach rather than be legalistic. Frank Whitley, Negro Labor Council, pointed out the need to work with churches. He stressed the need for special material for church groups. Martin Fall, suggested that cultural groups be approached on the basis that culture is being narrowed by this law.

Art Takei, IPP, in his talk directed his remarks to the main question stressed in the two main reports in the morning session, namely the responsibility of the Southwest to bring the mass deportations of the Mexicans to our communities. He made the following proposals:

- 1. Approach community organizations on record against the Law, to develop common action for repeal; and also to develop celebratory events in Mexican life, such as the Fifth of May, arranging discussions of such events and perhaps getting trade unions, church groups, and others to arrange public celebrations.
- 2. Prepare ads to go into local press, raise the necessary funds; and offer literature such as "Shame of the Nation' to those who write to sponsors of the published ads.
- 3. Ask Ministers of church bodies already on record against the Walter-McCarran Law to preach sermons against it, and urge congregations to protest.
  - 4. Ask Ministerial Alliances to spur protests by their members.

### EXHIBIT No. 454—Continued

### APPENDIX "C"

Page 2.

(Community & Religious Panel cont'd)

5. Visit Congressmen during Faster vacation.

Also stressed during the discussion was the need to demand NOW by letter, wire or personal visits that open hearings be held on all bills now pending, calling for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law. The campaign must be carried on consistently in all communities, from now through the months ahead until summer adjournment.

NATIONALITIES PANEL: Chairman, John Uhrin; reporter, Dr. Sanford Goldner.

Nearly 100 delegates and observers representing 11 national groups and many cultural and educational circles, took part in discussion.

The chairman set forth the objectives of the panel, and presented <u>Dr. Goldner</u>, who spoke of our individual and group interest in Repeal. He cited the contributions of the foreign born to labor, education, arts and sciences, agriculture, etc. At first, for example, Jewish groups and community leaders opposed the Walter-McCarran law only on racist grounds, but as the attack has been pressed, involving a large number of Jewish government and scientific workers, they have learned the truth that the fight must be waged against every aspect of persecution of the foreign-born. Now the fight-back in communities takes on a broader aspect and offers possibilities for broader unity for action. The outline for action in the delegates kits was sugested as the basis for discussion.

Cleveland Marris, spoke on the question of rovocation of citizenship as a danger to native born as well as naturalized citizens. He stressed the fact that revocation of citizenship leads to deportation proceedings. He cited some of the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law as to grounds for revoking citizenship, even derivitive citizenship. He urged attendance at revocation of citizenship proceedings scheduled in courts in the near future.

Walter Martin, who was elected to the Resolutions Committee, spoke about his interest, as a Negro whose people suffer abuses and discrimination, in the problems confronting the foreign-born. Negroes have a vital interest as "second-class" - or even "third-class" - citizens, in Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. Negro and white brothers and sisters must unite to work in the churches, the unions, in all organizations and in the communities, to wipe this law off the statute books.

Speakers representing the Greek, Japanese, and Italian community reported on the contributions of these nationality groups to the building and development in this country, and their integration. They all stressed that these communities must be reached and persuaded to participate in the fight for Repeal, as a matter of self interest. They stressed the importance of working in broad organizations in order to bring the repeal campaign to the largest number of people.

The importance of sending information to the press continuously was urged by speakers; the human problems of deportation and denaturalization should be presented dramatically.

The 6 point outline for a program of action was adopted, and numerous pledges were made for donations to the \$25,000 spring-to-summer Fund Drive, dolegates and observers from all the nationality and cultural groups expressing determination to do even better than last year.

### EXHIBIT No. 454 - Continued

(Nationalities Panels cont'd)

APPENCIX "C"

Paco 3

In his closing remarks, <u>Dr. Goldner</u> commented on the fine spirit in the discussion, and the enthusiasm with which those present accepted the task of raising the necessary funds for Repeal and defense activities.

TRADE UNION PANEL: Chairman, (brother Green), reported by Roy Lundt.

The Panel opened with the order of business read by the chairman, followed by Paul Perlin, (ILWU #26), who reported on why organized labor must fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. The law is used for anti-union purposed, to weaken unions and break strikes by persecuting foreign-born members through deportation and denaturalization. He called for extending position of international unions, repeatedly expressed in resolutions at national and state conventions, against the Walter-McCarran Law, to every local union membership. He described the "Defend Noriega" committee in ILWU Local 26 as an example of how local unions should defend brothers under attack.

Sister Noriega, (ILWU Ladies Auxiliary), reported on mass deportation of Mexican nationals and the harassment and often deportation of Mexican residents of many years in L.A., including the breaking up of families, and deportation of native-born children. She urged union members to work hard to get union support to stop this outrage.

The discussion was lively. It was guided by chairman's remarks, to the effect that the <u>musts</u> are: bringing the fight down to the rank and file of the locals, stimulating support for workers under attack, and pressing for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

A member of the Laborers' Union, which has thousands of Mexican members, said the Union is on record against mass deportations, as they know well what this evil pelicy means to them. However, not every victim of deportation proceedings has fought well for union support in this fight. He pledged to step up the repeal campaign in his union.

Ralph Cuaron, of the Furniture Workers, supported the suggestion that defense committees be set up in unions; and asked that a continuation committee be elected by the panel before adjournment.

After a brief period for letter writing to launch the campaign for public hearings on 45 bills to amend or repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, the panel adopted a program of action and elected a Continuations Committee.

<u>Proposals</u>: To get fullest union support for public hearings to repeal the present immigration code; to urge letter writing, delegations, from unions and individual members, to senators and representatives in congress, and to state and city legislative bodies. To go on record in support of members attacked under deportation and denaturalization provisions of the law, and to form defense committees in the locals. To urge local unions to adopt action against mass deportation of Nexican workers as being destructive of the Civil Rights of all workers; and where official action cannot be achieved, to work for rank-and-file action, setting up committees.

Resolutions were adopted on Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, on halting the present denaturalization proceedings against Harry Bridges, and against specific application of certain provisions of the Law. (See text in Resolutions, Appendix A.)

The Continuations Committee is:

### EXHIBIT No. 454—Continued

APPENDIX "C"

Page 4.

(Trade Unions Comm. cont'd)

Irwin Kremin, Roy Lundt, Fred Firestone, Steve Merges, Ben Cruz, M. Rubin, Ira Schneck, A. Kandzer, F. Spector, Vivian Pierson, Peroy Saumiers, Stan Gato, Preston Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Noriega.

### MASS DEPOPTATIONS: - Reported by Abel Castro, chairman.

An opening presentation was made by <u>R. Koenigsberg</u>, giving essential historical lackground and data for consideration of the problem. He declared that the status of Mexican-Americans as second-class citizens stems from the fact that they are descended from a conquered people, and that the rights presumably secured for them by the Treety of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, have always been violated. Mass importation and mass deportation of Mexican laborers is used to depress wages and lower working conditions in border areas. The Immigration Jervice's role is not that of "service", but of exercising tyrannical power to investigate, presecute, pass judgment and execute arbitrary decisions. Those defending the rights of the foreign born, are the true matrions.

Attorney <u>William Baruels</u>, member of the Legal Panel of the L.A. Committee, dealt with various features of the Walter-McCarran Law, with regard to the status and problems of Mexican Americans: - dual citizenship and procedure involved, the grounds for exclusion of Mexican nationals, and the harsh deportation provisions.

Discussion was lively. It dealt with denial of due process - abrogation of all rights in the mass deportation process; with the inevitable involvement of the Mexican-Americans (85 per cent of whom are citizens born in the U.J.), in the dragnet operations related to mass deportation, and consequent denial of their civil rights.

Resolutions were passed. (For text see AFPENDIX A):

### LEGAL PANEL: - Chairman, John Porter, keporter, Esther Shandler.

The Legal Panel met and discussed technical questions regarding deportation and denaturalization aspects of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Ехнівіт №. 455

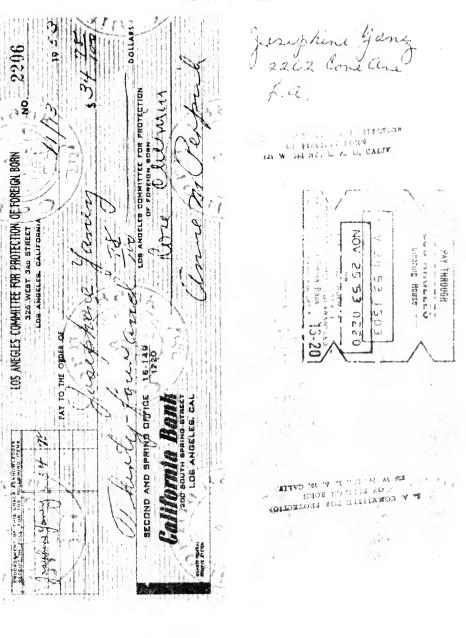


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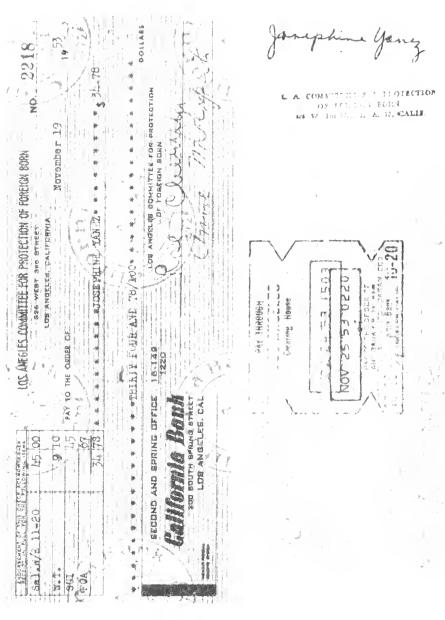


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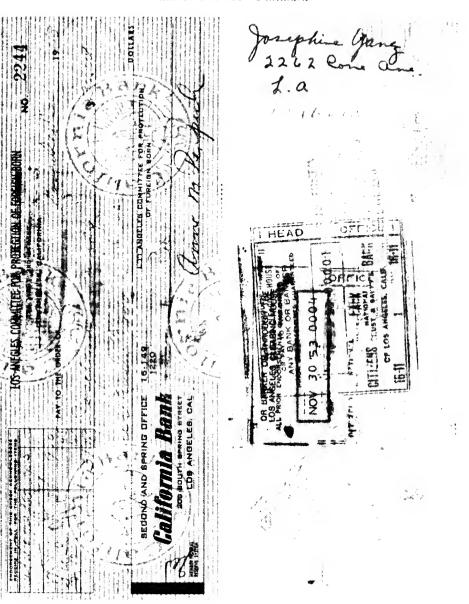


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(Daily People's World, Wednesday, December 9, 1953, p. 21

#### 3 From LA Go to Chicago Meeting

Los Angeles, December 8—The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will send three delegates to the National Conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in Chicago this weekend.

They will be Anne Perpich, administrative secretary of the committee; Josephine Yanez, secretary of the committee's Eastside office; and Attorney Esther

Shandler, of the committee's legal panel.

#### EXHIBIT No. 457

[Daily People's World, Tuesday, July 12, 1955, p. 51

#### Letters to the Editor

Action needed

The most positive opportunity that has developed recently in the House of Representatives is the Aufuso Discharge Petition House of Representatives 501.

Representative Anfuso of New York has filed a petition on his immigration bill that would revise many of the vicious aspects of the Walter-McCarran law—it is presently being circulated among the Congressmen. A simple majority would release the bill from the subcommittee on immigration for debate and a vote on the floor.

Since Representative Walters, who has a key position and control as chairman of the subcommittee on immigration, is so evidently opposed to any democratic consideration of pending immigration bills that would revise or repeal the Walter-McCarran law, I believe the People's World should urge pressure upon local representatives here in the West to sign the Anfuso petition (House of Representatives 501).

We are particularly concerned with the lack of popularity of this action in Congress, and consider this the best opportunity to date for a positive change in the situation legislatively.

Jose Fina Yanez, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

#### EXITRIT No. 458

#### Josephine Yanez' Report, Los Angeles Committee for Production of Foreign Born, Fifth Annual Conference—March 19, 1955

I bring greetings to this conference on behalf of the 26 Mexican deportees men and women whose cases the attorneys and the Los Angeles committee are in the process of defending. Each of these cases reflects the history of the Mexican people in the Southwest—a history of discrimination, exploitation, oppression and struggle. And because these people had the temerity to participate in the struggles of workers in the 1930's during the depression years in the Workers' Alliance, Unemployed Council and in the drive to organize the unorganized agricultural workers—today they are being persecuted and are liable for deportation under the Walter-McCarran law. The Los Angeles committee and the attorneys are ever on guard to guarantee that each of these Mexican deportees are given full protection of rights under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. with legal counsel, discrimination in these cases, not too subtle in its manifestation, is very evident. Of all the political cases we are handling, only when arresting Mexican people do the immigration agents take the liberty of searching and rummaging in the home. And when the hearing takes place these same agents sit facing their victim and lie under oath that such was not the case.

The Mexican deportees participate in all activities of the Los Angeles committee, and are particularly proud of the annual contribution from affairs held commemorating the two great Mexican holidays "Cinco de Mayo" and "Diez y seis de Septiembre." The Cruz', Martinez, Noriegas, Ocon's and many others are

directly responsible for the organization and success of these affairs.

The lives and activities of the Mexican deportees are outlined in our pamphlet Shame of a Nation, our first attempt to document the "effects of the Walter-

McCarran law upon the Mexican community" in Los Angeles particularly. This pamphlet also deals with the June 17 "Operation Terror" which culminated in the mass deportation of over 1 million Mexican workers—the Walter-McCarran law provided the legal weapon to launch this terror and the provision in the law, providing the immigration authorities with the right to interrogate any foreign born person "on suspicion of being aliens," was used extensively during this operation, and is used consistently in Mexican communities throughout the Southwest. There are provisions in the Walter-McCarran law which are discriminatory toward Mexican people. This has been expressed in many organizations and only a racist could not see in the law the specific intent and purpose of certain sections. Attorney William Samuels will speak on these particular sections of the Walter McCarran law in our panel on mass deportations in room 385. I want to take this opportunity to invite you to participate in this panel.

From our limited experience we know of the need for assistance in a countless number of cases, and we are happy to report that we are not the only organization providing defense for Mexican people. This is a very new and unique development in the community and I might immodestly state that it could be as a result of the initiative the Los Angeles committee took in protesting and demanding a stop to the deportation terror and concentration camp at Elysian Park on June 17.

There are other rumblings in the Mexican community, the Mexican Chamber of Commerce has indicated an interest in this problem—in addressing a convention of the Mexican Chambers of Commerce of the Southwest, Dr. Carreon, local president stated, "the immigration agents used Gestapo-like methods in their treatment of Mexican people," and a resolution was passed condemning this treatment.

Last weekend I was an observer at the Walter-McCarran panel of the CSO convention—one of the most promising Mexican-American organizations in the Southwest. The discussion from the participants, the majority Mexican showed me conclusively that the Mexican community given half an opportunity, will not sit idly by if a repeal movement is started. These people are convinced that the Walter-McCarran law must go. Los Angeles County has Mexican people throughout the many areas, Harbor, Valley, West Los Angeles, etc., and in each area your organization, your church, your area committee can initiate repeal activity.

I do not agree with Harold Lane, field representative for Congressman Chet Holifield, he stated at the CSO panel "80 percent of the Walter-McCarran law is good—and 20 percent of it is bad," further that "the chances of getting anything done to revise or repeal the law are practically nil in this session of Congress," and further implied by his remarks that Walter, who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, will not allow any changes whatsoever as long as he is head of that committee \* \* \* the only conclusion one can make from Mr. Lane's remarks is that you may as well lay down and die—it is a sad state of affairs, Mr. Lane, if you believe one narrow, bigoted, reactionary Congressman is going to stop the will of the people. In my discussion with some of the participants in the panel, there was complete disagreement with his pessimism.

It was no accident that C. J. Haggerty, one of the top officials of the AFL in California flew down from Sacramento to attend this convention last weekend. He referred to the contributions of Mexican workers to the trade union movement, commending the CSO for its cooperation with labor. Surely he recognizes where labor's interest lies.

This morning we are present at this annual conference of the Los Angeles committee because we are conscious of the need to continue and to intensify the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law, and to guarantee the best defense for the victims of this law. Later on today, Abner Green will give you a picture of the national movements expressing opposition to this law. We are a part of this movement, but I believe that we also have a special responsibility here in the Southwest.

There is a unique significance in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran law because within this popular movement for repeal there lies the possibility of making a wedge in the greater struggle to wipe out the discrimination against Mexican people. The history of the Mexican people in the Southwest is one dating back hundreds of years, at the end of the Mexican-American War in 1846–47, a systematic program of discrimination, exploitation and the submergence of Mexican culture took place—in spite of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which made certain guaranties. These long-established residents became a conquered people, comprising within their population a majority of working people—their history and development is the history and

development of the Southwest. Agriculture, railroad, mining industry, in all of these fields Mexican labor has contributed immensely, and with the emergence of organized labor, so the emergence of Mexican leaders in the trade union move-And it is the trade union movement that must of necessity take the lead on behalf of this great mass of workers in the interests of all workers. The crux of this problem of mass deportations lies in the continued exploitation of Mexican labor in this country, and the Walter-McCarran law has served to aggravate a long-existing bad situation.

Though labor has been slow, there have been some advances, CIO. AFL and independents have gone on record for repeal, and many locals have passed resolutions favoring repeal. One AFL local introduced a resolution condemning the mass deportations of Mexican workers that took place last year. Representatives of the leading trade unions of both Mexico and the United States met in conference last year to discuss the negotiations for contract labor from Mexico, and a resolution that was excellent in the main, came out of that meeting. The full text of that resolution is in our pamphlet Shame of a Nation.

We who are interested in the freedom and security for all-must understand that this freedom and security has been encroached upon seriously where over 5 million Mexican people are concerned. This is why we believe the Los Angeles committee is absolutely correct in its concentration policy on the problems of immigration and deportation of Mexican people \*\*\*.

I am confident that this conference will make a valuable contribution to the unfolding of the popular struggle against the Walter-McCarran law-and to the

defense of the people's democratic rights!

#### Ехнівіт №. 459

[Daily People's World, Wednesday, March 3, 1954]

#### Los Angeles Foreign Born Parley Outlines Walter Act, Mexican Aid Plans

#### By John Kykyri

Los Angeles, March 2-Five main objectives were hammered out as the 1954 program of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at its recent fourth annual conference.

The conference, February 27 and 28, attended by 288 delegates including 51

delegates and observers from trade unions, agreed on these five points:

Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act and public hearings for the substitute Lehman-Celler bill.

A national campaign to prevent deportation of David Hyun to possible death at the hands of the Syngman Rhee government.

Fight the denaturalization drive.

Defend the rights of Mexicans. A special conference will plan the fight on mass deportations.

Defend the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, under attack of Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

The delegates voted a budget of \$70,000, up \$20,000 from what was spent last vear to defend Walter-McCarran victims.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, spoke at a preconference rally and dance attended by more

than 500, and outlined goals in a summary closing the conference.

"When we defend the rights of the foreign-born, we defend the rights of the native-born," he said. "We are a part of a people's mass movement against the Walter-McCarran Act, against the McCarthyites. We welcome all parallel movements for the repeal of this Fascist legislation."

#### FIGHT BACK

Emphasis at the conference was placed on a campaign against mass deporta-

The delegates called the attention of the United Nations to the treatment of the Mexican people in this country as a violation of the Covenant on Human Rights. They also:

Approved a telegram to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight urging appointment of a Mexican-American to the next vacancy on the superior court bench in Los Angeles County.

Demanded that Mexican nationals in deportation cases be accorded constitutional protection of no arrests without warrants, reasonable bail, right of counsel paid by the Government in needy cases, use of interpreters, and other guaranties.

The problems of the Mexican-American community were spelled out in a panel report by Josephine Yanez, secretary of the East Side office of the Los Angeles

committee

"This community has suffered oppression in many forms," she said, "discrimination, police brutality, bad housing and an accumulation of acts and attitudes which have denied the Mexican people their social and political rights.

"The threat of deportation has always been used as a weapon to further this oppression and now with the Walter-McCarran law in effect, this threat is more menacing than ever."

#### KEY TASKS

The job ahead was outlined by Mrs. Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles committee in her annual report. She herself faces denaturalization

proceedings.

The campaign for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, Mrs. Chernin said, must include winning public hearings for the Lehman-Celler bill through trade union and people's groups. At the same time, she said, the demand must be made on Attorney General Brownell to suspend operation of the Walter-McCarran Act in hardship and political cases until Congress has acted on the Lehman-Celler measure.

In other actions, the conference:

Approved proposal of its women's panel for a special subcommittee to take up problems of women and their families threatened with deportation breakup.

Adopted a resolution protesting the threatened deportation of 13 representatives of foreign language and progressive publications and protesting McCarthy's hounding of other newspaper critics.

Adonted a resolution of its Mexican panel to send a wire to Governor Knight

urging clemency for Wesley Robert Wells.

Called on the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to take up the case of Negro families facing deportation to British Honduras, and pledged support to the NAACP in this fight.

While noting that organized labor was better represented than at previous conferences, the trade union panel expressed regret the main stream of labor was still to be aroused to the danger to its rights in the Walter-McCarran Act.

The conference reelected the officers and working staff of the Los Angeles committee. Delegates gave Mrs. Chernin, Miss Yanez, director of work in the Mexican community, and Anne Perpich, administrative secretary, a standing ovation.

The opening main conference session was chaired by Al Thibodaux, port agent of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. Rev. Stephen Fritchman, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, presided over the final session.

## proctings to the delegates

From the Individual Sponsors and the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. From the more than 1990 rectime of the deportation and denaturalization terror who are defended by the Los Angeles Committee, and whose stories are in part related in the following pages, From the area committees, on the East Side, in Grange County, the Bay Cities, Harbor District, and San Fernando Valley, From the Staff; Rose Chernin, executive director; Josephine Yanez, activities director in the Mexican community. Anne Pernich. administrative secretary, and Miriam Sherist, a sistent secretary. From the Ways and Mean Commuttee: co-chairmen, Fama Exensisia and Rose Rosenfeld; and the Souvenir Journal Committee: chairmon Helen's ostello. From the Conference Planning Committee: chairman Harry Carlish (also edited this Journal); and the Arrangements Committee: chairman. Marion Miller, and from the many volunteers whose to cress work and devotion makes our Committee a har highter, hence on behild of excluse of the Walter Mct arran Law.

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#### Saturday, February 27, 1954

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Cultural Panel

1. 30 p.m. Lunchem Recess\*

30 pm to 5 pm. Panel Discussions Continued a April to 5 30 pm. FINAL GINERAL SESSION

Reports from Panels

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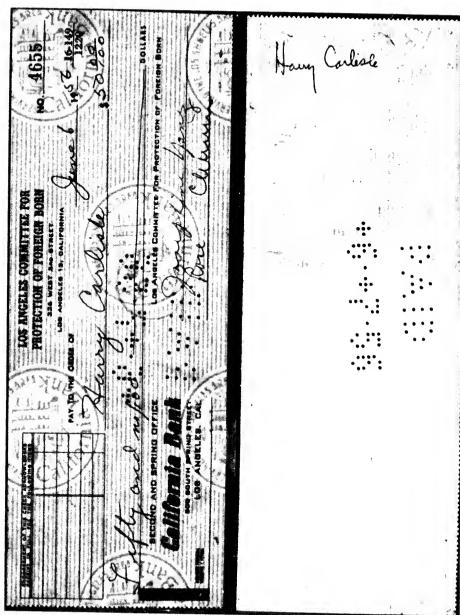
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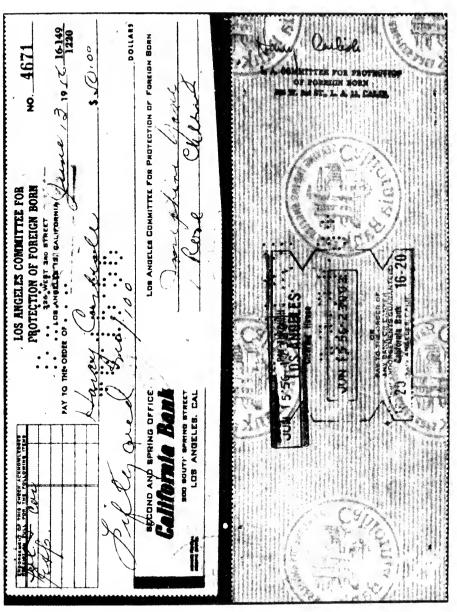
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	Chairman, Committee on Un-American	Activities			

Ехнівіт Хо. 462



Ехнівіт №, 463





## LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

326 WEST 3RD STREET, ROOM 318 . LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA . MA. 2169

February 2. 194

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Hon. Co-Chairmen

Judge Stanley Motfatt Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall Gilbert Canales Hugh MacBeth, Sr Pay Stanhon S Fritchman

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Executive Director Rose Charnin

Administrative Secretary: Anno M. Pernich

Consultant Easterda Offica Institut Valley

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Jack Berman Marie Bowden Carl Brant Cleophus Brown Ben Cruz Rainh Cuaron Ismes I Daugherty Mary Legun Dreziek Sarah Dorner William Floorin Pearl Fagelson Charles Gladstone Sanford Goldner Morris Goodman Mary Galloway Maward Goddard Wilher 7 Gordon M D Pater Hyun Robert W. Kenny Sakel Ishihara Paul Malor Ann Rosen Rev. Harold E. Schmidt Art Takel Mauricio Terrazas

TO MEMBERS OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, AND PARTICIPANTS IN CHORAL, DANCE AND ART GROUPS, READING CLUBS AND GENERAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF NATIONALITY ORGANI ZATI ONS:

Dear Friend.

The enclosed CALL to our 4th Annual Conference is self-explanatory. Please note that at this year's deliberations we are having a Panel Session on "Contributions of the Foreign Born to American Culture". From this exploratory session we hope to derive cultural materials and stimulate art production to enrich our counter-attack against deportntion, revocation-of-citizenshin, and general discrimination age inst the foreign-born, and defeat the degradation of democratic culture fostered by the McCarthys and McCarrans.

The Panel Session will last two-and-a-half hours on Sunday afternoon, February 28th. A key maper will be followed by very brief remarks by a few panel leaders, then general discussion, including consideration of a Cultural Program of Action, perhaps including lectures, concerts, recitals, exhibitions, looking towards a festival of the arts which will include the contributions made by the foreign born to music, art, dance, folksong, architecture, design....

We welcome suggestions for subjects and sources of materials for discussion and for exhibits at the Conference. Please pass the word along.

Please have your group read and discuss the CALL and send delegates and observers to our Conference.

Cordia lly,

Harry Carlisle.

Chairman,

Conference Organizing Committee.

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"We are all descendants of immigrants," F.D.R.

Ехнівіт № 465

\*(To be filled av\* and submitted in duplicate)

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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Vo. No.

## VOUCHER

TO	D0	(Do not write in this space)		
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Los Angeles, California				
I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that	t payment ti	ierefor has not been received.		
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I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in rocal condition and in the quality and quartity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders their dor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Quairman, Committee on Un-American Activities  $\frac{T_{\rm Com}}{T_{\rm Com}}$ 

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 326 West Third St
L A 13, Calif.

Ma 5-2169

June 8, 1956

#### ENLARGED BOARD MEETING AND FINAL CHECK-UP FOR FESTIVAL!

Dear Friend:

An enlarged Advisory Board meeting will be held on Thursday, June 14th at 8 p.m. Hungarian Hall, 1251 S. St. Andrews Pl.

The order of business which will be proposed will be:

- 1) Outline report to the National Conference of heads of committees.
- 2) Report on Rose Chernin's trial.
- 3) Final check-up on Festival of Nationalities.

Many wonderful things have been prepared to make our Festival truly entertaining as never before but we must tie all the loose ends up and get your full reports in:

- a) On advance sale of tickets
- b) listing of all volunteers
- c) final briefing of all captains, responsible volunteers, and committee heads.

This meeting must solve all problems which may exist, so that our Festival will be the smoothest run affair which we have had as yet, and we will be able to go home with a positive feeling of a job well done.

Please come early with complete information as to your assignments so we can discuss and solve all problems and still manage to get home at a reasonable time.

Fraternally yours

Rose Chernin Executive Director

Ham Carlible

Harry Carlisle Festival Co-ordinator Exhibit No. 467

## SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER MCCARRAN LAW AND TO DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

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Acr Harold & Schmidt Fromon & Spricker Missisto Torrasse Hudge Edward P. Torrass Hiri C. Witzingto Dr. F. W. Weymobith Dear Fellow Deportee:

Please fill out, sign and return the enclosed form.

We want to have an accurate picture of who can contribute and serve at the Festival of Nationalities and who are not able to be among the personnel at the Festival this year.

Please sign and return the form in the enclosed, self-addressed pre-paid envelope, even though there is some reason why you cannot participate.

Also please return this letter indicating how many tickets you are undertaking to sell:

and how many you have sold to date:

If you need additional tickets and how many;

May 17, 1955

- 15

[Daily People's World, Friday, July 6, 1951, p. 2]

#### Yates Carlisle Feature CRC Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—Oleta O'Connor Yates, Communist leader, and Harry Carlisle, one of the Terminal Island Four, will share speaking honors at a rally to be held here next Friday, July 13, under sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress.

The meeting, announced today, will be held in the Santa Maria room at 150 Golden Gate Ave. at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Yates will speak on the threat to the Bill of Rights implicit in the jail

settences imposed upon the Communist party's national leaders.

Carlisle, English-born novelist who spent 6 months in Immigration Service detention barracks at Terminal Island, will speak on the threat to the foreign born inherent in the current anti-Communist hysteria.

CRC urges its supporters to make the next Friday meeting a "must."

#### EXHIBIT No. 469

[Daily People's World, Wednesday, March 24, 1948, p. 5]

#### CLS To Offer New Workshops

SAN FRANCISCO.—Four workshops for both published and unpublished writers will be offered at the California Labor School April 5 through April 10. The workshops include: the short story, novel, poetry, and detective story.

Instructors and guest lecturers will include: Harry Carlisle, author; Al Saxton, author of Grand Crossing; Leon Alexander, short story writer; Isobel Cerney, teacher of literature and creative writing; Muriel Rukeyser, lecturer in poetry; Anthony Boucher, well-known mystery-story writer and critic.

Each worshop will be limited to 15 students. Sessions will be held for 3 hours nightly Monday through Friday from 7:15 to 10:15 p.m. and Saturday from

2 to 6 p. m.

As the many problems of organization and preparation require careful preplanning, early registration is necessary. Manuscripts should be submitted with application for the respective workshops.

#### Ехнівіт №. 470

[Daily Worker, May 31, 1937, p. 7]

#### Writers Here for Congress-West Coast Author Tells of Work Done There

"We expect this Writers' Congress to launch a national organization which will have a functional basis in the various regions and bring together the writers in different sections of America," Harry Carlisle, executive secretary of the Western Writers' Congress told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Carlisle, author of Darkness at Noon and one of the most prominent writers on the west coast, pointed out the work being done by their regional congress. "We aided the maritime strikers, collaborating with actors and other professionals in preparing publicity and generally supporting the strikes," he said.

"There is considerable activity going on in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and we hope this national congress will help the many regional groups with some of the problems that face them."

Carlisle was among the many authors arriving in town this week for the national congress which opens June 4, at the new school for social research.

Some of those who will attend include:

Millen Brand, author of the novel Outward Room, Louis Adamic, Van Wyck Brooks, Marquis Childs of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dashiell Hammett, Louis Paul, Thornton Wilder, Carleton Beals, and many others.



SUMMER, 1938

VOLUME IV, NO.

## New League Members

Elected to membership from April 1 to June 18 were: Rhoda Truax Aldrich Cambridge, Mass. Louise V. Armstrong Manistee, Mich. Thurman Arnold Washington, D. C. Harriette Ashbrook New York City Wayne Barker Chicago III Ben Belitt Bennington, Vt. William Rose Benet New York City Lawrence Bernard New York City Elcanor Blake New York City Stephen Bonsal Washington D C Icrome E. Brooks Jackson Heights, N. Y. Philip Brooks New York City Waldo R. Browne Wyoming, N. Y Paul Burns Clucago, III. Saul Carson New York City New York City Albert Deutsch Icremiah Digges Rockport, Mass Edward Donalioe New York City John Drury Clucago, III Philip Dunne Beverly Hills, Cal-Stuart Engstrand Chicago, III. Angna Enters New York City Harvey Fergusson Hollywood, Cal. Mildred Gilman Ridgefield, Conn. Michael Gold New York Car. Richard Greenleaf Orlando, Fla Bernard G. Guerney Brooklyn, N. Y M. Tiader Harris Darien, Conn. Alan Harrison San Francisco, Cal-John Hernnann Lindenburst, 1 - I Morris Kamman New York City New York City Ican Karsavina Helen L. Kaufmann Hamoton, N. I. John E. Kennedy Washington, D. C. Joshua Kimitz New York City Jesse Lasky, Jr. Hollywood, Cal. Earl H. Leaf New York City Emil Lengvel Astona, L. I

Continued on page

Washington, D. C.

Jack Levy

## Exiled German Writers

BY B. W. HUERSCH\*

Last might I picked up two books of sixteen or eighteen vears ago, both dealing with the German literature of their day. One is by a liberal critic, the other by a severe reactionary. Although only so short a time has clapsed, I was struck by the absurdity of intering final judgments on living authors. Many of the writers, important enough to be men tioned in those comparatively recent books, are as dead as doornally. But what impressed me even more foreibly was that of the German and Austrian authors whose reputations have surviced, and whose fame has increased in those six teen or eighteen years, most are eights. Their names are banned from Herr Hiller's new, made to order encyclopedias, their books may not be sold, and anybody in German who even possesses them is subject to inliminal penaltics.

Never has so sudden a blight fallen on a nation's culture as on Germany's since 1933. The Nazi party represents the perfection of organization, and to judge by what hap pened to German literature it would seem as if the organization had been directed to one end only the externination of literature. I dely you to name a single worthy book—one deserving of translation into other languages—that has appeared in Germany since Hiller cinic into power.

The serious queetion arises: What is to become of eastman letters? Can there be a spontaneous flowering of liter ary tilent when men are not free to express their thoughts and ideas openly? Such of the exiles as are famous enough to be translated into other languages will continue to write but where will their successors come from? I am skeptical of the survival of German literature without German soil. There are publishing houses in Switzerland, Holland, and Sweden that publish the work of these cules in the German language, but what will they publish when the present gen Continued on page 5.

League members will recall that the League has recently been host to Ladwig Renn and Gustav Regler cycled German waters who have served with the International Broade in Spons. Devong to provide news of some of the other into Nov cycles, the Baltim reprints through courtery of B. W. Hubbok for Vising Proc. this but storye given may five maintee tasks talk on the Book of the Month Club hour over WOMR, Jone.



#### EXHIBIT No. 471—Continued

PAGE ?

The Bulletin of The League of American Writers

SUMMER, 1938

## Annual Report

#### BY FRANKLIN FOLSOM\*

At the Second American Writers' Congress, a set of anns was adopted which includes seven points; and it is possible now, a year later, to take each point and determine to what extent we have succeeded in carrying out our program.

The first point reads: "To enlist writers in all parts of the United States in a national cultural organization for peace and democracy and against fascism and reaction." In March, 102-, at the time of the call to the Congress, we had 220 members. Fifteen of these, opposed to the Popular Front program, which was amplied in the call to the Congress and agreed on at the Congress as one of the League aims, have been dropped. None of these fifteen has paid dues, nor have they complied with the decision that all League members should sign an application blank including a pledge to support the Popular Front in all countries, since apparently they adhere to important tenets of an anti-Popular Front group generally known as Trotskvists. In the period in which we lost these fifteen, over 400 others have joined The League, which retains the overwhelming majority of those who began the organization, now numbers (12

Reflecting the increased size of the League and the organizing trip made by <u>Hary Carlisle</u> last summer, active chapters have grown up in <u>Chicago and Washington</u>, D. C. The Northern California Branch of the League, too, is new, consisting of members of the Western Writers' Congress, which affiliated last September. League groups have also met in Boston, Philadelphia and Milwanke.

It is a full time job just to answer the correspondence that comes into the office. Recently I was asked to aid in stating a children' camp by the author of Brown Muscles and The Arms of Woman Love. Not long before, I received a very cridely sewn black mask from an applicant for incubership who called us the "Kaffee Klatsch Klain" and considered is "enemies of the revolution." In the same mail an English professor in Texas sent a full page of atrochypictures chipped from Hearst's American Weekh, as proof that by our Student Contect on the authfascist war in Spain we were adding and abotting the destruction of Symphosius.

\*That by Our Structur Context on the antifascist war in Spains we were aiding and abetting the destruction of Spainsh art.

\*This report his the Executive Secretary was accepted and indiced printed in the Bulletin his the National Conneil at an enlight meeting May 1). Present were George Albee, Benjamin Appel, Nova Benjamin Besse Breiner, Donoth Brewsett, Van West, Brooks, Hure, Carlole, Kiele Chalton, Marjone Fiss her, Lallan Gilkes, Samuel Grafton, Falmbertan Road Grehamer Heins Hart, Leon Hubertinan, Rode Humi planes, Archibald MacLeith, Mara Page, Leslie River, Wellington Roe, Ralph Roeder, George Selikes, Philip Stevenson Donald Ogien Stew art, Genevieve Taggard, I lla Winter, Frances Winsian, Richard Wright art, Genevieve Taggard, I lla Winter, Frances Winsia, Richard Wright

The second aim of the League reads: "To defend the political and social institutions that guarantee a healthy atmosphere for the perpetuation of culture; to insist on the democratic rights of education, freedom of thought and expression." To implement this, the Second Congress passed seven resolutions.

One called for continuation and extension of the W. P. A. Writers Projects. As a step in this direction, as well as to pay tribute to a brillant young Negro writer, the National Council has elected Richard Wright to membership.\* Another step has been the absorption of some of the eligible former members of the American Writers' Union, many of whom are W. P. A. writers. A third step, only now being taken, is the appointment of League members to serve on the Writers' Project Sponsoring Committees throughout the country Leane Zugsmith will be a League representative on the New York Sponsoring Committee. I should note, in addition, that active support for the project magazine. Amer-Kan Stuff, has been withheld temporarily, because its present editor is opposed to our People's Front program. This summer the League is vigorously protesting the reduction of wages on all projects, and the closing of the creative writers' project in New York.

Another resolution called for support of a bill providing a Federal Bureau of Fune Arts. Recently, Wellington Roc. new League member, became vers active in building a Conference of Writers to consider a Federal Bureau of Fine Arts, and as a result of his energy, writers contributed effectively to the campagn at a strategic moment.

Several resolutions were also passed at the Congress condemning discrimination against Negroes and other racial immorthes and the foreign born, and pertitioning for freedom of political prisoners (many of them writers) in this country and abroad. The following is a resume of our actions towards these ends: A delegate was sent to the National Negro Congress in Philadelphia: cooperated in several enterprises with the American Society for Race Tolerance: telegrams were sent protesting the filluluster against the antilucture billulus and the service of the service

Messages were sent asking for the freedom of many political prisoners. In support of evil liberties abroad we have also sent on various occasions telegrams and letters to Hungary, Japan, and Latin American countries.

#### Continued on next page

• Through an error Mr. Wright's mosel, Uncle Tom's Children was incorrectly released to an the last Bulktin. The notice should have shred that this collection of novellar received the Story Magazine Spon prize for the best volume by a W. F. A. writer. Uncle Tom's Children is a Storn Press book published by Rarper's.



Los Angeles Committee for

## Protection of Foreign Born

ROSE CHERNIN

Room 312 326 West 3rd Street Los Angeles 13, Celif. MAdison 2169

September 2'1, 1951

Dear Friends:

Encl.

dpowa 253

The situation with regard to the Bill of Rights is so serious that we believe there is imminent peril of its complete abridgement.

For this reason, a people's program to defend and save the Bill of Rights must be defined and applied in action. Therefore, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, New York City, and the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born are sponsoring a Conference for the State of California, with representation from adjacent states, to be held in Los Angeles on October 27, 1951.

This Conference shall provide a platform for full discussion of problems, and to develop unity on a common program to repeal the Smith and McCarran Acts and protect the rights of the foreign born and thus save the Constitution.

We invite you to attend a planning meeting to launch the organizational work necessary to make this important conference a success. We urgently request that you make every effort to be present.

The meeting will be held on Thursday, Soptember 20th, at 8:00 P.M., in the Park View Manor, 2200 West 7th Street, Los Angeles.

 $\,$  Attached is the preliminary draft of the CALL for your consideration.

Sinceroly yours,

Lillie Goran x

LILLIAN DORAM. Acting Executive Director

Dovid Hymn ~

DAVID HYUN, Chairman of the Organizing Committee

THURSDAY .... SEPTEMBER 20th .... 8:00 p.m.

PARK VIEW MANOR, 2200 ". 7th St.

EXHIBIT No. 474A

## SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WALTER McCARRAN LAW AND TO DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

AT THE SALE ROAD APRIL , 1956 AT THE DANISH AT DITORIEM 1859 WEST 21th ST., LOS ANGELES

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and the st. sinn of Burn

Religion William Religion Religion William Communication Religion Religion

The enclosed CALL for the Conference should get your considered attention. As a Nationality Organization, you have a very important stake in the Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, and defence of its victims. It is most important that you elect delegates to participate in this Conference in order to formulate an effective program for repeal.

March 8, 1956

Since we last met in Conference, much has happened. The Geneva "Summit" Conference las lessened the Coli War tensions; peace through co-existence is the order of the day. 1996 is a Presidential election year and real possibilities exist for Repeal or at least Revision of the racist Welter-McCarran Law, the scourge of the 14 million foreign born. But it won't happen automatically. Despite the universal opposition by all sections of the American people, -- President Eisenhower's special message to Congress for revision of this Law was a great disappointment.

Benator Kilgore's death, and his replacement as Chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee by the bigotted racist, Mississippi Senator Eastland, is a real blow to the repeal movement.

It will be necessary, as never before, to mobilize the people to put pressure upon the Congress for Rejeal.

The Conference promises to be representative of the broadest section of the repeal movement, and we are indeed honored to have as our keynoters none other than the NT. REV. WALTER MITCHELL, MR AEMER GREEN. Director of the American Committee, and MR. RUSS NIXON. U.E. Washington Representative.

May we propose, therefore, that you discuss this CALL, elect your delegates or observers and send with them any resolutions that you deem necessary. Your delegates and your instructions will receive the warmest welcome at this Conference.

Fraternally yours.

David Hyun,

Josephine Yanez, Conf. Co-Chairman

11. Vo-Unairman 326 W. Grast, Rm. 318

MA 5 2169

#### EVHIBIT NO 474B

March 13, 1956

#### Dear Friend:

As the enclosed CALL tells in detail, we are again asking your help and participation in our Annual Southern California Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Quoting the Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, - "This is a matter of great need and promise". All of us recognize the "great need" of which he speaks. The "promise" to which he refers is the objective fact that in this all-important election year the possibilities for the Repeal or a drastic Revision of the Law are actually within our reach.

Despite the disappointment of President Eisenhower's special message to Congress on the Revision of this Law, and despite the death of Benator Kilgore and his replacement as Chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee by the Mississippi racist Senator Eastland, - the "promise" is still inherent in the great upsurge of nation-wide indignation against this vicious Law.

Please send a delegate from your organization to tell us what you have been doing to humanize the Immigration and Nationalities Law. Help us plan a program of future action. Please come as an individual observer, and bring your friends.

Together, let us demonstrate through this Conference that in Southern California there is a united will to repeal this racist Walter-McCarran Law, and a dynamic force for Human Rights.

Fraternally yours,

David Hyun, Conference Chairman. EXHIBIT No. 475A

### PETITION

#### FOR THE GRANTING OF ADMINISTRATIVE BAIL TO THE TERMINAL ISLAND FOUR

"But once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders. Such rights include those protected by the First and Fifth Amendments and by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Nanc of these provisions acknowledges any distinction between citizens and resident aliens."

—Supreme Court Justice FRANK MURPHY, June, 1945. To U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath Department of Justice Washington 25, D.C.

We, the undersigned, aware of the March 10, 1952 decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Terminal Island Four case, uphalding McCarran Act provisions giving you 'discretionary power' to deny bail to non-citizens arrested because of their ideas, do hereby record our emphatic protest at this violent departure from our traditional democratic rights and abrogation of the Eighth Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

We furthermore demand that you immediately grant reasonable administrative bail to the four persons involved in this' case—MIRIAM STEVENSON, DAVID HYUN, HARRY CARLISLE, FRANK CARLSON—and abandon all attacks on the right to bail as being more in keeping with a police state than a democracy.

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Please Return filled-out petitions to:
LOS ANGELAS COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
Roch 312, 326 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.
Telephone: MAdison 2169

- PK

#### EXHIBIT No. 475B

# 

March 10, 1992, the Supreme Count voted 5 to 4 to ver more than 1. I. Shall we give up to a scale of freedom, who for years as to the second of the State of the second of

Four Los Angelos residents, non-citizens, were arrested because of the constant LLDS, in 1950 when the KoCarran Act because law. They were reconstant to order of the Attorney General, without trial, until thousands of a ferrors their release — pending decision by the Supreme Court. New x = 4x + y = 4x + y

. ORANTING THE POWER TO ONE MAN, THE AITEMENT ACCUPAL - the very man who was forced to recign towards of CAMPUTION! - to DENY EARL to any no week CFIME AS - He does not like!

This came man, before resigning, ordered Coffeldan to CAMSS to be built to imprise all force work of the States. Differ WITH The PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTH AT ALLOW OUR COUNTRY TO BECAME A POLICE STATE ?

OF STALL WE, THE SECTION, PUT A STUP IN THIS INTO THE TELL OF A

IT CAN BE DOME...Pepular action can force our government offices of absorbing ail. OF RIGHTS and maintain Freedom. That ever the constant is a superfuncementational laws because of the publicival byte mis of the time of the proceeding and, by POPULAR DistOCRATIC ACTION have been a superfunce out for the laws and the process and bistory teach out as were interest which the constant action and action at MONION AITH MONIONIZERS... and LRD WITH CITIZENS being presented as well

## THE PEOPLE ARE THE COURT OF LAST 88205 1

## ACT NOW -

## HERL IS WHAT YOU CAN DU-

- Contact the address below for patitions, leaf, as an reaches on this fight for THE RIGHT TO LAND.
- 3. Mail us your tentribution to carry in this fall .

L. A. Committee for Production of the sen enterayla 320 Nect And Strict, P. T oppower 253 How wheeler 30, California ..... M. in the

, mention for 4.5 on of Foreign Born

January 3, 1952

#### DEPORTEES

In the past year of 1951, we, the Deportees of the Angelas have done much to help safeguard democracy in the United States and the safety of the foreign born Americans.

This year of 1952 shall be crucial in many respects and we deportbes shall have greater responsibility to achieve victories in the severe struggles that we shall face,

Thus, on the occasion of our first meeting of 1952, we call on each and every deportee to do his share in the L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born - in defense of democracy and the safety of him own person and family. Wo raise the slogan -

> "Every deportee an Active Fighter in the L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born"

> > Come to our first meeting in 1952

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 9, 1952

8:30 P. M.

HUNGARIAN WORNERS HOME -1251 So. St. Andrews Pl.

meeting will feature's

- 1) Welcome Home to our Beloved Executive Director, Rose Chernin and
- 2) A report of 1951 and the program for 1952.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID HYUN, Chairman

Deportees Committee

dh/nr doowa 253 EXHIBIT No. 476B

. .

Drotection of Foreign Born

Room 312 326 West 3rd St --Los Angeles 13, 5 / MAdison 2 ( 6 9

Pebruary 6, 1952

Pellow Deportees:

Luc Director

Deportation is a serious danger to us and our families. While we are each doing all we can to prevent this outrage, we also want to learn all we can about deportation.

To answer the many questions that we deportees have on the legal aspects and procedures of deportation, one of our outstanding deportation lawyers, who participated in the defence of the Terminal Island Four, Mr. Stanley Fleischman, shall be the guest speaker at our Deportees Meeting to be held on Wednesday, February 13th. Mr. Fleishman will be glad to answer the questions of both our new and old deportees.

We shall also consider how we deporters can best benefit and help in the coming visit of Ahner Green, the nation's foremost authority on the defence of the foreign born. Let us come prepared with pledges for invitations to the banquet to be held on March 9th at the Park Manor, at which the Los Angeles community and we deporters shall give honor to Abner Green - the symbol of our fight against the McCarran Act.

A fine program of action for the coming months shall be presented for your consideration.

Fraternally yours,

dh/nr dpowa 253 DAVID HYUN, Chairman

MIKE DANIELS, Co-Chairman

P. S. To those who have forgotten - monthly contributions will be accepted at the meeting!

DEPORTEES COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday - February 13th

8:00 P.M.

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

HUNGARIAN WORKERS HALL'
1251 So. St. Andrews Pl.

EXHIBIT No. 476C

Forcian Born

January 22, 1952

#### TO ALL DEPORTEES

Dear Deportees:

The first meeting of the Deportees Committee of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Poreign Born held on January 9th was an outstanding success. Gathered together were more than 35 deporters and friends, including some of our new deportees from as far as Paso Robles and Santa Ana.

A warm and heartfelt greeting was extended to our courageous Executive Director, Rose Chernin, just recently freed from jail. She presented the picture of a stormy year shead and the necessity of building the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as an unsinkable ship of defense against deportation.

An annual report by our capable Executive Secretary, Lillian Doran, gave a factual picture of the developments and victories in the past year. Her perspective for the year of 1952 demonstrated the tramendous campaign that must be made in order to make good the slogan of the Los Angeles Committee for Protecton of Foreign Born --

"NO DEPORTATIONS IN 1952".

Each and everyone of us deportees must do his share to make this slogan true by supporting the program of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. For this purpose, we urge each and everyone of you to attend our next Deportees, featuring a legal report by an attorney:

- (a) Status of Cases
- (b) Coming legal developments questions and answers.

. Be sure to attend this Deportees Meeting:

HUNGARIAN WORKERS HOME

1251 So. St. Andrews Place

Los Angeles, California

WEDNESDAY - PEBRUARY 13, 1952

8:15 P. M.

Sincerely yours.

DAVID HYUR, Chairman

dh/nr dpowa 253 EXHIBIT No. 476D

Los Angeles Committee for

## Protection of Foreign Born

ROSE CHERNIN

April 16, 195 326 West 3rd Street

Los Angeles 13, California

MAdison 2 1 6 9

#### AN URGENT CALL TO FELLOW DEPORTEES ON THE FINANCIAL DRIVE

Dear Deportees:

The recent complete Victory of Brother Frank Leslie Craig Whose case was ordered dismissed by the Immigration Board of Appeals means a victory which can be had for any other deportee in the immediate future by militant action. Our Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has achieved a "break through."

On the other hand, the difficult financial situation in the Los Angeles Committee hampers the development of more effective defense. Therefore, we urge you to act immediately upon raising a financial quota, and that each of us deportees be an example and an encouragement to all in this financial campaign.

We urge you to act immediately on raising a quota which the steering committee suggests for your approval. If it seems too small or large for you, please notify the Committee. We take this step only in the interest of time, since you were unable to attend the Deportees meeting. (Those who attended the meeting will please verify the quota that follows:)

RECOMMENDED QUOTA FOR:

AMOUNT

At May 3rd at a Brunch to be announce at PARK MANOR, 607 South Western Ave., we shall have a "station" at which we expect 50% of your quota (as accepted) to be raised.

Fraternally yours,

art Dumtre

DAVID HYUN, CHAIRMAN Laurd Fryun ART DYMTRYK, SECR**ETA**RY

P. S. REMEMBER FRIDAY IS MORRIS GOODMAN'S BIRTHDAY.

DEATH ... THIS MAN IS BEING SENT TO HIS no, 477a

> give them the focts. You con -- and this is urgent - send funds to the Friends and 'ou can speak to your minister about David bers; to your fellow-union members; to your Write to us of P. O. Box 12026 and ask for one of Dovid's friends to explain to your WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN PREVENT HIS DEATH. You can jain with us You can talk to your friends and neighbors about David, Neighbors of David Hyun, c/o Roberta Mur-Hyun's cose and to your fellow-church membusiness associates or your women's clubs phy, P. O. Box 12026, Los Angeles 26, Calif. friends obout Dovid Hyun, We'll come.

with a hard-won reputation. We know his

The Friends and Neighbors of David Hyun. We know Dovid. We know him as a gentle, soft-spoken, serious-minded man, on architect family, Mory and his twa sons. We are very ew but we ore not going to permit him to

KNOW THAT YOU KNOW ABOUT DAVID HYUN. TELL HIM TO FIND OUT ABOUT hot's why we ask you to join us. The friends DROP A POSTCARD TO YOUR CONGRESS-MAN. LET HIM KNOW, AND LET HIM DAVID HYUN AND, BE HE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT, "LIBERAL" OR "REACTION. ARY," TELL HIM HE CAN ACT ON HUMAN-We con use whatever you can spore We are very few, our voices too few to sove Dovid. and neighbors of Dovid Hyun are not rich. We TARIAN GROUNDS FOR DAVID HYUN.

Write to the Friends ond Neighbors of David Hyun, c/o Roberta Murphy (our treosurer) at P. O. Box 12026, Los Angeles 26, Colif. We'll be glad to have you with us.

#### EXHIBIT No. 477B



Exhibit no. 477-h

"I will say unqualifiedly that David Hyun would be executed by the South Korean government if he is deported."

from a letter to the Justica Dept. by Stonley W. Earl, Commissioner al Public Affairs, Portland, Oregon, who was for nearly a year special assistant to Dr. Rolph Bunche on a special mission to Korea.

#### U. S. OFFICIALS DISREGARD U. S. LAW

Even the McCarron-Walter Law contains a provision (section 243, paragraph H) forbidding the departation of any person to a country where he might suffer bodily harm. Of his certainty to Dovid Hyun's death at the hands of Syngrann Rines, Storley W Earl Susy:

"The statements I make . . . are based on my own knowledge . . . of conditions . . . which I do not believe have changed since my departure from Korea . . . I am unaware of the charges which make Hunn liable for deportation, but I can assure you that if they are in any way considered anti-Rhee, he would meet the fate of the usual political prisoner, which is death."

#### WHAT CHARGEST

David Hyun, too, is unaware of any real charges brought against him. So are his wife, his ottarney, his friends and neighbors.

As a youth in Howaii Hyun worked for 25c on hour while "white" workers received more Dovid helped arganize the "non-whites" in their fight for equal wages. They wan And Dovid Hyun won the undying entity of Howaiion Big Business.

While David Hyun was in Colifornia, depositions were taken in Hawaii from labor informers and employees of Big Business in Howaii. The charges were vague and Hyun was given no chance to refute them or confront his occursers as provided by the Constitution.

Later on "administrative hearing" was held in Los Angeles by Immigration officials. The depositions were accepted without question as "evidence" against David Hyun. Upon David's protest the presiding official remarked that he would "rule against Hyun no matter what honcess".

#### WITHOUT TRIAL BY JUDGE OR JURY . . .

NO EVIDENCE has been presented in any court against David Hyun.

NO CRIME is asserted against David, no charge of any crime has been mode against him, except part activities which are now construed as criminal under the McCarron-Walter Act. NO CONVICTION, only a "conclusion" by officials that David Hyun is "undesirable" from their viewpoint.

NO DEFENSE HAS BEEN POSSIBLE for David, such as is guaranteed all Americans under the Constitution of the United States.

BUT DAVID HYUN IS BEING SENT TO HIS DEATH! AND UNDER THE McCARRAN-WALTER ACT THESE PROCEEDINGS ARE "LEGAL"!

#### AN INJURY TO ONE . . .

If David Hyun is sent to his death because he is considered by certain officials "undesirable" or "subversive", the precedent will be set Other Koreons politically appased to Rhee can be sent to him. Other foreign-born Americans, whether they are now citizens of the U.S. or not, can be handed over to other dictotarial regimes dependent on Administration doilars.

Death is a certainty for any person labeled by the U.S. as "subversive" or even "undesirable" of the hands of these dependent dictators. Regimes known for their blood-letting, existing on Administration hand-aus, will not hesitate to kill "political neamers". THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT DARE TO KILL THESE AMERICAN "ALIENS" BUT: IT DOES DARE TO SIND THEM WHERE IT KNOWS THEY WILL BE KILLED!

#### WHERE IS DAVID NOW?

HELD WITHOUT BAIL, put in semi-isolation, unable to provide for his family, David is imprisoned in Terminal Island Immigration officials have mode it clear that of THE FIRST MOMENT THEY CAN THEY WILL SEND DAVID HYUN TO SOUTH KOREA.

David's attatneys are oppealing for judicial review, trying to get due process of low and David's release on bail. But they are compelled to ask for court protection against Immigration afficials while the appeal is pending BAIL IS IMPORTANT TO DAVID'S LIFE, to take David out of the hands of Immigration officials, to prevent their orbitory action.

# WHO IS DAVID HYUN?

A respected long-time resident of Los Angeles, David Hyun has a community-wide reputation as an architect. Raised and schooled in America he carned a Bachelor of Science degree at college. His wife, Mary, is an American of Korean descent and they have two American-born sons. When David Hyun applied for American citizenship he found he was "excluded" by U.S. low:

The son of the Reverend Soon Hyun, retired Methodist Episcopal minister. David Hyun wer born during his father's work in Kareo os a missier ary. The Rev. Hyun was a leading historical figure in the Kareon independence movement. A bitter political fee of Syngman Rhee, Rev. Soon Hyun was a member of the Provisional Government of Korea in Exile. Two of his colleagues at that time who returned to Korea have been assossinated by Rhee's men.

35 prominent professional associates of David Hyun in a letter to Immigration officials concluded: "We have known Mr. Hyun for some time and have observed qualities that cause us to wonder at his possible deportation. He has to our knowledge been a credit to the profession as well as to his adopted homeland."

Of the effect of David Hyun's departation Garrett Eckbo, internationally-known landscape architect, says: The spectocle of the great American government using its mighty powers to persecute ordinary people, for vague or hysterical reasons, is lasing us friends daily around the world." Of his status as an American, Sidney H. Brisker, orchitect, says: was raised and educated in the United States and is in every respect an American except . . for a low that prevented his naturalization. His wife and children are Americans and to break up this family would be worse than tragic."



#### Citizens Committee to

## PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

REV. A. A. HEIST, Chairman

4274 BEVERLY BOULEVARD

LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA

DUnkirk 9-6522

EMERGENCY !

100

May 30. 1955

#### Dear Friend:

The most serious threat to our BILL OF RIGHTS to arise in the California State Legislature in 1955 has developed over this Memorial Day Week-end!

On Saturday night, at the 11th hour deadline for passage of new legislation in either the Assembly or Senate, Senator Hugh Burns (Chairman of the Senate Un-American Activities Committee) was able to sneak through his notorious S.B. 2003.

This has been done by Assemblyman Burns despite the fact that adequate notice of public hearings was not given, and the Attorney General of California, Pat Brown, who is called upon to enforce this outrageous measure, has been reported as publicly declaring his opposition to S.B. 2003.

S.B. 2003 authorizes the Attorney General of California "to cause the removal from office of trustees, directors or other officers".... of churches, hospitals and charitable organizations if in his opinion such persons are "affiliated with, a sponsor or officer of, or a member of... "any organization which the Un-American Committee or other governmental bodies considers to be "subversive", etc.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CALIFORNIA HAS NEVER BEEN IN GREATER PERIL!

An emercency meeting has been called:

#### PUBLIC PROTEST MASS MEETING

Tuesday, May 31 - 8 P. M. sharp!

First Unitarian Church - 8th and Vermont ....

Church and other community leaders will speak

Co-Chairmen: Reverend Stephen H, Fritchman Reverend A, A, Heist

WIRE your personal Assemblyman immediately. Demand a public hearing! Make your protest known! (As of this writing we do not as yet know which Assembly Committee will decide the fate of S. B. 2003.)

WE have DEFEATED the Church Loyalty Bill (A. B. 1215) - The Burns-Chapel Bills - The Fleury Attorney Disbarment Bill (A. B. 1800). It is almost unbelievable that such bad legislation as S. B. 2003 could have passed the California Senate.

It is now up to us -- the final decision will be made in a matter of hours. Come to the Public Protest Mass Meeting at the Unitarian Church TUESDAY night!

Defeat 5. 13. 2003

Sincerely yours, Reverend A. A. Heist

#### Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms

#### FACTS AND OPINIONS ON THE

#### BROWNELL-BUTLER LAW

4274 Beverly Boulevard,

Los Angeles 13, Calif.

(The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms announces a new public information service to organizations—speakers, literature, action recommendations—on The Brownell-Butler law, the so-called Communist Control Act of 1954. For information call or write 4274 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 3, Calif.)

#### Contents of this brochure

The Communist Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 637) (Brownell-Butler law). Newspaper comments on the Communist Control Act of 1954 (quotes from the Nation's influential daily press).

Comments from the Labor Press on the Communist Control Act of 1954.

The Outlaw Bill—reprint from the October issue of Frontier Magazine—an editorial by Prof. Hugh H. Wilson of Princeton University

Legal analysis of the Communist Control Act of 1954

Questions and answers on some of the antilabor sections of the Communist Control Act of 1954, by David Scribner, general counsel, United Electrical Radio, Marine Workers Union.

Statement of policy on the Communist Control Act of 1954, from the executive board of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

#### [Speakers Bureau]

#### NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE COMMUNIST CONTROL ACT OF 1954

New York Times:

"\* \* \* (The Communist Control Act of 1954) was stampeded through Congress \* \* \*. There is no doubt that this bill, even as amended, raises many constitutional and practical questions \* \* \* we do not think that the country is in such imminent danger of being taken over by Communist subversions that frantic and ill-considered legislation adopted in circumstances such as this is either necessary or desirable."

Wall Street Journal:

"The Rights We Seek to Save: Under Mr. Brownell's 'Communist-control law,' any organization, including a private business or a union, may be destroyed if the Subversive Activities Control Board determines that such organization is Communist-infiltrated \* \* \*.

"As we see it, the trouble with Mr. Brownell's bill is that he here seeks not to expose organizations or to punish people for what they have done, but to punish people for what they may be in a position to do \* \* \*.

"Freedom of speech, thought, and press, including that for the Daily Worker, were specifically acknowledged in the Internal Security Act of 1950 \* \* \*.

"We recognize the trying tasks the Attorney General and his law officers face in combating the secret and sinister Communist intrigue. But it is not the wisdom ourselves to chip away at the very rights we seek to save from that menace."

Wall Street Journal:

"(The Communist Control Act of 1954) \* \* \* is a product of political skulduggery \* \* \*. We think President Eisenhower has no choice except to veto a bill with such a legislative history."

The New York Post:

"In a more rational time the revised bill would generally be regarded as a monstrosity, which it is \* \* \*. The bill that has been enacted is a wretched

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This part of exhibit omitted and retained in committee files.

repudiation of democratic principles \* \* \*preliminary examination of the loose, sweeping language employed in defining membership in a proscribed group, we think it is questionable whether Humphrey himself can avoid registration as a subversive. He is, after all, a vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, which favors more public housing, more public health, and more public power—all 'objectives' allegedly sought by the Communists and therefore plainly within the scope of section 12 of the act.

"There were no public hearings. There was no semblance of a reasoned debate. There were only the desperate maneuverings of frightened souls who had decided that the Bill of Rights was no longer a safe platform to occupy in public

life \* \* \*."

The Washington Star:

"\* \* \* a piece of hastily drawn, dubiously useful legislation, inspired more by political motives than by a desire to strike at Communists."

The San Francisco Chronicle:

"\* \* \* an astonishing and disheartening performance."

The Des Moines Register:

"The sheeplike way in which Congressmen have gone along with the move to outlaw the Communist Party presents a discouraging sight of democracy in action \* \* \* It would be a tactical mistake to outlaw the party—as well as a rejection of American traditions and constitutional methods."

St. Louis Post Dispatch:

"Justice Warren warned that the United States must stand as champion of man's right to learn, to disagree, and to dissent from majority opinion. This is a timely repetition of the ancient American principle of 'freedom for the thought we hate.' In that test legislation which punishes ideas or associations instead of actions is dangerous to all."

The Boston Herald:

"The act \* \* \* sets up hazards to our constitutional freedoms \* \* \* Congress has severely stretched the Constitution."

The Louisville Courier Journal:

"\* \* \* denies our traditions and violates many of the protections of the Bill of Rights. Buried in the outlaw bill in such confusion that only lawyers can really sort out its meaning, is a gesture of aimless malice toward 'Communist-dominated labor unions.' Our representatives in Congress might well have devoted the last days of the session to serious affairs of state. Instead, they have presented to the world and to ourselves the dismal spectacle of hundreds of grown men tumbling over one another to outlaw a ghost."

The Minneapolis Star:

"It is a strange political season indeed when 'liberal' politicians who have heretofore vociferously denounced McCarthyism now attempt to out-McCarthy McCarthy \* \* \* Senator Humphrey made an impressive appearance as a guest on \* \* \* a radio program. Given his choice of a world classic to discuss, he chose John Stuart Mills' great essay, On Liberty. We earnestly urge the Senator to reread that essay and reconsider his present conduct."

The Chicago Sun-Times:

"Under our system of laws and justice a man is not punished for what he may think or believe or otherwise subscribe to; he is punished only when he is found guilty of an overt deed violating a specific statute."

The Chicago Daily News:

"They (the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives) have behaved like mobs, and the mobs have been led by misbranded Democratic liberals who want to protect themselves against Senator McCarthy by outdoing him at his own game. It is a sorry spectacle."

CIO News:

"In the final heetic days of the 83d Congress, a bill was hastily passed without full consideration of its connotations and complications. It was voted for by numerous Democratic liberals as an answer to a prolonged and vicious smear by the GOP that the Democrats are 'soft' on communism.

"Ever since the introduction into Congress of proposals for the virtual outlawing of Communist-dominated unions, the CIO executive board has pointed out that such proposals were in effect 'Government licensing of trade unions' which is dangerous to a free labor movement since it would give the Government the power of life and death over all unions." COMMENTS FROM THE LABOR PRESS ON THE COMMUNIST CONTROL ACT OF 1954

#### [Speakers Bureau]

Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union (October 25, 1954):

"Mine-Mill members have been quick to recognize the Brownell-Butler law for what it is.

"It was born as the Goldwater-Rhodes bill, drafted by attorneys for the Phelps-Dodge copper company and sponsored by the American Mining Congress. Those who spawned it have for 75 years fought unionism in the mining industry with clubs and guns, scabs and bullbens, injunctions and Taft-Hartley laws.

"It will therefore surprise no one that the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers is marked as one of the first targets under the Brownell-Butler law. Other weapons have failed to destroy our union. And in a year like 1954, when many workers in other industries have been forced to settle for no contract gains and some have even been compelled to take wage cuts, the leadership of Mine-Mill has once again pointed the way to the highest settlements chalked up in any basic industry. This the bosses and their agents in Government don't like.

"What they tried and failed to do with the Taft-Hartley law, the companies

now mean to try with the Brownell-Butler law.

#### "NO HONEST UNION SAFE

"If Taft-Hartley was the 'first long step toward fascism,' as the late Philip Murray put it, the Brownell-Butler law is a second and longer step. Basically, the law throws up a new smokescreen behind which all labor's rights and conditions can be destroyed. The new smokescreen is defined as 'Communist-infiltrated organizations.' Not an honest union in America is safe from such a designation under the all-inclusive terms of the law.

"This law was deliberately designed as a snare to catch all except outright company unions. It is not possible to conform to its provisions and still be a trade union. The makers of the law have blocked all the roads and the union that tries to run will find the exits closed.

"Changes of policy, program, and personnel will not appease the enforcers of the law unless they are so complete as to reduce the union to something unable to represent, protect, and fight for its members in any way whatsoever.

"The only change open under the terms of this law is to turn the union into a disorganized pack of Charlie Wilson's 'bird dogs,' scabbing on each other in a hungry prowl for something to eat.

"Neither Brownell, nor the NLRB, nor the SACB, nor the American Mining Congress can determine the policies, program, and leadership of this union. This democratic right belongs to the membership of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and only to the membership.

"The democracy enjoyed in this union enables us to work out our differences of opinion so that we come out with a program which represents the membership. Our democratic processes will also determine the course which represents the best interests of the membership in fighting the new law."

The Catholic Worker (New York (September 1954)):

"This act outlaws the Communist Party and contains amendments to the Subversive Activities Control Act which can strangle the labor movement by depriving unions of their rights on the grounds they are "Communist-dominated."

"The United States is not a police state—yet. Men still may speak out, at a great price. Fewer speak. Yet all of these laws are part of a massive, deep, unprecedented movement toward a police state. Their source is almost always the same, the political bankruptcy of American capitalism in a hostile world."

"The Packinghouse Worker:

#### "THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"Capitol Hill is in the process, as we go to press, of giving away the keys to the fortress of the militant labor movement to its arch enemies. Under the emotion-packed slogans of saving the country from communism, Attorney General Brownell is blitzing through Congress a whole series of laws that shake the very foundations of American civil liberties. Our telephone wires are to be tapped,

constitutional protections stripped away and 'liquidation' awaits our union if the 'authorities' ever conclude that we have been 'infiltrated.'

"Walter Reuther has protested. George Meany of the AFL has protested. The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers attacked the Brownell bills which threaten the very existence of American trade unionism,' it said.

"In our view it is not a question of dealing with the Communist problem. It is rather the question of whether, under the guise of fighting communism. legislation can be enacted undermining the Bill of Rights and permitting politically motivated hatchetmen to destroy our trade unions if they don't conform to the wishes of the politicians in power."

Oil Worker:

"Congress was displaying an attitude of reckless disregard of basic rights for political purposes. \* \* \* While some lawmakers are currently going on record for bigger and better anticommunism, for political purposes only, others are using it as a cover for their real objective: the destruction of labor unions."

Local 1–S News (United Department Store Workers, CIO):

"The organized labor movement in the United States has been dealt one of the most serious legislative blows in its long battle-scarred history. \* \* \* With this new weapon placed in the hands of the employers and the Government, we need greater unity than ever before.

Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO:

"The latest bills passed by Congress to outlaw the Communist Party \* \* \* will without doubt be used to the advantage of the forces of McCarthy and people like him to do a job on progressive elements and on the labor movement generally.

Colorado Labor Advocate:

"We have closed another gate behind us down the path toward complete outlawing of all dissent \* \* \*. How many more 'anti-Communist' bills will it take to bring us to the brink of fascism?"

The Record (Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, CIO):

"Legislation which all of labor blasted as Government licensing of unions and offering antilabor forces a ready weapon against trade unions has been passed by Congress. The Republicans' aim for a law which could bust unions in the name of anticommunism was thus fulfilled.

The Advance (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO):

"We are at a loss to understand how the bill traveled so far without defeat \* \* \*. If, as some observers have suggested, they joined in the stampede for political expediency, their actions were heinous \* \* \* the bill as it now stands is a severe blow at civil liberties—the freedom of speech, of thought, of assembly that all Americans are guaranteed by our Constitution.

George Meany, president, AFL:

"The Goldwater-Rhodes (now the Brownell-Butler) bill adds up to licensing of unions. It eliminates and destroys unions."

Earl Jimerson, president, Meat Cutters (AFL):

"Under the Brownell-Butler bill labor unions will be the principal target for the venom of those who would destroy us."

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, UE:

"The most outrageous (law) in our country's history. We are confident that the American people will not tolerate the destruction of a free labor movement."

Trainman News (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen):

"Some of the most stupid, yet most dangerous, legislative proposals ever presented to an American Congress."

United Mine Workers Journal:

"(The bills) are a clever ruse by which a man can be accused of 'guilt by association' in one particular city and the whole wage structure and working conditions in a particular industry outlawed nationwide \* \* \*. With the usual delays and time-killing moves a union can be destroyed although entirely inno-This bill, as passed, is just another union-destroying, union-baiting device in the Taft-Hartley pattern."

Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers (CIO):

"An antilabor employer could infiltrate the union with labor spies. They could report chance statements, casual remarks, statements made in jest or anger \* \* \* to make a plausible charge against the union. The board (Subversive Activities Control Board, SACB) would issue its complaint \* \* \*. labor spy would only have to say that a nonofficer dominated the union and that he had made a subversive remark."

[Reprinted from the October 1954 issue of Frontier, Beverly Hills, Calif.]

THE OUTLAW BILL

(By H. H. Wilson 1)

Perhaps a Lewis Carroll might provide an adequate description of the proceedings in Congress which led to the passage of Public Law 637, the Communist Control Act of 1954, but it is doubtful that Alice could sustain interest in the nonsense perpetrated by "the world's largest parliamentary body." Self-pro-claimed "liberal" Senators led by Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, pretended they were rigging a coup to outsmart the Republicans. By substitution of an amendment for the administration-sponsored Butler bill, designed to cripple the labor movement, their strategy was intended to relieve Democrats of the onus of "being soft on Communists." Thus Humphrey told the Senate "I am tired of reading headlines about being 'soft' toward communism. I am tired of reading headlines about being a leftist, and about others being leftists." Subsequent discussion, however, suggests that Humphrey and Morse were actually expressing their basic political philosophy. In Humphrey's words, "We knew what we were doing." The Senate, stampeded by those Senator Wiley termed "the galloping horsemen," approved the Humphrey amendment by a vote of 85 to 0. This action "thrilled" Senator Morse as "a great patriotic obligation." Ultimately the Senate passed the whole measure including the Butler antilabor provisions which Senator Lehman characterized as "of grave and almost incalculable danger to the proper, legitimate, and responsible labor movement in America." The final measure was largely written on the floor and pieced together by a Senate clerk. The House was allowed 40 minutes to discuss legislation which involves serious constitutional questions. That no Member of the Congress understood the bill was made plain by Representative Emanuel Celler's candid observation that "we are, in a way, buying a pig in a poke. What does this bill really entail? Nobody really knows.' Nevertheless, no Senator and only two Representatives, Democrat Abraham J. Multer and Republican Usher L. Burdick, dared to vote against the measure. And President Eisenhower signed the law despite its uncertain meaning and ambiguous language.

To avoid what Senator Humphrey termed mere "semantic" difficulty, the act declares that the Communist Party is a conspiracy not a political party and, therefore, it should be outlawed. Presumably this means that the Communist Party ceases to exist as a legal entity, that it cannot sue or be sued in the courts, that it cannot engage in corporate business activity, and that it cannot place candidates for election on any ballot. As a result of powerful administration pressure, the Senate-House conference committee watered down the Humphrey-Martin Dies-Judge Musmanno provision making Communist membership a crime. This was done to protect provisions of the Smith Act and the Internal Security Act of 1950. The final version provides that any individual member who fails to register with the Department of Justice faces a penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. A provision aimed directly at labor unions creates a new category, "Communist-infiltrated organizations." These are defined as any organization other than a "Communist-action" or a "Communist-front" organization which "(A) is substantially directed, dominated or controlled by an individual or individuals who are, or within 3 years have been actively engaged in knowingly giving aid or support to a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement \* \* \* and (B) is knowingly serving, or within 3 years has knowingly served, as a means for (i) the giving of aid or support to any such organization, government, or movement, or (ii) the impairment of the military strength of the United States or its industrial capacity to furnish logistical or other material support required by its Armed Forces." As Senator Lehman warned, "this bill, in its present form, does not eliminate Communists from labor unions. It eliminates labor unions.

To enable a jury to determine an individual's membership or participation in any proscribed organization, the act establishes a series of criteria. Though these standards will not trip any espionage agent, they may easily provide means for persecuting the innocent. It is difficult to believe that even the immaculate Humphrey or Morse could escape their vague and equivocal wording. Thus an individual may be found guilty of cooperation with the Communists if he has

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> H. H. Wilson, author and educator, is associate professor in the department of politics of Princeton University.

made a financial contribution in any form, has prepared books, pamphlets, or other type of publication that supports objectives or aims of a Communist organization, or has indicated by word, conduct, writing or in any other way willingness to support aims of the Communist Party. The Wall Street Journal comments: "For all we know the Communist Party may be against juvenile deliquency. So is this newspaper. That is a fair sample of the sweeping and vague provisions of this Senate bill." In estimating the repressive potential of these provisions it is well to recall that congressional know-nothings have repeatedly emphasized that the major obstacle they face in destroying New Deal liberals is that "these gravediggers of America have committed no crime" and therefore, prior to the passage of this measure, could not be punished by due process of law.

It may be sufficient commentary on the "clever maneuver" of the Senate "liberals" to recall Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's 1948 observations: "Here is an issue of the highest moral principle. In the present issue the people of this country are being asked to outlaw communism. That means this: Shall we in America, in order to defeat the totalitarian system which we detest, voluntarily adopt the method of that system? \* \* \* I am against it because it is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the Bill of Rights, and clearly so. I am against it because it is immoral and nothing but totalitarianism itself. I am against it because I know \* \* \* that the proposal wouldn't work, and instead it would rapidly advance the cause of communism in the United States and all over the world \* \* \* To outlaw the Communist Party would be recognized every place on earth as a surrender of the great United States to the methods of totalitarianism. Stripped to its naked essentials, this is nothing but the method of Hitler and Stalin. It is the control borrowed from the Japanese war leadership. It is an attempt to beat down ideas with a club, the surrender of everything we believe in \* \* \*."

At the risk of appearing unduly hopeful it may be suggested that the legal and constitutional aspects of the Communist Control Act of 1954 are not the most important. Admittedly confidence in the integrity, judgment, and resistance to popular pressure of the courts is eroded by such decisions as that upholding the Smith Act with its nonsense about "conspiring to advocate." However, it is difficult to believe that this legislative mare's nest can survive its first testing in the courts. There is also some possibility that the more Kafka-like aspects of the law will be excised. Even Senator Morse, one of the ringleaders in foisting this fraudulent measure, admits it "is not a very good example of legislative art," and he promises "to do a great deal of legal research work \* \* \* and prepare whatever amendments I decide are necessary." Certainly relatively responsible Senators like Lehman, Cooper, and Kefauver will attempt to eliminate the more flagrant police state characteristics of the law. As it stands Public Law 637 raises a number of constitutional questions and a myriad of administrative problems. Despite Humphrey's effort to establish as legislatively determined fact the conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party it remains of very doubtful constitutionality. Even Senator McCarran questioned the validity of the "conspiracy" approach applied to a political party. "A group may conspire," he said. "However, if they never act, I am at a loss to know what they can be charged with." Is it constitutional to punish for potential acts? Or to outlaw a political party? If the Communist Party is "outlawed," destroyed as a legal entity, can it then be required to register?

Far more serious are the broad political and social implications of this irresponsible congressional behavior. It reveals once again the utter contempt for judicial procedure, due process of law, and the Constitution on the part, be it emphasized, not of primitive-minded reactionaries, but of self-proclaimed professional "liberals" who protest their devotion to civil liberties and the Constitution. Thus Senator Humphrey has the temerity to insist "that this legislation is not an infringement upon civil liberties. We are not infringing upon civil liberties. We are protecting civil liberties." It was the doughty Representative Burdick, the North Dakota Republican never renowned for his devotion to "liberalism," who warned that "tomorrow or next year the Congress can, in like manner, declare any organization, in their opinion engaged in a conspiracy against the United States and make advocates of that movement felons. \* \* \* We have destroyed communism in the United States, the proponents of this bill say, by legislative flat exactly in line with the means employed by Hitler and his Gestapo. By this action we have ceased to operate as a democracy."

With this ill-considered and utterly illogical measure the Congress has provided the instrumentality for the establishment of a police state. It is no defense to argue that many voted for the measure in anticipation of a Presidential veto, or its ultimate rejection by the Supreme Court. The precedent is doubly dangerous when it is placed along side other elements in the Eisenhower-Brownell antisubversion program: the loss of citizenship by convicted Communists, the death sentence for peacetime espionage, legalized wiretapping, and immunity from self-incrimination. With this action the Eisenhower administration with an assist from the "Liberal" Democrats, has completed the legal underpinning for any antidemocratic, authoritarian action that the most extreme demagog could wish to take. With the measures passed by this Congress and approved by a supine Executive, the United States has far exceeded anything imagined by the Weimar Republic.

Finally, this action of a demoralized and bankrupt Congress underscores the basic moral; Democrats have got to elect men who demonstrate their liberalism in more fundamental fashion than by votes on social security, housing, farm, or labor legislation. We desperately need men in office who are dedicated to the preservation of constitutional government. It is a shocking commentary on the degradation of American politics that not a single Congressman dared to attack the whole hoax, or had the integrity to point out, as did the New York Times, that "there is certainly no internal emergency in this country sufficiently grave to warrant the almost hysterical manner in which this legislation was adopted." The depressing fact is that an emotional and intellectual climate adequate to sustain fascism exists in this country. There is no apparent political leadership of courage, caliber, and following to reverse this trend. Nothing more clearly illustrates the extent to which "McCarthyism" has become "20th century Americanism!"

### Legal Analysis of the Communist Control Act of 1954, Public Law 637

The two sections of this act comprise the watered-down version of the Humphrey amendment to outlaw the Communist Party and the Butler bill to impose political tests upon trade unions.

(a) The first section deals with the Communist Party and its membership. It deprives the Communist Party of "any of the rights, privileges, and immunities attendant upon legal bodies created under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof." The act offers no examples of these rights and privileges and it is not clear from the debate just what rights are intended to be withdrawn. The right to sue and be sued, to enter into any contractual relations, and the right to appear on the ballot were mentioned (Congressional Record, pp. 14087–14088). But several Senators noted that such matters are of State rather than Federal concern. Just what rights can constitutionally be withdrawn without violating the due process clause, without infringing upon matters reserved to the States by the 10th amendment and without flaunting the provisions against bills of attainder is by no means clear. Can Congress direct the States to impair the obligation of contract in violation of article 1, section 10?

Persons determined to be members of the Communist Party are subject, under this first section, to the provisions and penalties of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as members of a Communist action organization. "Membership" under the act is not a matter of signing up with an organization, or paying dues, or acting as an officer thereof or serving on a committee, or attending meetings. One who did none of these acts could be found to be a member under the 14 listed criteria. These criteria include the usual indicia of membership just noted, but they also include such items as the following:

Preparing any type of publication in behalf of the objectives of the organization;

Giving information or suggestions to officers, members, or anyone else in behalf of the purposes of the organization;

Participating in any other way in the activities or purposes of the organization.

Not content with the specific indicia listed, the 14th criteria makes certain that the enumeration "shall not limit the inquiry into and consideration of any other subject of evidence on membership."

Just what are the provisions and penalties to which members are subject? Numerous and conflicting answers were given on the floor of the Senate. Must a member of the Communist Party register as such? And if so, when? Senator Butler, a conferee, said a member must register if within 6 months the Communist Party failed to register 2 (Congressional Record, p. 14393, August 19, 1954). But he also said that the obligation would arise only after the courts had found the Communist Party to be a Communist action organization (ibid.). On the same day Senator McCarran, also a conferee, said that a member must register, when directed to do so, and that the direction could be given immediately (Congressional Record, p. 14403).

Is it now a violation of the Internal Security Act for a Communist Party member to engage in employment in a defense plant or, in seeking such employment, to conceal that he is a member of the Communist Party? Senator Butler seemed first to be of the opinion that such conduct would now be a violation of the Internal Security Act, but later he treated this provision of the Internal Security Act, as concurrent with the registration requirements (both at p.

14393). No other conferees expressed an opinion on the question.

Meanwhile, Senator Humphrey expressed the view that the main use of the bill would be to facilitate prosecution under the Smith Act by obviating the necessity of proving that the Communist Party is a conspiracy, since this had now been established by legislative flat (Congressional Record, p. 14394, August 19, 1954).

Senator Butler said of an earlier version of the bill:

"The legislative history being made here is of no importance unless the bill itself is ambiguous; and certainly the bill is not ambiguous." (Congressional Record, p. 14081, August 17, 1954.)

But 2 days later Senator Morse (who himself did much to muddy the waters)

said:

"When I think of the legislative record that has been made on the conference report today, I am glad I am not a member of a court which will have to determine what was the legislative intent of the bill, because almost every possible conflicting point of view which human minds can imagine or concoct has been stated for the Record this morning." (Congressional Record, p. 14404, August

19, 1954.)

(b) The second section of this act (the Butler bill) amends the Internal Security Act by adding a new category; "Communist-infiltrated" organizations. Such organizations are not only subject to the registration provisions and all other restrictions and disabilities provided for Communist action and Communist-front organizations under that act; they are also—if they are employee or employer organizations—deprived of all rights before the National Labor Relations Board. A Communist-infiltrated organization is one which is "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled" by one or more present or recent members of a Communist-action organization, and is serving (or within 3 years has served) as a means of aiding a Communist-action organization or impairing the military strength or related industrial capacity of the United States. To make the bill palatable to the A. F. of L. and the CIO which had both expressed strong opposition to the bill in its earlier stages, Senator Ives added this proviso:

"\* \* \* any labor organization which is an affiliate in good standing of a national federation or other labor organization whose policies and activities have been directed to opposing Communist organizations, any Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement, shall be presumed prima

facie not to be a 'Communist-infiltrated organization.'

This section of the act is obviously subject to the same constitutional infirmities present in the original Internal Security Act. But the inroads upon constitutional liberties—in practical effect—are far greater. For when an organization is to be branded as a "Communist front," it must at least be shown that it is substantially directed by a "Communist-action" organization and that its prime purpose is to aid communism. But under this act the purpose of the organization, however lawful and worthy, are of no importance or concern. It need be shown only that one of the organization's leaders is or was an active Communist and that the organization has served—knowingly or not—as a means of aiding communism. Judging from past speeches reported in the daily press. such activities as expressing opposition to measures of this kind or to the conduct of congressional investigations are likely to be characterized as giving aid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Neither the new nor the old act contains any such provision.
<sup>3</sup> "Recent." as here used, means within 2 years—as in sec. 7 (a)—or within 3 years—as ln sec. 10. This ambiguity remains in the final text of the act.

to communism. And even if the organization has not served as a means of aiding communism, it is enough to show that it has served to impair the military or related industrial potential of the United States. (Note that any union striking in a defense plant would meet this latter test.)

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SOME OF THE ANTILABOR SECTIONS OF THE LAW WERE PREPARED BY UE GENERAL COUNCIL DAVID SCRIBNER FOR INFORMATION AND TO CLARIFY THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF THE DIRECTLY ANTI-UNION SECTIONS OF THE LAW

Question: Does the law automatically outlaw or put out of business any unions?

Answer: The answer is emphatically no.

The procedure under the law is as follows:

The Attorney General has to file a petition setting forth the basis of his charges that a union is "Communist-infiltrated." Then the Subversive Activities Control Board gives notice to the union affected that a hearing will be held. A hearing is then held before that Board, at which time the Attorney General has to present evidence. The union and the Attorney General then will have the opportunity to submit briefs. The Board then considers the case and issues a decision and order.

If the order declares that a union is "Communist-infiltrated," the union has the right to appeal to the United States court of appeals. And if the decision of that court after briefs are filed and after the court hears argument is still adverse to the union, an appeal can be made to the United States Supreme Court.

An order of the Subversive Activities Control Board holding that a union is Communist-infiltrated cannot go into effect until after the action of the United States Subreme Court.

A considerable period of time would have to elapse between the filing of a petition by the Attorney General and the final action of the United States Supreme Court.

Question: What penalties does a union suffer after it has been declared to

be Communist-infiltrated?

Answer: Essentially any such union would not be permitted to use the facilities of the Taft-Hartley Board, such as elections and the filing of unfair labor practice charges. (The United Mine Workers and the International Typographical Union have consistently refused to use the facilities of the Taft-Hartley Board, calling it an antilabor agency.)

It also permits raiding unions to file for elections if they have the written support of 20 percent of the workers within the particular union. The Taft-Hartley Board could also hold an election if 20 percent of the workers within the unit advised the Taft-Hartley Board that they did not want any union to represent them. Such elections can be held at any time and even if a contract is in effect. However, the Taft-Hartley Board has constantly given encouragement to raiding unions and to antiunion elements who have moved to decertify unions as collective-bargaining representatives.

In addition, a union that is finally declared to be "Communist infiltrated" loses its tax-exemption status.

And when it sends any material through the mails, or when it uses the radio, the union must designate itself as a "Communist-infiltrated" organization.

Question: Are AFL and CIO unions exempted from the operation of this law?

Answer: The answer to that is "No." All unions are subject to this law and can be framed up under this law.

In order to confuse and divide the labor movement in its opposition to this kind of union-control law, the Ives amendment was put into the law. The amendment reads as follows:

"Provided, however, That any labor organization which is an affiliate in good standing of a national federation whose policies and activities have been directed to opposing Communist organizations, any Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement, shall be presumed not to be a Communist-infiltrated organization."

On the face of this amendment it would appear that such federated unions are exempted. However, nothing is further from the truth. It was admitted

by Senator Ives himself, and by a number of other Senators that, despite this amendment, any union, including AFL, CIO, or independent, is subject to this law. Here is an example of what was agreed during the course of the debate on this question:

"Senator Cooper. But there would be nothing in the (Ives) amendment which would prevent an inquiry by the Attorney General or a determination by the Board either against the federation (AFL or CIO), against an affiliate of the federation, if the facts were thought sufficient to require such an inquiry.

"Senator Ives. That is correct. That is definitely the intent of the amendment. Nothing stands in the way of such action by the Attorney General or

the Board" (Congressional Record, Aug. 12, 1954, p. 13551).

But even more than that, the Senate had to agree that all unions had the right of a complete presumption of innocence regardless of whether they were affiliated to the AFL or CIO. During the course of the debate on the Ives amendment, the following occurred:

"Senator Ferguson. I realize that all organizations will have the benefit of presumption of innocence. That is the only way to do business in this country.

"Senator Ives. That is the way we started operations in this country.

"Senator Ferguson. That is the only way we do business. Everyone has equal protection under the law. We assume that to be the case" (Congressional Record. Aug. 12, 1954, p. 13553).

It is thus clear that the Ives amendment was adopted in an effort to "soften up" the leadership of the CIO and the AFL in their opposition to this kind of antilabor legislation, by making them believe that AFL and CIO unions could not be attacked under this law. Continued expressions of opposition by AFL and CIO unions to the law after it was adopted is a clear indication that this ruse is not successful.

Question: Is the law intended to give the employers a new weapon against strikes?

One of the things the Subversive Activities Control Board can consider is to what exent the organization or its members have "been knowingly engaged with intent to impair the military strength of the United States or its industrial capacity to furnish logistical or other support required by its Armed Forces in any activity resulting in or contributing to any such impairments." This fancy language refers to strike activity. This was recognized in the congressional debate:

"Senator Gore. \* \* \* My question is: Does the able Senator hold that the adoption of his amendment would so modify the language which I have just quoted that an organization which had engaged in a legitimate strike within 5 years could not, because of such action, be adjudged to be a Communist-infiltrated organization?

"Senator Ives. Oh no; not if the strike had been a legitimate strike. Of course not."

Now the cat is out of the bag. It is perfectly clear that any effective strike could be considered by the Subversive Activities Control Board as a reason for determining that a union is "Communist-infiltrated." Who is to determine whether the strike is "legitimate"? Haven't practically all employers taken the position that every strike is in one way or another "Communist-inspired" and that the very idea of a strike is nothing more than a "Communist" plot? Will the antilabor Subversive Activities Control Board, headed by a chairman who broke strikes in his own State through use of the National Guard, decide that strikes are "legitimate"?

Question: Is this law constitutional; doesn't it violate the rights of working

people to organize into their own unions?

Answer: It is my opinion, as well as that of many eminent constitutional lawyers, that this law is unconstitutional. UE will take all the necessary legal steps in order to have this law declared to be invalid. UE has successfully fought over the years against the efforts of the Taft-Hartley Board, grand juries, the Attorney General, and large corporate employers in their efforts to outlaw UE or to make it ineffective.

We say that this is a case of legislative lawlessness. We say that the real reason for adoption of this law was not to safeguard the Government against its overthrow by "Communists," but really for the purpose of striking terror and fear into the hearts and minds of working people and frightening them into submission to wage cuts, runaway shops, speedup, and the like.

### STOP THE BROWNELL, BUTLER BILLS

AFL, C1O, Mineworkers, Railroad and the Independent Unions—They All Oppose This Employer-Inspired Squeeze on Labor

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE BROWNELL BILLS ADOPTED BY THE ILWU INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD SEPTEMBER 15, 1954, AT SAN FRANCISCO

In a hysterical frenzy, and with an unprecedented display of cynicism and shaby vote seeking, the past Congress ended after hurriedly enacting a group of the most ill-advised and un-American laws ever put on the books of our land.

These ill-begotten evil laws were almost unanimously adopted by the Congress

even though no one had a copy of what they were voting for.

Not since the Congress of 1798, which passed the ill-famed and short-lived alien and sedition laws, have the American people been in such danger of losing their democratic rights and their constitutional guaranties to power-hungry politicians who elaim to know better than the people what is best for them.

Driven by the insistence of the Eisenhower administration that these "must" bills be passed, Democrats and Republicans in Congress voted without reservation for a legal monstrosity which directly assaults all Americans in all walks of

life, but especially those in labor unions.

The Congress outlawed a political party—the Communist Party—and while the politicians tried to outdo each other in proving their anti-Communist ardor they also passed a union-controlled law which had been emphatically condemned by

every organized labor group in America.

At the same time, as part of a deliberate program of intimidation and fear, the espionage laws were expanded and a peace-time death penalty was adopted for the first time in history. Finally, to complete this package, the absolute protection of the fifth amendment to the Constitution—which was written into the organic law of the land to protect individuals from a too-powerful and preying Government—was rewritten to be a right which can be taken away at will by any Federal judge.

For the American union movement, the Congress enlarged the McCarran law and the jurisdiction of the Subversive Activities Control Board to cover all

unions and union activities.

The real purpose of this legislative monstrosity is to silence all dissent in our land. It permits the labeling as subversive and the punishment of any group of citizens who criticize Government policy, fight for higher wages, or call a strike. The purpose is to create a union movement which is tame and docile, which carefully steers away from all "controversial issues," and which is led by officials who will accommodate their policies not to ask what the rank and file needs and wants but to what the current administration in Washington needs and wants for its political purposes at home or abroad.

To understand the urgent need for these new laws we must realize that United States policy cannot be successfully peddled anywhere in the world today without a union label on it. Every government in the world today, whether it be capitalist, Communist. Socialist, or otherwise—whether the country is independent, colonial or semicolonial—demands that its union movement shall serve the government's ends. In the United States the Brownell laws are for the purpose of enforcing just such a pattern or policy which could not be obtained

by any other means.

As the ILWU predicted and warned during the Korean war in 1950, the screening of individuals on the job has now been extended to the screening of organizations. Just as waterfront screening inevitably hit all waterfront workers and not just the so-called subversives, so the new antiunion laws will un-

doubtedly be used against all unions and not just a few.

Unions can now be labeled "Communist infiltrated" if any individual member—not necessarily an elected officer—cannot prove to the satisfaction of the Subversive Activities Control Board that his work on the job, his votes at union meetings, his union policies, and his union activities were not for subversive ends

In a political atmosphere in which the policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Democratic Party have been labeled "20 years of treason," can any rank-and-tile democratic trade union expect to continue its policies without attack? The fact is that there has not been a single position ever taken by the ILWU or any economic or political issue which was not openly espoused by

FDR, Willkie, and even the CIO, for many years. Yet today these very policies can and will be used to prove one charge or another against the union.

It all comes back to the old charge that the rank and file of this union does not know what they're doing, that they have been hornswoggled by misleaders, and that even if they do decide policy they don't know what is in their best interest anyway. Senator Knowland or Attorney General Brownell, or the Subversive Activities Control Board—like the CIO before them—all insist they know better than the membership what policies the union should follow.

The ILWU will have none of this. This union concedes only to its own elected officials and to elected and delegated committees, conventions, or caucuses, under the constitution of the ILWU, the authority to recommend policies to the rank and file, subject to their acceptance or rejection. No Government board, politician, or agency is going to assume the power of passing on or judging the policies of this union.

Any moves against any individual members of the union will be recognized as a trial of the entire ILWU, and the entire union will stand up united to defend itself. We have no need—nor do we intend—to defend our union's policies. They are what they are and they were adopted by the membership who honestly believe them to meet the needs of the union, our country and its people. On this score our policies have more often been proved right than those of the politicians who are now determined to run our organization for us.

We do intend to fight with every resource at our command any attempt to prevent this union from continuing to make its own policies as its members decide. In such a fight we ask and expect every member of this union—no matter what his belief or his bias—to leave the job and to appear as a solidly united group before any court or Government board, if necessary to protect the union.

As we see it, what is at stake here is our ability to fight, to make policies—and even to make mistakes so long as we make them ourselves.

It is our responsibility as Americans and as unionists who have proved they know how to build a union, to operate it democratically, and to make it a force for improving the welfare of all people—not only of our members—to recognize these laws for what they are and to fight them.

There can be no difference between us in this fight. We know that we will find allies all over the land, among other working people and the common people everywhere, in our insistence that this union and its policies continue to be the exclusive property of the members.

EXHIBIT NO. 480A

1954
CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE

## ALMANAC A Guidebook for Voters

- KEY VOTES —
   ROLL-CALL VOTES
   in Sacramento —
   Washington
- ELECTION STATISTICS
  State and National
- VOTER AND CANDIDATE REQUIREMENTS

EXHIBIT No. 480B

### The CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE is proud to present

the 1954 edition of the

### CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE

THE CONFERENCE for the past eight years, as the only statewide coordinating organization in the field of non-partisan liberal politics, has sought to serve the people of California.

THE CONFERENCE maintains a constant check on California lawmakers in Washington and in Sacramento. Its aim is the enactment of progressive legislation to benefit the people of the entire state.

OVER A THOUSAND organizations: political, civic, labor, veterans, women's, pension, minority, cultural and professional, to date have utilized the services of the Conference and participated in its program.

TO THE VOTER - who seeks factual political and legislative information, better to be qualified to cast an intelligent vote, and who accepts the responsibilities of good citizenship throughout the year - this Almanac is dedicated.

### CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

Suite 315-316

408 South Spring St., Los Angeles 13, California

### In Appreciation

The CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE wishes to thank all those whose support and cooperation have made this Almanac possible. To friends and advertisers, to numerous individuals and agencies - notably the office of the Registrar of Voters, the office of the Secretary of State and Congressional Quarterly News Features, as sources of authoritative, documented material - the Conference says "Thank you"

### EXHIBIT No. 481

### Memorandum on Immigration and Naturalization Provisions of the McCarran-Wood Law

### EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date of the McCarran-Wood law (Internal Security Act of 1950) is September 23, 1950.

### I. GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION

The following are among the new grounds for the deportation of noncitizens, regardless of their length of residence in the United States (sec. 22):

- 1. Aliens who "engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or would endanger the welfare or safety of the United States."
- 2. Aliens who were or are "members of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States."
- 3. Aliens who are "members of or affiliated with any organization which is registered or required to be registered" under the McCarran-Wood law as "Communist-action" or "Communist-front" organizations.
- 4. "Aliens who advocate or teach or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches the overthrow by force or violence or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law."

### II. COUNTRY OF DEPORTATION

Noncitizens ordered deported can be deported "to the country specified by the alien, if it is willing to accept him into its territory," or country of birth, or port of embarkation, or "to any country which is willing to accept such alien into its Territory." Except that, "no alien shall be deported \* \* \* to any country in which the Attorney General shall find that such alien would be subjected to physical persecution" (sec. 23).

### III. RIGHT TO BAIL

A. Before an order for deportation, a noncitizen arrested in deportation proceedings can be held without bail, or released on bond or conditional parole. The law provides: "Pending final determination of the deportability of any alien taken into custody under warrant of the Attorney General, such alien may, in the discretion of the Attorney General (1) be continued in custody; or (2) be released under bond in the amount of not less than \$500 \* \* \* ; or (3) be released on conditional parole" (sec. 23).

B. After an order for deportation has been made against any noncitizen, "the Attorney General shall have a period of 6 months from the date of such order within which to effect the alien's departure from the United States, during which period, at the Attorney General's discretion, the alien may be detained, released on conditional parole, or upon bond \* \* \*" (sec. 23).

### IV. REPORTING AND SUPERVISION

If, after 6 months, a noncitizen is not deported, he "shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations shall require any alien subject to supervisions (1) to appear from time to time at specified times or intervals before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for indentification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations and activities, and such other information whether or not related to the foregoing as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case." Failure to comply with regulations, to appear or give information, or to submit to examination would be a felony punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and 1-year imprisonment (sec. 23).

### V. FAILURE TO DEPART

Any noncitizen ordered deported "who shall willfully fail or refuse to depart from the United States within a period of 6 months from the date of such order of deportation \* \* \*or shall willfully fail or refuse to make timely application in

good faith for travel or other documents necessary to his departure, or who shall connive or conspire, or take any other action, designed to prevent or hamper or with the purpose of preventing or hampering his departure pursuant to such order of deportation \* \* \* shall upon conviction be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years" (sec. 23).

### VI. COST OF TRAVEL

"If any alien subject to this section is able to depart from the United States, except that he is financially unable to pay his passage, the expense of such passage enforcement of this Act \* \* \* " (sec. 23).

### VII. IMMIGRATION

The law permits the Attorney General to bar any noncitizen he desires from the United States without any hearing or any recourse to appeal (sec. 22).

### VIII. NATURALIZATION

Prevents the naturalization of any noncitizen who, within 10 years of filing of a petition for naturalization, is a member of any organization registered or required to be registered by the law (sec. 25).

"No person shall be naturalized against whom there is outstanding a final order of deportability, and no petition for naturalization shall be finally heard by a naturalization court if there is pending against the petitioner a deportation proceeding" (sec. 27).

"After the petition for naturalization has been filed in the office of the clerk of the naturalization court, the petitioner shall not be permitted to withdraw his petition, except with the consent of the Commissioner" (sec. 28).

### IX. DENATURALIZATION

Any noncitizen who becomes a naturalized citizen after January 1, 1951, shall have his citizenship canceled if, within 5 years after becoming a citizen, he becomes a member of or affiliated with any organization, membership in or affiliation with which at the time of naturalization would have precluded such person from naturalization would have raised the presumption that such person was not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States (sec. 25).

### X. ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF ADDRESS

Beginning with January 1, 1951, every noncitizen in the United States must notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in writing of his current address each year within 10 days after January 1. Therefore, between January 1, 1951, and January 10, 1951, all noncitizens will have to send a post-card or letter to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., notifying the Commissioner of his current address. Failure to comply will mean a \$100 fine and a 30-day sentence (sec. 24).

### ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

We regard these 10 points as the major provisions affecting the rights of noncitizens and naturalized citizens of the McCarran-Wood law. There are other provisions affecting the rights of seamen to become American citizens; the issuance of subpenas in naturalization proceedings; and other sections—all of which will be analyzed and discussed in other memoranda to be issued in the future concerning the provisions of this law. Also, each of the 10 points discussed in this memorandum will require additional analysis and discussion. This memorandum, however, is intended to serve as an immediate and general guide to the major provisions of the new law.

(Issued as a public service by Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, room 418, 326 West Third Street.. Los Angeles 13.)

EXHIBIT No. 482A

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MRS. MARIE RICHARDSON HARRIS

Box 5095, Benning Station, Minnesota Avenue, N.E.

Washington, D. C.

### Dear Friend:

The enclosed pamphlet "The Case of Marie Richardson Harris" tells the true story of persecution and injustice suffered by this innocent and courageous Negro woman leader.

Our Defense Committee is confident that justice will ultimately prevail because we believe that you and others like you, will see to it.

The legal briefs appealing this case to the U.S. Court of Appeals are costly—yet necessary. Funds are therefore, urgently needed. We know that after reading this pamphlet you will respond to our plea. If you have given in the past we ask that you again help, for with that help we know it will not be long before this valient Negro woman is vindicated.

The Defense Committee, and Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris, and her family, all join in expressing appreciation for any help and encouragement you may give.

With deepest thanks

Lynwood Cundiff, Chairman COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MRS. MARIE

RICHARDSON HARRIS

P. S. All checks should be made payable to: "Committee To Defend Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris"

Ехнівіт No. 482В

27-47 Gilmore Street
East Elmhurst. L. I., N.Y.

Dear Cater;

You will find enclosed 2 pieces of material which tell the story of the case of my sis ter, Marie Richardson Harris. My parents and I are extremely impressed with the accuracy of the material and with the vigorous determination of the Defense Committee, which has been formed around the case.

We believe that all issues are covered in the enclosed folder, but there are 2 other issues which we feel are pertinent to her case:

- 1. Both my sister and I, from time to time, through our Unions, The United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and the United Public Workers, exposed discriminatory practices in Federal employment directed against Negroes by officials of the Federal government.
- 2. My sister's indictment was handed down last December, six months after I had become National Co-Director of the American Peace Crusade and only a few days after the case against Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade, was dismissed.

We believe that the right of government employees to be free of the loyalty order witch hunts and the right of all Americans to speak and work for peace are factors in the case of Marie Richardson Harris.

My parents and I have been asked by the Defense Committee to aid it in bringing to the attention of our friends the facts in this case and what steps are available to those who will see justice done. I am enclosing a copy of the letter from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lynwood Cundiff, with the Committee's address.

Any assistance you or your friends may find it possible to render to the Committee at this critical time will be greatly appreciated.

With deepest thanks,

Thomas michard grichardson

8.8. Jum are you?

EXHIBIT No. 482C

the case of

Marie Richardson Harris
THE VICTIM OF A MODERN WITCH HUNT



### Frederick Douglass

The slave masters feared and hated that heroic woman, Harriet Tubman, who led her people to freedom during the dark days of human bondage, but neither the spirit of the slave masters nor the spirit of Harriet Tubman are dead in America today. That is why we have . . .

### The Case of Marie Richardson Harris

### The Case at a Glance

THIS IS NOT JUST A STORY of an innocent woman who has been jailed on trumped-up charges instituted by vindictive officialdom in the grasp of small and frightened men.

THIS IS A MIRROR of present day America which reflects the tragic depths to which we have slumped under the synthetic pressure of cold war hysteria and fear of Communism; which is merely a substitute for fear of change.

THIS IS A STORY of modern America lost in the mire of psychological terrorism and charging headlong towards fascism, substituting trial by stool pigeon for trial by fact.

MARIE RICHARDSON HARRIS IS BUT A PAWN in this game in which Democracy is being made a shambles; in which the testimony of paid informers is paraded before juries who have themselves been made impervious to reason by the imaginary goblins stirred up by high power propagandists to stalk the lands and render the true lovers of freedom impotent.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MARIE RICHARDSON HARRIS CAN HAPPEN TO YOU unless this mad rush toward the incarnation of injustice is halted now.

### THIS IS THE STORY OF A NEGRO WOMAN WHO SELFLESSLY AND BRAVELY

FOUGHT FOR NEGRO FREEDOM: for equal job opportunities, to end segregation, for legal justice.

FOUGHT FOR WORKING PEOPLE: their right to organize to win decent wages and working conditions.

FOUGHT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR ALL: for home rule in the Nation's Capital, for defense of civil liberties, violations.

QUESTION: Will she, and others like her, be free to continue to work for these worthy purposes?

Answer: YES . . . If you and others like you demand it and speak out now for justice for her! For then not only will she be able to carry on but others will take heart and be encouraged to join their strength to the various organized efforts to end the shameful blight upon our Nation of a segregated, voteless, Capital city.

### **PRISON**

Why is this Negro Woman confronted with from two to seven years in prison and a \$2,000 fine?

Did she murder, bribe anyone, or commit treason, theft, assault? No, she did not! Nor any other such misdeed. This is what she did. She answered all the questions on a Government Job Application back in 1948 which resulted in her working for a few months as a clerk in the Library of Congress, from which she voluntarily resigned to do other work. Her work, while at the Library of Congress was never challenged but was performed loyally and satisfactorily.

BUT one of these questions was an unsuspected Trap! After a lapse of 3 years, in 1951, it was-used as a frame-up case against her. It was a question designed to keep alleged Communists out of Government. But it proved to be a wonderful handle by which reactionary elements who brand as "Communist," every effort toward social advancement, might stop not only this Negro woman leader but also set an example to frighten others from fighting for the same things she stood for.

"NO" was Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris's answer to this question and she has repeatedly declared she told the truth and that she is innocent of the Attorney General's charge that she lied.

### THE "TRIAL"

In March, 1952, trial was held. Was it fair? Was the atmosphere free and open? Was she tried by a jury of her equals as provided in the Constitution? Was the judge objective and neutral?

The answer is that she was tried in the anti-Communist hysteria of today; the jury was mainly government workers whose jobs were in jeopardy; the jury was mainly white persons; the setting was in a segregated city, and the judge, who defiled the best traditions of judicial fairplay and impartiality, without the slightest justification whatsoever hysterically dragged in reference to spy plots and international espionage.

Washington Post, March 8, 1952—Judge James R. Kirkland, in imposing the sentence, also fined the

former Howard University student \$2,000. In imposing sentence, Judge Kirkland said . . . "If your country had been at war, and you had given material aid to a foreign government under our espionage statute, you too, like Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, might be sitting in death's row at Sing Sing Penitentiary, awaiting electrocution."

Under such circumstances a verdict of not-guilty could hardly have been expected. The case has been appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

### **MEET**

### Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris

But was there anything in the history of this young woman to justify such an intemperate tirade by a fair minded jurist. Here are the facts.

Born, lived and worked in District of Columbia all her life. Educated at Cardozo High School, Howard University, and Terrell Law School.

During World War II was awarded two merit awards for her work in Civil Defense Program.

Active with the National Council of Negro Women, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church and the Progressive Party.

First Negro woman to hold national office in a labor union when, in 1941, designated National Representative of United Federal Workers of America where she organized workers in Freedman's Hospital, Howard University, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Federal Security Agency. Also assisted in organizing Red Caps of America and Red Caps Women's Auxiliary.

Executive Secretary of D. C. branch of National Negro Congress. Courageously challenged police brutality and fought for jobs in Capital Transit and elsewhere for Negro People. Vigorously campaigned for Home Rule in D. C. and for ending segregation in Washington.

### WHY SHE IS PERSECUTED

On December 7, 1951, Attorney Ralph Powe said: "The U. S. Government has taken a new step

in its witch hunt drive against federal employees by the indictment of Mrs. Marie Harris. The indictment which alleges that Mrs. Harris falsified her application for government employment, is clearly an indication that the Government is determined to further its thought control program."

### WHAT THE DEFENSE SAID:

Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris was represented by the law firms of Cobb, Howard and Hayes; Parker and Parker and Attorney Ralph Powe. Here is what Attorney Hayes said of the Government's own witnesses in the case:

Washington Post. Feb. 28, 1952—In arguing for dismissal, George E. C. Haves, one of her attorneys. declared "the Government isn't able to produce any evidence that this defendant was a member of the Communist Party." Haves attacked testimony of two Government witnesses . . . Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, an FBI undercover agent, and Henry Thomas, admitted former Communist and President of Local 74. AFL Building Laborers' Union. Mrs. Markward. Hayes charged, "comes within the purview of a paid informer," and her testimony should be disregarded. Her evidence identifying Mrs. Richardson as a party member was based on "hearsay," Hayes said, and the only evidence "tending" to show membership was a party card bearing Mrs. Richardson's name. But the writing was in Mrs. Markward's handwriting, the attorney declared, and by Mrs. Markward's own admission on the stand she testified that Mrs. Richardson never signed or received the card. Thomas, he "expressly does not name her as being a Communist," Hayes said.

### WHAT IMPARTIAL CITIZENS SAY:

March 7, 1952

"... I do petition the Judge to release her from these false charges because there is nothing in her to deserve her to serve one minute of her time in prison. Being a Minister of God, and having worked side by side with her and knowing all the good things she has done; I am very grateful to take this opportunity to

make this appeal to you, Honorable Judge, to exonerate her completely from these charges."

Herbert S. Carrington, Elder, First Church of Christ Holiness

February 12, 1952

"It is the opinion of this Committee that Mrs. Richardson is a victim of circumstances over which she had no control. It is further the unanimous opinion of this Committee that the Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington, D. C. and vicinity, and all the Christian forces of this community, should give their full and complete moral and financial support in defense of the rights of this young woman.

. Rev. C. T. Murray,
Acting Chairman
Civic Committee

Baptist Ministers Conference of D. C. and Vicinity Rev. J. H. Randolph, Acting Secretary

### YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MRS. MARIE RICHARDSON HARRIS is made up of people from all walks of life, Negro and white together, who though differing in many views, are united in the belief that all people must act to see that this innocent woman is given justice.

The Committee welcomes everyone's help. It welcomes any kind of help. People are needed to help spread the truth by mail, by visits, by organizing audiences to hear the facts, to get petitions signed, by prayers for justice, by distributing leaflets.

### DO YOU BELIEVE IN JUSTICE?

The only way each of us can preserve his own individual Liberty and right to Justice, is by defending that of the "other fellow." That is why this case is YOUR concern.

But Justice will only be done in this case if the

entire frame-up itself is defeated. Justice will only be done if the people themselves demand that the Attorney General *immediately withdraw all proceedings against Mrs. Marie Harris.* 



### WRITE TODAY:

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Justice Department

Washington, D. C.

Ask that in the name of justice, all proceedings against Mrs. Marie Richardson Harris be withdrawn!

We shall be most grateful—for any contribution you may see fit to give in this case. If you want to help in any way or to hear more about the work of this Committee, write your name in the space below and mail:

Name		Phone	
Address	City		
	(Street address)		

### COMMITTEE TO DEFEND

### MRS. MARIE RICHARDSON HARRIS

Box 5095, Benning Station, Minnesota Ave., N. E.

Washington, D. C.

"Those who expect to reap the blessing of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

### EXHIBIT No. 483

### I.Den

Speakers Guide (Outline)

To and the Deportation Drive

To Rejeal the McJarran Act

And To Frotect the Constitutional Rivits of All Americans.

- I. Historical Contribution of Foreton Lorr Americans.
- II. H storical Persecution of Forci m sorn Aserieses.
- III. The Kature of Attac. U on the Fi to of Forch a born Apar or is.
  - IV. Significance of Attre . Usen the Foreign Born.
  - V. The McCorran Act and the Foreign Bern.
  - VI. The McCarren Act Raids of Cetober 1 Jo.
- VII. The Terminal Isl nd Four.
- VIII. The Legal Fight for the leratural Island Four.
  - IX. Significance of the Fight to Free the Terminal Icland Four.
  - X. The Present Situation in Regards to the Termi of Island Four sand the Deportation Drive.
  - MI. The Los Angles Committee For protection of Foreign Born.

### Exhibit No. 483—Continued

I. Historical Boltillation of Forei moorn Americans

a. Leono der bly

I.  $f_{ij}$  rent Labor has been our mistoric need and source of  ${\it dec}\ 1ta$  .

in the or conserved to the evelopment of new lands, tailt or refirence, which is fortoness, and by the dillions below create to yout wealt. If our so nary.

c. Pillt or Lly

Cur occurry depth as a land of product applies intolerance and imposited. Indepents who could to this land of refuje continuously entire ed our followers to heritage with their new fiers of liberty and descences drawn from Long lands.

### II. Historical iersecution of Forei a Born.

- The Aberica sequence of period and followers of being frame Agents, Jacobias, and modes to Alien and Sedition Acts.

  The Aberica copil reministrate testing to by winning the Bill of all the eagurt of our constitutional risks, and electing Joiferson as president.
- 5. The inter Rolds of 1,20 ere to 3 terror along dundreds of foreign correspond and held without worr htm. Attorney denoral inter was received from o like as the protests of the Approach people.
- biserimination against new to igrant groups such as the Irist,
   Onlineae, Italian, Jewa.
- Frenchest From the D. Roosevelt expressed his author of the First a man one the Do ittle for instection of the Foreign Worn in this frame guetation "se are all to i rants or sons of itself rante."

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- III. The Nature of Attac upon the Rights of Foreign Born Americans.
  - a. Militant irade Unionists
  - b. Arrect of .orders for leade.
    ler ons wis disagree with the basic policies of our pres at
    additistration and actively wor. For a program of peace.
  - c. Arrect of representative leaders of mittotality ground.
    Lorers, Loler, Jews, Russian, Gr e , It liar, Hun arism,
    En lieu, Indian, etc.
  - d. Mass stars of atthe u on the Foreign Born. Arrested for le ditatio -- 36 in L. . -- 160 methodally. Jeil wit out buil -- 4 in L. . -- 4 is thomally. Denaturalization -- Scores are called in for destioning. The attorney General has coasted of 5000 to be arrested for Begort tion, 3400 to be self without call amore the Reduran Act.

Only the substant al select of the dejoitation drive has provented the Attorney 3 meral from carryin out his losses.

- IV. Signific ce of Attac Upon Foreign Born.
  - a. Spend end of attac aloa of the of all Americans. As sectally of the some character as the attacks upon the represeive sections of our population -- teche to copie, the in sections of our population, relations, colitical and fretural props.
  - b. Attest uson Fore in For its Major Front Unit of First for the Rights of Bll Americans.

The scale of the department live in the angers to fundamental constitutional runte and the defense of the

### Exhibit No. 483—Continued

3

Force theory one of the most important areas to fight for the defense of the American people.

c. Purpose is to Silence and Intimidate all Objection to

There is wises, read resistance ason the American people to ... caided intermed and policies. Trumen's program carnot stand exposure and fours any possibility of the resistance of the American people to the wer groups: from becoming articulate and originated. Thus he is forced to intimidate all leading elements of the agul tion, show wielers to Foreign Born. Futhermore the arrest of forcin tors leaders of trais unions, fraternal, political and religious rough intimidates citizens as well as non-citizens. Directly influenced are 1, million Foreign Born and their families.

d. Atthe usen Forel in Born Latablianes Legal Arccodents Against oil Americ as.

The correction of the Foreign born of suits one of the ensists met ode for the intent administration to cet iller. legal alter to and legal recodents for future the against all of the position while to contill because operation matrices are ucld by the Justice boyt, upper the rules of administrative bearings where the investigator, procedures of administrative from the same do, thank were court procedures of evidence and due process tay be imposed. The legal are edants developed and being established against the Foreign born are:

1. Guilt by Association

The Foreign born region to be orted for telon, in to legal political and insternal organizations altosquainmosent of any vilue.

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- 2. Guilt by Ex Fost Facto Low.
  - The Foreign Born may be desorted for Activities the were permissible grior to the parent of the McGorran Act.
- 3. Loss of Constitut onal Ed bts.
  - (1) Freedom of Specon and Press
  - (2) Right to Reasonable Ball. (They are subjected to excessive ball no well as com lete loss of the right to ball.)
  - (3) Freedom From Unusual Funishment. (They are three tened wit detention in concentration on ga.)
- 4. The McCarran Act was First Used Against the Foreign Born.

  If the McCarran Act is sustained against the Foreign born, it shall have an agree of legality under which it can be extended to attach other sections of the American people.
- V. The McCarran Act and the Forei n Born.
  - a. The McCorran Act is intended to divest all of the American people of their constitutional right, Fresident Trains described it as "police state legislation." The AFL, Jiu, Railroad Brotherhoods, ADA, and humineds of organizations condemned this visious bill.

However, the resistance of the American to be a prevented general use of this law. Thus, the Attorne, General resist to lay a basis for future the of this law by a light it against a minority group, the Forel materia. He is alloway the fact that he does not need to test it self in fourt of is able to use his own Justice Det. to bett a investigator, prosecutor and judge in the first a literal modified. Juden Act.

- b. The Anderson Act Innvistors Against the Foreign Born.
  - revides we entation for "activities projudicial to the public interest or endem are the welfers or sufet, of the United Straps."
    - Two A three Senor 1 eviden what notivities are dam grous.
  - 2. Invided Perombet's For taken in to an or animation and raid to reliat runner the RO area Act.
  - 3. In it is do, out then nor a viny delonged to the John that forty at any time efter entry.
    The rly one a post freto law where the law was exacted after the not fortilled by said law.
  - 4. drants the Justice Dept. the r' to apport a Foreign Born to any country willing to recept the non-citizen.

    This weal he dest to errors corted to Greece, Spain or the where terroristic jovernments are in power.
  - 5. Ornste to Justice Dept. to joil without bail.

    Althous contribe procedures to as yours to prove

    included or will, the Attorney Other 1 is given discretion
    sign owers to joil without bail—a clear stringement of the

    sinatitutional right to bail.
  - Gr. to the Jostice Dept. the right to "Supervise" the Foreign plan.
    - The Madegran act requires the non-citizen to:
    - (1) A poor regularly for literal floation.
    - (1) Sublit to assign and pyscalatric examination.
    - (3) Give size information under onto as the Attorney General deems fit and proper.
      - Such supervision would force the Foreign Born to become steel; igenus and curte'l freedom.

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Somelusions: There is notising the fact that the increase matter form since the sections of the indicate in Astronomet. the foreign conditionally a small out the indicate increase.

- VI. Tas McJarran act Raise of Cotolog 1 . .
  - A few days refere October 21, 1000, to a the concent an ounced to the event of the first and the content of the first and the content of the first and the f
  - a. Beginning from addition of Cotology 12 to coverier, if were arrested notionally as news ties conceased "Dank from Allers."
    The people were into roven jubity of only and in the coold merely about allers.
  - b. Arrests were underegrow in the overstand to consist of a midnight fession sit on a consist was in clinically in reaching those prosted. (Note two enough were remained by will and surrendered voluntarily againmental of a time to a pear for heartings).
  - o. In L.a. these area ter were all out or reviews hell for as longer I years without yiel time and conditions of bail.
  - d. As protests against the raids accent organized and outs of a through the American Schittle for arotestical of Parety worn and similar covittose in various relique of the country, the raids counts and an accent in 45 were critical.
  - e. The fit it for publicar the Fereign Born less he as prisence as were took beste constitute and rink under a less constitute and rink under a less constitute and rink under the foregraph deless, throughout the less, product the less of the less constitute and the fit of the constitute of the less constitute and the

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### VII. The Cerainal Isl no Four.

 The foir L.A. Foreign Born held on regular Island became known as the "ferminal Island Four."

They are: Mary Carlisle, writer and lecturer, \$7 years in 0.5.

From Carlson, Contunist, over 30 jetes in 0.5.

Mirkon Stevenson, Unloaded and dencer, came as a cuild.

David Fyun, Architect, 27 jears in U.S.

All are trade unionists, with native perm families and callier.

2. Detention Facilities

Detained in the first embryonic concentration came for political risoners in the terminal Island Indigration Detention Pacifities, the four suffered from the inadequate facilities of the station. It was only after sustained protects through the condition of Foreign personal and the majorithm for protection of Foreign personal conditions were improved to a segment where the left of the principles were no longer threatened. The following describes the initial erious

Food -- Ne t die. once a weer.

Reacre thon -- irregular outdoor area only.

No mloss program or facilities.

ccau, ftlossil .ro roa -- None

weller 1 -- roor inadequate facilities.

.ol't'col Stories -- None.

- VIII. The Legal Physical Forth Land Fort.
  - I. In the initial metric, it is Justice best, were confronted with relings a object source of cris, best to the Foreign Born.
     Julyo marrison virtually instructed the Justice Dept. to re-arrest the Four union new Addition Act warrants. This was done and the appeal for tail was learn.
  - F. It of solice bept. recused to produce evidence or to way the roun constituted a turnest to the security of the 0.3. on the leads that the attorney characteristic discretionary posses.
    - James to rove each imposence.
    - The perchants groduce, while with describing bear activities and that, made of life tending to prove their correctors as low the bear in  $\alpha$  and
    - pr. I was enled on the resused to the the stind.
  - 3. On reject, the street's surface rand table is risen to rate return the cus, a to such it requires to the confidence were converge to our forces and expectations. In adjocal court ichocared from judity aread on "decret evidence los of in the our rt of the attorney denomination."
  - 4. At the second the non-Jesus desires the closed the proceeding sufficiently to also over an interpretation of the circuit court ruling to long cally sine. This tipe of resilies the Justice be to to produce circuits the tipe of the term of facts which showed by the configuration and read the residence of the configuration to the security of the cold. A read, by the case we not proceed to to the analysis as a configuration of the cold call the cold as all the desire of the reson dented call the circuit.

- 5. At the age in the light about reversed its position and a polluted for about
- 6. On April 33, 1, 1, the suprementation of feath to be rule to the derival I follow four. This will be ten ornly until the supreme country respective one size and rimelly country on the derith of the case.
- IA. Signifier a of the Physics to Free the rotal at Island Four.
  - I. In Justice Degree American to it it would reveal to prace. It is a true on another the discovery to the process of the discovery of the discovery of the constitution of the discovery of the constitution.
  - 2. This but was of intio, 1 st, will be for those remains.
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    - b. Compared the Mind test of the Address of the reaching the consists well as the parties.
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    - The victor of bill was recall's vieta, .
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- 4. The vistor of a line scole to the street.
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- A. The Assount Bits bion in No. 130 to the Lordinal Island Four and the Dougstonian Drive.
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    - a. If the ear a court recent to we take the order, the order left in the Javi we take an appearance of the court of the
    - 1. If the entrice court of people that the topological decision in so still as wor to infinite and titles the Plan.
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       I had Four buts for cross completener.
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        ejorthelous criors are now notified of andorral Act

        sensitive for failer to cost oneself.
    - . New Deptition in Arresta.

      Law prosts are still than onde protubilly a ling to the create list of ever look than 11 and 3: in b.a.
      - . Description in cross votation born, notifical citations are being called in for proviously that interest numbers that the Justice De t. is rimally that a more freet of that a political continuously of the continuous size.
- 4. In general, the newly decembed the foreign born especially through the Figure in the properties of interpretation brive as well as a confident model miles.
- 5. Concl. Ton.

In view of the success in which temporary will for there is now a real costs for war ing exament oval, the victors of permanent ball will hear--

- a. A victor, 'n protesting the pretitutional right to esti of all macricans.
- b. A defeat to an important use and an unitial test of the account Act.
- c. A detent to the threatened intermification of the Depirtation Drive and further McGallan Actualds.
- d. A real basic for repeal of the McCarron Act.

### Exhibit No. 483—Continued

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Ехнівіт

No. 484A

# DEFEND BY CONTRIBUTIONS

Fight the Deportation of Peter Harisiades

Defeat this Attack on American Democracy

AMOUNT

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ADDRESS

NAME

### AMERICANS NON-CITIZENS FOR A

## Peter Haris

No.

484C

Ехнівіт

Peter Horisiades is as American as you and your next-door neighbor . . . whether vou were born in the United States or outide its borders.

cans, to speak his mind, to be active in hey are his rights, as a non-citizen, just as He has exercised the rights of oll Ameritrade unions, to join organizations which he believed in. These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and by court rulings. hey are the rights of native-born Americans.

For exercising these rights, he is threatened with deportation, by the country where ne has lived since 1916.

set bail of \$10,000 for Peter Harisiadas' release. The Justice Department had wanted him held without bail, as part of its drive of horassment against the His case is negring, its climax-decision by the United States Supreme Court, In an important recent decision, Federal Judge Leibell of New York oreign-born.

This may be a test case, which will decide the fate of hundreds of non-citizens.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN LEASE RETURN, TOGETHER WITH ALL CONTRIBUTIONS, TO: (If you can use additional Lists, please indicate the number here 23 WEST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Address

Collected by

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# Ехнівіт №. 484В

He hos been a water boy on a railroad, a faundry warker. He has worked in a rubber factory and in steel mills. He has been a laom fixer's helper in a de has worked in Illinais, Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY, June 1945.

Vew England textile mill, and active in the Textile Warkers Union. But it is a test not only for Peter Haristades. It is also a test for yau, for our We have seen in recent months that an attack on civil rights at any level becomes an attack at all levels. We know now, just as the Germans knew ten

The impact of departation upon the lite of an alien is often as great if not greater than the imposition of a criminal sentence. A departed alien may lose his family, his friends and his livelihasd Larever. Return to his notive land may result in poverty, persecution and even death. There is thus no justifiable reason for

discording the democratic and Jurrane tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

He was far many years a member of the editorial staff of the Greek

years ago, that the maral and political health of a nation is affected by hysteria in the same disastrous way that its physical health is offected by an The Department of Justice arrested Mr. Harisiades and started deportation proceedings against him in 1944, after he applied far his second papers. He wanted to became a citizen; instead he became a guinea pig, in the developing

epidemic.

American Tribune, a weekly newspaper. He is now national secretary of the Hellenic American Brothernood of the International Workers Order.

George aged seven – are His wife is an American citizen. His two children—Irene, aged 12, In 1925, while living in Bostan, American born.

Peter Harisiades joined the Cammunist Party. This was one of the civil rights which Peter Harisiades exercised, in his belief that native and foreign-born Americans cauld

oin organizations without fear.

Naw—many years later—this right becomes a weapon against him, and against all of us.

We can turn the weapon, restare the right, help start our country back on the road to sanity. The case of Peter Haristades gives us this opportunity.

You can help in two ways:

WRITE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL J. HOWARD McGRATH, Washington, D.C. Protest the threat to depart Peter Harisiades. Urge that he be granted the citizenship he wants. SEND FUNDS TO ASSIST IN HIS DEFENSE. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is fighting his case. This may test the ights of hundreds of non-citizens who have been arrested deportation for political opinions and progressive activities.





Peter, George, Irene and Esther Horisiades

1925 to 1939, denied that either he or the Communist Party advacated "violent At his deportation hearing Mr. Harisiades admitted the membership, from

Such membership was not illegal, for citizens or non-citizens. But like the Nazis in the 1930's, the Justice Department had established retraactive

overthrow."

the Justice Department maintained advocates "the averthrow by force and

vialence of the Government of the United States."

He was charged with farmer membership in the Communist Party, which

RETROACTIVE CRIME

"illegality."

The Federal Court of Appeals in New York, acting in a time of mounting This highest court has granted a writ of certiorari, in effect, a review of hysteria, upheld the departation order. The case went to the Supreme Court.

dren. It may set the pace for similar decisions regarding hundreds of non-citizens The Supreme Court's ruling will decide whether Peter Harisiades can stay in this country of his choice, the country of his citizen wife and two young chilwho have been rounded up in a series of deportation drives. And it will affect your civil rights, those of all Americans. If Peter Horisiades

cannot practice his democratic rights, neither can you. His deportation order

would be a gag on your mouth.

our nation was born, and before, seeking a better life, freedom, the right to Peter Harisiades represents the people who have come ta our shares since earn a living and help make our country a good place to live.

# LAND OF PROMISE

He was born on the island of Samas, Greece, in 1903. He came to the United States with his father in 1916—when he was still a boy. All his mature life has been lived in this country, 1. Exiled -- To Death?

TWO MEN:

2. Jailed -- For Life?

Ехнівіт No. 485А

THIS

S

THE

# FOREIGN BORN PERSECUTION IS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE REPRESSIVE McCARRAN ACT.

This law has granted the Attorney General tremendous powers over the foreign born. The Attorney General is given authority to jail persons such as Dovid Hyun and Diamond Kimm without bail, without trial or evidence, upon mere heorsay opinion of paid informants that David or Diamond are dangerous. The Attorney General can also deport permanent, legal residents of this country for long post political activity or association which is now deemed subversive.

# ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE McCARRAN ACT IS DIRECTED AGAINST THE FOREIGN BORN

DEFEND KOREAN AMERICANS AND ALL FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS AS A PROTECTION OF YOUR HERITAGE AND YOUR CHILDREN'S HERITAGE TO LIVE IN A LAND OF THIS LAW DIRECTLY THREATENS THE FREEDOMS OF ALL AMERICANS, CITIZENS, DEMOCRACY, A LAND OF MANY PEOPLES, AND A LAND OF PEACE. AND NON-CITIZENS.

# A MINORITY OPINION-

The right to hold and express it — is guaranteed in America. Why is this traditional right now seing desecrated and pilloried?

# TO PROTECT YOUR FREEDOM YOU MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

- (1) Urge the U. S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C. to grant administrative bail to David Hyun and his colleagues of the Terminal Island Four.
- (2) Urge the Attorney General to stop deportation of Diamond Kimm to Korea, where his life would be endangered.

(3) Urge your Congressman to enact legislation granting equal rights of immigration and

(4) Write your Congressman demanding repeal of the McCarran Act and McCarran-Walter naturalization to Asiatic peoples.

AMERICAN

WAY?

# URGENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NEEDED FOR DEFENSE OF KOREAN AMERICANS:

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326 West 3rd Street, Room 312

MAdison 2169

Los Angeles 13, California

**KOREAN AMERICANS** THIS IS A STORY OF

Donation: \$\_

Donation: \$\_

ADDRESS.

NAME

ADDRESS.

NAME

No.

485B

Ехнівіт



# avid Hyun dary, Wife

# Freeland Tahn, 6 Javid Kyun, 9

# DAVID HYUN WAS BORN IN KOREA IN

The san of a Methodist minister. His family, like all others, was living under the brutal rule of the Japanese occupation of that country.

# ONE DAY, WHEN DAVID WAS TWO YEARS

thousands of Karean families who were staging a peaceful parade to ask President Woodrow Wilson fired upon and murdered by the Japanese, David's family was forced to flee for its life. Like millions from all over the world, the Hyun family chose the great sanctuary of the United States, and helped and others to grant Korea independence, were to build this country

# DAVID GREW FROM CHILDHOOD IN

He went to public schaal, was editor of his high schoal annual, worked his way through college to earn a Bachelor of Science degree.

# DAVID APPLIED FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Then David applied far his citizenship in 1940, anly to discover that under U. S. Naturalization Laws, Koreans could not become U. S. citizens.

# STARTING HIS CAREER AS AN ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

Distributive, Processing and Office Warkers of America. He participated fully in Warld War II David married an American citizen, Mary, and his local union (Federatian of Architects, Engineers and Technicians) and is now a member of the has two young sons, 9 and 6. He is an active, loval cammunity citizen, becoming secretary of activities.

# SOON AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR

of the "Terminal Island Four." Finally a strong granted "interim bail." On Mar. 10 the Court has David was arrested allegedly as a dangeraus alien. He was then jailed under the McCarran Act, and for more than 6½ months was denied bail as ane campaign of public protest wan temporary freedam for the "Terminal Island Faur". The Supreme Court decided to deny bail. Naw he again faces "indefinite detention" in a cancentration camp.



# TWENTY FOUR YEARS AGO -WWIN GNOWALD

a Korean, entered the American haven of demacracy to work, to study, and to continue his contributions to the liberation of Korea from Japan.

# DIAMOND STUDIED EXTENSIVELY

post-graduate study at the Colorado School of receiving both a B.S. and M.S. Degrees in Geology from the University of Southern California. Further Mines gave him a Metallurgical Engineering

# IN WORLD WAR II

Diamond Kimm gave up his engineer's position to nelp the United States develop the participation of the Karean people in the War effort, in particular he cantributed to the United States program of aiding Kareans to fight the common enemy, Japan, on Korean sail.

To rally Korean-Americans in the war effort, he "Korean Independence" of which he is still serving and his friends arganized the weekly newspaper as editar and general manager. He himself volunteered his strategic knowledge of Korea to the Combat Section of the OSS.

# IN 1950, 10 DAYS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR,

Diamond Kimm was arrested and is now ordered dicates that a government campaign was started deported ta Korea. Repeated raids an the "Korean ndependence" newspaper prior to this arrest, into silence this forthright newspaper (the only ilingual Korean American newspaper in the U. S.)

# TODAY DIAMOND KIMM FACES DEATH

ing this order. If he shauld be departed to Korea He has been ordered to depart himself, and is fightwhere the present Syngman Rhee's government maintains and exercises its power by brutal means,

# DAVID HYUN ARE ONLY TWO SYMBOLS OF PERSECUTION DIAMOND KIMM -

# nave been persecuted. They have been questioned, Americans have been asked "Do you favor Sygnman narassed, intimidated, arrested for departations or ailed in blatant violatian af their constitutional ights by agents of the Justice Department, Karean-Shee? A sick woman alone in the house was quesioned repeatedly until she fainted. An American-Corean newspaper was repeatedly raided without MANY OTHER AMERICANS OF OUR COMMUNITY

# THERE IS A POLICE SURVEILLANCE

and intimidation of Korean-Americans contrary to Ill the democratic traditions of America. WHY?

# KOREAN-AMERICANS WANT PEACE

and to speak for a cease fire in Karea; for the like most other Americans. They are particularly anxious to point to the injustice of the Korean War traditional friendship and trade between the Korean and American peoples.

# THE PERSECUTION OF KOREAN-AMERICANS

is related to the present persecution of thousands of foreign born Americans for their political opinans. Mexicans, West Indian Negraes, English, Czechaslovakians and many more are victims of Greeks, Yugaslavs, Russians, Armenians, Italians, canstant intimidations, harassment, jailings, midnight arrests, jailing without bail and the savage





hreat of deportation.



OUR DOORS

A

GESTAPO

### Ехнівіт No.

# HAS AMERICA A CONSCIENCE?

# What to Do

COMMUNICATE, write, wire, or telephone, Attorney-General Harold McGrath, Washington, demanding that the Terminal Four be released on bail. And that similar arrests cease until constitutionality of the McCarran Act has been deermined COMMUNICATE to the President, members of Congress, and elsewhere, that the American people deeply detest and reject all policies leading to a police state, all incarceration of political disSEND FUNDS for the legal defense of the Terminal Four, and for the presentation of the question of bail to the Supreme Court.

WORK with the

Organization..

Los Angeles 13, California Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born 326 West Third Street Room 312

Telephone MUtual 1469

# Pledge of Help

I have demanded release on bail of the Four by the Attorney-General.

I have protested police state policies by the Administration..... Here are funds. \$.. Count on me. Address. Vame.

No crime has been committed. No charge

A thundering at doors in the dead of night. Officers enter, take their victims. They

disappear from sight.

Carran Act casts a pall over the land and the people, suffocating into silence those who would say what they know, or speak Other people stand by in horror. The Mc-

Ехнівіт

No 486B

# > I >>

# DEPORTED? (H)

on is about to be drafted into the U.S. armed services. She is a staunch trade unionist, belonged to the Furriers' Union; Mrs. Miriam Stevenson: English-born; brought to this country as a child, over thirty years ago, by her mother. Her and, as a dancer, helped to organize a union for artists of this

Office Workers' Union. Born in Korea, where his father, a educated there. He learned the bitter lessons of the struggle since. He has an American-born wife and two American-born David Hvun: Architect; member of the Professional and Methodist minister, fought for his country's freedom against he Japanese overlords. Taken as a child to Hawaii, David was of working people and oppressed minorities on the islands. He nelped to organize professional workers, actively aided the LWU sugar workers in the 1946 strikes. Was therefore When he came to Los Angeles a few years ago to practice his profession, he was arrested for deportation on "evidence" of government informers, and has been fighting his case ever marked for persecution by the sugar barons and ship owners. children from whom the government is trying to separate him. orofession.

Harry Carlisle: Came to this country from England over thirty years ago. Novelist, labor journalist, lecturer on social and cultural subjects. Three generations of his family are citizens of the United States. In his youth he was a coal miner and sailor, a worker in factories and warehouses of this counry, before turning to the profession of writing. He has edited or contributed to progressive and labor publications, among Flashes. Edited the writings of the late Mike Quin. Was at work on a novel when arrested last October. He had not had the UOPWA News and the Hollywood Film Technicians a hearing of any sort at that time. Has been held without bail ever since.

in the Bay Area as an ILWU member, a shipyard worker, a pending long-drawn-out deportation proceedings, and had in Frank Carlson: Brought as an infant from Poland. Raised and educated in the United States. All his adult life he has been a devoted fighter for organized labor, for working-class unity, for peace and a better society. Widely known and loved pamphleteer for progressive causes, and educational Director of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. During the last war he was cited for war production honors. Nevertheless, he has been denied citizenship. Like the others, he was out on bail aken, like the others, suddenly at night from his home. his American-born wife and young children, he has been held no way violated bail provisions, when re-arrested last October. without bail ever since,

These four, now held without bail since last Oc-

land, California, are accused of no crime, and rorization made possible under the McCarran utional, but they knew also that before it could ober in the Detention Barracks at Terminal Is-Their arrest and detention is a part of the ter-Act, whose sponsors well knew it to be unconstibe effectively challenged and taken by laborious nave committed none.

process to the Supreme Court, it could serve as a

weapon of intimidation to dissidents everywhere. t puts behind bars the men and women of cour-

ige and conscience. It stills all protest.

ution into his own hands. There it became a Elsewhere in the United States (a country founded upon the very principles and hopes which moivate these people) forty-four others similarly arrested were released on bail. But in California, His Honor Judge Ben Harrison took the Constiscrap of paper. (A test case, --- to provide a precedent for others to come?) Attorney-General Harold McGrath orders these four to without bail indefinitely. This retrogression to government by force and illegality must be checked. Our country has sufered a similar period of deterioration before. after the First World War, during the Palmer Raids, when the Department of Justice went raiding, arresting, jailing without warrant and without bail, and brutally torturing, countless in-nocent and harmless people. Shall this happen gain in 1951?

rive detention without bail, serves no valid purpose; uses an instrument of government to per-To continue to hold the Terminal four in punipetrate an evil, destructive, and senseless cruelty. And undermines the structure of our basic law. As a first halting-point for such breakdown of national ethics and constitutional guarantees, this question of the right of bail will be brought beore the Supreme Court of the United States.









EXHIBIT No. 487A

FRONT

PLACE 2-CENT STAMP HERE

# ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRANERY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

86

BACK

# TO ATTORNEY GENERAL J. P. McGRANERY:

The jailing of persons without trial and due process of law is prohibited by the Constitution. The 8th Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees the RIGHT TO BAIL to all who reside within our borders.

We urge you to uphold the Bill of Rights by granting bail to victims of the deportation provisions of the McCarran Act. We specifically urge that you grant freedom on bail to MARTIN YOUNG, held prisoner on Ellis Island since October 1951, and to grant administrative bail to MIRIAM STEVENSON, DAVID HYUN, FRANK CARLSON, and HARRY CARLISLE (the "Terminal Island Four").

NAME	
ADDRESS	 

# EXHIBIT No. 487B

FRONT



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

# HERMAN R. LANDON, DIST. DIRECTOR IMMIGRATION SERVICE

458 So. Spring Street Los Angeles 13, California



# Васк

# Dear Sir:

Your attack through the recent arrests upon the foreigborn is intolerable. Your disregard for the aged and the sick is inhuman. I cannot but conclude that you are pursuing a course which is intended to create hysteria, terror and fascist conformity.

Your jailing of Harry Carlisle and holding him without bail on Terminal Island is punitive detention and a violation of his constitutional right to bail.

Ι	demand	that	you	grant	bail	and	release	him	at	once.
			•	Value	tivils	,				

	rours truly,		
	Name		
po 86	Address		

FRONT

FREEDOM FIGHTERS



HARRY YARIS — Veteran of World War II and trade union leader.



KATHERINE HYNDMAN participated in major battles where the rights of minority groups were at stake.



FRANK BORICH — whose struggles led him to arganizing coal miners.



SAM MILGROM — National Executive Secretary at the International Warkers Order, an interracial fraternal organization, who has devoted his life to the peaple's fight far pragress, democracy and peace.

PLACE 2 CENTS STAMP

# DENIED BAIL

printed and distributed by

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 23 West 26th Street New York 10, N. Y.

œ€ 264

HERE

Attorney General of the United States
Deportment of Justice
Washington, D. C.

# EXHIBIT No. 488—Continued

### BACK

# PROTEST

The Justice Department cancelled bail in the deportation cases of these four Freedom Fighters and threw them into jail. Harry Yaris and Frank Borich are held at Ellis Island; Katherine Hyndman in County Jail, Crown Point, Indiana. Sam Milgrom was held at Ellis Island for seven weeks and is still denied bail even though he was ill and had to be removed to Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Cancellation of their bail was an arbitrary move — just before the November 4th elections. Torn from their families and friends, their imprisonment was designed to silence their voices, remove them from activity and cease their work in the cause of peace and fredom.

# DEMAND THEIR FREEDOM

This is the Walter-McCarran Law in action. This is a desperate attempt to rob the American people of the right to bail by first singling out the non-citizen. Use the postcard below and let the Attorney General know your sentiments. Don't remain silent while the American right to bail is in danger.

ACT TODAY!!!

Attorney General Justice Department Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I consider the denial of bail to Katherine Hyndman, Frank Borich, Sam Milgrom and Harry Yaris a direct flaunting of their democratic rights. I am especially alarmed over the effect this action may have on the liberties of the American people.

I urge that you use the power of your office to immediately free these four non-citizens on bond and thereby help preserve a great American tradition.

Name	
Address	
City	Zone State



WHEN CALLED BY THE IMMIGRATION DEPT. AND/OR F.B.I.

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE V. Grand Jury, No Double Jeopardy, Due Process of Law

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime except on indictment of a grand jury, except in the armed forces in time of war or public danger. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor BE COMPELLED TO BE A WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF in any criminal case; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Agents of the Immigration Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation are attempting to interview individuals informally and get them to talk without benefit of legal counsel. Their long-range objective is to intimidate not only the foreign born but all sections of the population which stand for peace and against the war aims of the administration.

The Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has prepared the following fact sheet, based on the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. KNOW YOUR RIGHTS, and DO NOT LET YOURSELF BE INTIMIDATED.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

# RIGHTS OF NON-CITIZENS OR NATURALIZED CITIZENS

QUESTION: If an agent of the FBI or the Immigration Service asks me

questions, do I have to answer?

ANSWER: No. You don't have to answer any questions or give any state-

ment. Under our Constitution you cannot be forced to answer.

QUESTION: What can the agent legally do if I refuse to answer questions

or make a statement?

ANSWER: Nothing.

QUESTION: Do my wife or family have to answer such questions or make any

etatament?

ANSWER: No, they have the same right to refuse.

QUESTION: If they ask me to go to their office, do I have to go?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: If they send me a letter to go to their office, do I have to go? ANSWER: No. Your attorney or an attorney assigned to you by the Los

Exhibit No. 489—Continued

-2-

Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will call the Immigration Department and determine what the nature of the request is, and will accompany you, if you so desire, for that interview.

QUESTION:

Suppose they give me a subpena or warrant?

ANSWE'R .

Then you must go. But you do not have to make any statement without first consulting counsel.

QUESTION:

Suppose I am called into the office by my employer or his

supervisor to make a statement to such an agent?

ANSWER:

Your employer or supervisor has no right to call you into the plant office for this purpose. Insist on your right to refuse to be questioned in the plant. (Wherever possible, call in your union representative - steward - to back up your right to refuse to be questioned.)

QUESTION: Do I have to answer questions concerning my political beliefs

or affiliations?

ANSWER:

No. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution gives you the right to refuse to answer such questions.

QUESTION: Do I have to become a 'stocl-pigeon' about another's political

beliefs or associations?

ANSWER:

No. for the same reason.

QUESTION: When I am approached by the Immigration Department or the FBI by telephone, in person, letter or subpena, where can I go for help and clarification?

ANSWER:

To the L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This Committee refers you to its Panel of Attorneys for legal advice, helps you organize your defense and rally support from your shop, friends and community.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Issued as a Public Service by the

Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 West 3rd Street, Room 312 Los Angeles 13, California

Madison 2169

FOR

July 22, 1953

Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13 Rose Chernin, Executive Secretary Madison 2169

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The United States government's domestic policy of "forced repatriation" was being stepped up today with the kidrop deportation of Reuben Ship, Holly-wood radio writer and the arrest of Mrs. Anna Nagin, Burbank housewife, by immigration authorities.

Ship, under threat of deportation for refusing to name names for the FBI and to testify before the un-American committee, was summarily put aboard a plane and shipped to Canada when he went to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. as required.

Even his wife, Oda Ship, mother of their three young American-bron childrenthe oldest ten years old and four-year old twins--was not notified of her husband'e exile. He, under armed guard, was allowed to call her just before the plane left for Canada.

Mrs. Nagin 58, who has lived in the U.S.A. since a girl of 14, was arrested at her home early today(7/22) and held in detention at the Immigration offices, 458 S. Spring St., until \$500 bail could be raised.

Mrs. Nagin had citizenship through her father who was born in Poland and naturalized when she was an under-age child. She lost it, in the meze of changing immigration laws, through marriage. Learning this, in 1951 she reapplied, passed citizenship examinations with flying colors and was set to go before the judge for final papers when the FBI swooped down.

That time they questioned her for three hours, without an attorney.

Mrs. Nagin was like many another foreign-born American.

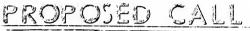
Her four children were all American-born, three daughters and a son who for three years, during World War II, served his country in the U.S. Army Air Force, wae a veteran of Saipan and Iwojima.

She had been a member of the International Workers Order where she and her husband carried small insurance policies. During the war she had done her part on the home front, working long, ardous hours for the  $U_0S_0O_0$ 

Tuesday they came again, these men of the Immigration office; arrested her while her husband was away at his work; took her into I&NS headquarters, finger-printed her, brushed aside questions of her American-born daughter with a snarling, "That's our business." There she was held until the Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born obtained her release on bail, secured through the Bail Fund Committee.

"This shocks me beyond all belief," her daughter, a typical American careergirl said. "Until today I have refused to believe such a thing was really happening.
"Now I know. I've waked up. I realize now that my mother isn't the only one.
I'm telling my friends, and neighbors, about those hard-faced men at the immigration
office. I intend to work to one end: that this mother of mine who has lived here
all of her life will live the rest of it here with her family; that its time that
Americans act to stop such outrages once and for always."

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To Second Annual Conference of Los Angelos Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

To Trade Unions, Fraternal, Social, Religious, and Political Groups; Organizations of Mexican, Negro, Jewish, and all Mincrity Peoples; Women's and Youth groups, clubs, federations; and all who oppose the McCarran and McCarran-Walter Laws.

The Bill of Rights has been undermined by a campaign of terror against foreign born citizens and non-citizens throughout the Nation, directed by the Department of Justice which invokes oppressive laws.

Here on the West Coast, and particularly in the Los Angeles area foreign born residents in increasing numbers are boing subjected to questioning, direct and indirect intimidation against exercise of free speech, arrests on deportation charges because of political beliefs, and denial of bail without trial.

Throughout the Southwest, communities of Mexican-Americans, numbering over a million residents are systematically hurassed and subjected to deportation terror by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Periodical round-ups for purposes of mass deportations result in many American-torn citizens of Mexican origin being thrown across the United States-Mexican border. In October 1952 Mr. James Griffin, President of the American Agricultural Council in Texas, charged that during such raids as many as 500 American-born children of Mexican parents were being deported daily to Mexico.

During the past year the number of political deportation cases in this area has more than doubled. Today the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Poreign Born is defending 76 deportees, members of trace unions, and Traternal, nationality and cultural groups, among them 15 Mexican-Americans who are also being victimized by the McCarran Act.

In the face of this police-state attack, committees for protection of the foreign born have been aided by trade unions and other people's organizations, and have developed mass campaigns of protect as well as supplying able legal counsel to victims of political censorship and thought control.

Today the need is greater than ever, because the attack is being systematically widened from the three million non-citizens to the fourteen million citizens of foreign birth. Thus far in this delibrate attack on the foreign born the McGarran act has been used. But on December 24th, 1952, the McCarran-Malter (at below s law. Not only does it embrace all the evil features of the McCarran Act of 1775, not adderacist immigration measures to infamics inflicted on the total foreign corn peoples resident in the United States. It reduces the 14 million naturalized citizens to second-class status - for it threatens to take away citizenship rights on any number of grounds.

By the same token, just as deportations inflict pain and punishment on the American born children and other relatives of deportees, so denaltralisation threatens American-born children and other relatives in tremendously increased armours.

This infamous attack on the forcign born as history demonstrates, - a prelude to dostruction of the rights of all Americans - must be halted now I we may you to carry out your responsibility to your children and all fellow Americans by Sections us at the proposed conference - as delegate or observer - or accurday, February 1, 1953, at the Park Manor in Los Angeles, to formulate an effective Program of Action to STOP THE DEPORTATION DRIVE & PERSECUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN, to STOP HER 14-55 DEPORTATION OF MEXICAN WORKLRS, and to NULLIFY AND REPEAL THE LOCARRAN-WALTER, - A MCCARRAN LAWS.

I/We Name	
Address	
agree to sponsor this Conference.	
I/We shall attend/send 1. Delegat	tes 2. Observers
I/We contribute \$ toward	d the fight to defend the forcign corn.
labor donated	Tear off and return to Room 312, 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13, Calif.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN Telephone: Ma-2169 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13, Calif.

July 31, 1953

### Door Friends

Since the passage of the Walter-McCarran Law there has been a demand for speakers and information, which grows daily as more sections are informed and more Americans victimized.

September approaches, which has been designated as "Repeal the McCarran-Walter Law Month", therefore the need for qualified speakers becomes even more necessary.

To meet this situation, the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is offering as one of its public services a Seminar to train speakers on all aspects of the law. We have been successful in obtaining experts to lead the discussions. Please elect a representative from your organization who will be trained to speak factually in the name of your own organization. The only prerequisite for registration is that all Seminar sessions be attended.

## SELINAR SCHEDULE!

At: HUNGARIAN CULTURAL CENTER
1251 So. St. Andrews Place
Los Angeles, Calif.

# SUBJECTS TO BE COVERED:

ORGANIZATION....

- The philosophy of the Walter-McCarran Law and how it affects the American people.
- The legal aspects of the bill including deportation, denaturalization and parole sections.
- 3. How the Walter-McCarran Law affects the trade unions.
- 4. The repercussions on the nationality groups.
- 5. The mess deportation of Mexican workers and the affect on the lexican community.
- 6. Public Speaking.

fill out and return	
	L. A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Seminar Registration Card
	Da te
NATE :	ADDRESS
CITY	PHONE

# FOR

# RELEASE. LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR

# PROTECTION OF FORFIGN RORN

July 9, 1953

 LOS ANGELES 13, CALIF. 326 W 3rd ST ROSE CHERNIN, Executive Secretary MAdison 2169

Honorary Chairman: Rev. Charles H. Davis Co-Chairmen: Judge S. A. Moffatt, Mrs. Dorothy N. Morsholl, Gilbert Canales, Hugh MocBeth, Sr., Rev. Stephen S Fritchman

# FACTS YOU'VE NOT BEEN TOLD BY MR. LANDON

- 1. DAVID HYUN AND MIRIAM STEVENSON are not charged with any "crime" nor of committing a single overt act.
- 2. That DAVID HYUN AND MIRIAM STOVENSON have never been allowed to face their accusers.
- 3. That DAVID HYUN AND MIRIAM STEVENSON'S attorneys have never been allowed to know or to cross-examine these accusers.
- 4. That DAVID HYUN AND MIRIA: STEVENSON have never had a trial in any court; under the McCarran-Walter Law the Immigration officers are judges, juries and executioners of sentence.
- 5. That DAVID HYUN is a non-citizen only by the accident of birth. His brothers and sisters are all American citizens; only he the youngest was born on Korean soil where his minister father had returned to serve under Bishop Harris, American Methodist bishop. He applied for papers but was not given citizen-ship under the Oriontal Exclusion Act.
- 6. That MIRIAM STEVENSON has not lived in England since she was 11 when she came to Canada and thence to United States with her family. She has lived here continuosly since she was 13. A "lost visa" -- lost by Immigration officials-showing legal entry has made her deportation possible.
  - If deported she leaves in this country her aged mother and 23-year old American born son.
- 7. SECTION 243. Paragraph H of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1950 (the McCarran Act) gives the attorney general discretion quote to withhold de-portation of any alien within the United States to any country in which in his opinion the alien would be subject to physical persecution unquote.
  - It is a matter of public knowledge that David Hyun's father, the Reverend Soon Hyun, for years played a leading and active role in the fight for Korean independence and has differed most sharply with Syngman Rhee. Two of his former colleages, Lyuh Woon Hyung and Kim Koo, have been assassinated, giving further concrete evidence of the fate awaiting anyone who opposes Rhee's policies.
- 8. DAVID HYUN AND MIRIAM STEVENSON do not seek asylum in Czechoslovakia or elsewhere. They were required, under the McCarran-Walter Law to name a choice of country for deportation and did so. They want to live here, as they have already lived here all of their adult lifetimes; follow their professions and raise their American-born families.
- That GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION, quoting NEWSWEEK'S "Platform" (April 1953), under the McCarran-Walter Law "range from present or former membership in the · Communist Party to failure to file a notice with the Attorney General within ten days of change of address.
- 10. That DAVID HYUN AND MIRIAM STEVENSON are only two of "20,000 people I have to deport." The words are Mr. Landon's, spoken to Mary, Hyun's American born wife.

We are at all times glad to furnish the press with documented facts on the Hyun, Stevenson and Carlisle case and other deportation cases and background material on the Mcarran-Walter Act :

> Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 W. Third St. Los Angeles

## FACT SHEET ON DEFORTATION CASES

### FACTS ON THE CASES:

During the past week, the American people have seen the first application of the unconstitutional McCerran Act. In a series of midnight raids over the weekend of October 21st, thirteen foreign born residents were arrested without warrent, denied bail and herded into prison. During the week, additional arrests brought the total up to 5.

In los Angeles, three men and one woman are now being held at Terminal Island and one in County Jail. A sixth victim, Mrs. Rose Spector, who had recently undergone an operation, was released on bail only because of ill health.

The los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, together with the Civil Rights Congress, immediately developed a campaign for mass action. On Monday morning, a delegation of over 30 people, brought together in less than two hours, and representing many organizations, confronted District Director of Immigration Herman Landon in his office, demanding the immediate release of the prisolers, and an end to any Jurther arrests. On Thursday, a noon-time picket line before the Department of Immigration further expressed the indignation of the people of Los Angeles. Telegrams of protest are being sent in the hundreds to Attorney Genéral EdGrath and President Trumen. All efforts ere being made to secure publicity on the radio and television. Habeas corpus proceedings have been initiated.

Already the illegal and unconstitutional actions of the Immigration Department in arresting these men and women have been attached in two court decisions in San Francisco and Seattle, which resulted in the release of five persons on bail pending further hearings. These decisions indicate that every possibility exists not only to free those who have teen arrested, but also to prevent further arrests, and to arouse the American people to force through the repudiation and repeal of the McCarran Act.

## WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE:

Who are these people who are being held without bail at Terminal Island'.

DAVID HYUN - Born in Korea in 1917. He received his education in Hawaii where he graduated the University of Hawaii. He is the son and grandson

## EXHIBIT No. 494—Continued

of early fighters against Japanese occupation of his native country. Devid Hyun played an outstanding and patriotic role among students in Hewaii even before Fearl Harbor. A refugee in the Islands, he sought to enlist in the U. S. forces, but instead was assigned to trusted positions in the civilian defense organization. His father is a retired Methodist minister, driven from his homeland by the Japanese. David Hyun helped organize the labor movement in Hawaii, and was active in CIO Folitical Action work.

In 1947 he came to the United States and has lived in Los Angeles ever since. He is employed as an architect, is married and has two sons, David, 7, and Freeland, 4.

HARRY CAPLISIE - 52 year old British writer. He was a member of the AFL Film Technicians, Local 683 of the IATSE. He lectured about the Irish pleywright Seen O'Casey at the Actors' Laboratory Theatre. Was born in Wales. Carlisle worked in the coel mines since the age of 13. He came to the United States in 1918 and to California in 1928. Ha helped organize the Western Writers' Congress, which later merged with the League of American Writers. Carlisle conducted a natio all organizing tour for the League in 1937. Carlisle is a novelist and film writer.

FRANK CARLSON - Eorn in Folend end brought to the United Stetes by his parents at the ege of 6. He lived in the U.S. for 31 years end was educated in American public achools. He is married and has two daughters, 7 end 2 years old. Carlson is a progressive and militant trade unionist. In the depression years of the early 30's, he was active in the struggle for unemployment insurance and jobs. He fought for Negro rights in the campaign form the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. He volunteered for the army in World War 11, but was rejected for physical reasons, and worked in war plants instead. He was chairman of e "production for victory" committee at Main shipperds and won special recognition by the War Shipping Administration. He was an active member of CIO Warehouseman's Local 6. Carlson is now County Education Director of the Communist Farty.

MIRIAM STEVENSON - was born in England and came to the U.S. in 1924 at the age of 14 with her parents. She went to school in Minneapolis and Los Angelos. She married an American citizen, has an 18 year old son. Miriam Stevenson helped organize Dancers Federation in 1938, WPA Unemployment Councils. She was secretary for the Fur? Leather Workers Union Local 213 and active in the Independent Progressive Party.

## EXHIBIT No 494—Continued

LOUISA MOREMA BEMIS - came here from Guatamala 21 years ago. She was shocked at the unspeakable conditions of the agricultural workers, who were largely mexican, and was determined to help them organize for better conditions. She helped organize agricultural and cannery workers which later became FTA (Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Morkers Union). She was Regional Director of FTA for the West Coast until recently when she retired to private life. She has one daughter and a grandchild.

ROSE SPECTOR - 56 years old and came to this country in 1913 from Czarist Russia. She is a dressmaker by trade and a member of ILGRU. Rose Spector is married, has one daughter and two grandchildren. She has been very ill, and has just returned from the hospital where she was confined for some time.

### WHAT TO DO:

- Send resolutions to President Trumn, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Immigration Commissioner Landon (at 458 So. Spring St.) condemning the denial of bail to the victims of the McCarran Law.
- Send delegations to Commissioner Landon demanding the immediate release of the prisoners held at Terminal Island.
- 3. Pack the court hearing for Carlisle, Carlson and Hyun being held Monday morning, Oct. 30, 11;00 AM in Judge Ben Harrison's court in the Federal Bldg.
- 4. Send contributions to the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 W. Third St.
- 5. Urge your Congressman to work for the repeal of the McCarran Law.

Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 West Third Street Los Angeles 13, California

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# amounces its sponsorship of an

# "s ay Contest

"The Fill of lights and the Freedoms of Foreign Forn Americans"

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Is ays should be no more than 150 words. They may conceen any or all of the following themes:

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wing the present deportation an decatural'zation terror violates the Pil. of Rights;

withe stake of mative born /mericans in reserving the Fill of Nights for all who live in the Inited States.

35

A number of judges of the caraga substited will be inswn from a list of scholars, writers, and progressive leaders of our community well known for their invotion to the rights and liberties of the people.

heir in rement shell be timel.

The contest is open to all who reside in the United States, whet we mative or foreign born. Tsusys will be identified to index by number of

Ito be announced one ently) Ittach name and allors of ser Priges/Will be awarded to three contestants in each of three are groups: Juvenile, ward up to age fourteen; Youth, from to age twenty-Shore; and Adult.

Ensays must be submitted or nailed on or before the conclusion of Pill of wishts Week -- December 1952. Results of the contest will be announced, and he lest entries read, at the conclusion of the fouthern California Conference to Tefenf the aights of Toreign . Forn Americans, to be at a cubit celebration on Saturday, Pebrauary 7, 1952, at the eark Tenor in Los America.

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We appeal to all deporters and their families and all frience of the condittee to surred the word about this contest to their fellow-worders, neithors and fiends, and to make a special effort to embist the interest of chudents and young workers. These send us a list of rereams to receive application forms for the contest.

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FOR

July 27, 1953

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR FROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13, Calif. Rose Chem in, Executive Secretary MAdison 2169

Attorneys for David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson will show cause why the two should not be deported in open court hearings on Monday, August 3, at 10 a.m.

Hyun's case will be heard before Federal Judge Benjamin Harrison; Mrs. Stevenson's before Federal Judge Ernest Tolin.

Hearings will be on writs of habeaus corpus, petitions for which were filed by attorneys last Friday.  $(7/2l_1)$ .

Decision of defense attorneys to ask habeas corpus writs followed dismissal, by Federal Judge Harry C. Westover on technical, legal grounds, of their request for a permanent restraining order against the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

This arm of the U.S. Department of Justice had ordered Hyun and Mrs. Stevenson to surrender for deportation on July 6 -- Hyun to probable death in Syngman Rhee's 'South Korea, Stevenson to exile in England. Both have lived on American soil since childhood and have American-born families.

Attorneys, in dropping the appeal for stay on a restraining order, pointed out that they are still convinced of the legal merits of their original petition for injunctive relief and should properly pursue it through the courts.

However, they pointed out, should legal entanglements momentarily leave Hyun and Mrs. Stevenson outside court jurisdiction, the government might forthwith deport both.

Precedent for just such a move was set last week when (7/22) immigration authorities "kidnapped" Reuben Ship, Hollywood radio writer, and sent him by plane to Canada after assuring him that he would be granted at least 48 hours advance notice to wind up affairs and say goodbyes to friends and family.

Instead, on reporting as required to immigration authorities, Ship was seized, handcuffed, whisked to Terminal Island under heavy armed guard and enplaned to Detroit, Mich. There he was jailed in chains overnight and the next day, still handcuffed and heavily guarded, dumped over the border into Canada.

Ship, just out of the hospital after a serious leg operation and on orutohes when kidnapped, is now at his parents' home in Canada in a state of near-collapse.

He, when ordered deported, had asked voluntary departure, at his own expense, so that he might take his wife and two young American-born children, a son of 10 and twin girls 4, with him. This request the Immigration department summarily denied.

B rutal pactices of immigration officers in this and similar cases, including mass round-ups of Mexican workers who are thrown over the border at the rate of 2,500 per day, lead attorneys and friends of Hyun and Stevenson to fear that Hyun might be similarly kidnapped and delivered into the blood-stained hands of South Korea's Syngman Rhee.

Attorneys, seeking a restraining order pending hearings on the habeas corpus writ, obtained assurance on the record in court that immigration authorities would not shanghai Hyun and Stevenson pending further court hearings.

Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, announcing the hearings made an emphatic plea for full court attendance on August 3.

"Nith two courtrooms to fill there must be added effort to insure all-out mobilization of David and Miriam's friends and supporters, "Mrs. Charnin said.

# FOR

# RELEASE . LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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LOS ANGELES 13. CALIF ROSE CHERNIN. Executive Secretary MAdison 2169

Honorary Chairman; Rev. Charles H. Davis

Co-Chairmen: Judge S. A. Moffat, Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall, Gilbert Cangles, Hugh MacReth, Sr.

Rev Stephen S. Fritchman

July 17, 1953

LOS ANGELES. July 17 -- Attorneys for David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson continued today to battle for their release and dropping of deportation orders held against them under the McCarran-Walter Law.

Federal Judge Harry C. Westover, who on July 6 restrained the Immigration and Naturalization Service from deporting Hyun to Syngman Rhee's South Korea, today granted another week's stay, pending further appeal. (Federal Judge William Byrne earlier had restrained the Immigration and Maturalization Service in the Stevenson case.)

He refused to make the stay remanent on technical grounds. Attorneys had argued that the cases were legally identical to a case (that of Serge Rubinstien, millionaire draft-dodger up for deportation) in which the District of Columbia Appelate Court ruled that injunctive relief and judicial review could be had. In today's decision Judge Westover contradictorially agreed that the Rubinstien case governed but denied jurisdiction because Hyun and Lrs. Stevenson are now in custody.

He ignored the legally valid arguments of attorneys that, like the Rubinstien case, the defendants were not in custody when the restraining action was filed and that what happened subsequently should not be considered in his final determination of the case.

Attorneys next week will file formal notice of appeal and will ask stay of deportation until the cases can be heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals. Meanwhile, Hyun, 36-year old Los Angeles architect, and Mrs. Stevenson are being held without bail on Terminal Island, together with Harry Carlisle, British-born writer and lecturer whose appeal for bail is now being considered by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Justice Douglas' decision is expected momentarily.

EXHIBIT No. 498A

# **COMMUNIST PARTY**

# INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITION

# To the Secretary of State of the State of New York:

I the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a duly qualified voter of the political unit for which a nomination for public office is hereby made, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereby and that I ntend to aupport at the ensuing election, and I do hereby nominate the following named persons as candidates for nomination or public offices to be viced first at the election to be held in the Brid das in November 1792 and that I sweet the name COMMUNIST PARTY as the name of the independent body making the nominations and

SPADE AND HOLEN A CIRCLE



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the little britain acts in the

HAME OF CARDICATES	PI RISC OFFICE	FLACE OF RESURENCE	PLACE OF PLAINESS
ISRAEL AMTER	Governor New York State		
FRANK HERRON	Leutenant Governor New York State	12 South Decision Street	250, W. Chippewa Street Buffalo, N. Y.
FRED BRIEHL	Comptroiler	Walkill, Ulster Co New York	Walkill, Ulster Co New York
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. Jr.	Attorney General New York State	1 West 12th Street See York, N. Y.	Stan Bit Siret
ROBERT MINOR	Region windship at Large in U.S.	Mr. Arry Road Less mon Hudson N. Y.	New York N. Y.
ELIZABI TH GURLLY FLYNN	Representative at Large in U.S.	224 Fast 12th Street New York N. Y.	1 Fast 12h Street New York S. S.

## I do hereby appoint.

S-MON W. GERSON, residing at \$2.1 ast 97th Street. Be rough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. P.E.H.R. V. CACCHIONE, residing at 8750 Bay Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. Y. P.A.L. CROSSIL, residing at 39-32. 49th Street, Long Island Cits. Borough of Queens, New York, N. Y. G.H. BERT, GREEN, residing at 485-584. Bith Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. Y. G.H. BERT, GREEN, residing at 68-58tationd, Roy L. Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. N.

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IN WITNESS WHI REOF, I have hereunto set my hand the day and year placed opposite my signature

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STATE OF NEW YORK			
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	Charles Charles		Page No.

EXHIBIT No. 498B

# **COMMUNIST PARTY**

# INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITION

# To the Secretary of State of the State of New York:

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a duly qualified voter of the political unit for which a nomination for public office is hereby made, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my agnature hereto and that I intend to support at the ensuing election, and I do hereby nominate the following named persons as candidates for nomination for public offices to be seted for at the election to be held on the 3rd day of November, 1942, and that I select the name COMMENIAT PARTY as the name of the independent body making the noninations and

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as the emblem of such body -

SANS OF CAPRESTS	PURK IC OPPSICE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	MATE OF BUSINESS	
ISRAEL AMTER	Coverage	22n Fast 12th Street	15 Fast 12th Street	
	Sen Y of State	New York, N. Y.	New York N Y	
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FRED BRIEHI.	Comptroller	Walkill, Ulster Co.	Walkill, Ubiter Co	
	New York State	New York	New York	
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.	Attorney-General	1 West 120th Street	SO East 13th Street	
	New York State	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	
ROBERT MINOR	Representative at Large in 11 S.	Mt. Airy Road	35 East 12th Street	
	Congress from New York State	Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.	New York N. Y.	
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN	Representative at Large in U.S.	224 hast 12th Street New York, N. Y.	15 East 12th Street New York N. V	

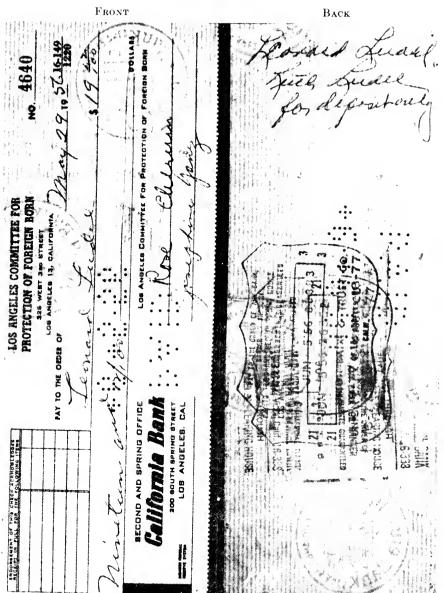
## I do hereby appennt

SIMON W. GERSON, residing at \$24 ast 97th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. PETER V. CACCHIONE, residing at 8750 Bay Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. Y. PAUL CROSHIE, residing at 39-22 - 49th Street, Long Island City, Burough of Queens, New York, N. Y. CARL BRODENY, residing at 215 East 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. GILBERT GREEN, residing at 68 Stratford Road, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, N. Y.

all of whom are voters within such political unit, as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provision of the electron law. IN WITNESS WHERFOE, I have becento set my hand the day and year placed opposite my signature.

DATE LITT NAME OF SIGNER RESIDENCE YATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS. , being duly sworn, says. I am a duly qualified sofer of the State of New York and home reside in the Borough of Brooklyn, Lity of New York, in the Counts of Kings in such state at 2711 Superson Business Brooklyn, N. Y., therein. The said residence is in the Counts of Kings and Business Superson. Brooklyn, N. Y., therein. The said residence is in the 66 Liection District of the Assembly District, Kings County I was last registered for the general electron in the year 19 4/ from 18 19 1/ Factors & Street Brooklen, N. Y. in the Borough of Brooklen, City of New York in the County of Kings, in such state. The said resolence is in the Assemble District, Kings County I know each of the system whose name are subjectively first the same in my presence and upon so subscribing declared to use that the foregoing statement, made and subscribed to Agricultural and the same of t water that the state of the same

Ехнівіт No. 499



# OPEN LETTER TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY CLUBS

# Dear Friends:

Enclosed is a copy of the Resolution on Immigration and Nationalization passed by the C.D.C. convention at Fresno on February 5th. As an organization concerned with the rights of foreign-born Americans, we heartly commend the positive features of this Resolution. Your stand on Due Process, for reinstitution of the Statute of Limitations, and for a Civilian board of review on visas is excellent. The request for a re-evaluation of the present "racist" Code and demand for rewriting this Legislation is in keeping with finest American tradition.

Recently President Eisenhower, in response to public pressure, offered modification of this Law. As Congressman Celler (D) of New York has stated, these recommendations fall far short of the people's needs. The President's request for an intensification of deportations places before the American people an immediate and serious danger. Linking 'subversives' with murderers and dope peddlers, increases the political harassment now inherent in the present law. Your otherwise excellent Resolution suffers by its capitulation, to some degree, to these cold war hysteries.

This communication is to encourage the immediate implementation of the positive aspect of your Resolution. One serious omission, both in the Resolution and in the discussion around it at the Convention, we wish to call to your attention. In Southern California there are 450,000 people of Mexican descent. Under this Law, this section of our population is reduced to second class citizenship. Mass deportations of Mexican people approximating one million a year has taken place. Native born Americans of Mexican descent are harassed and have even been exiled for "harsh, vague, trivial and arbitrary" (CDC) reasons. In its failure to come to grips with this question, a matter of special importance to all Californians, the Resolution is remiss.

In your coming Assembly and Congressional District conferences, we urge you to raise this pertinent question. Remedial steps to halt this persecution of a large section of the people in our State must be taken now, even while consideration is being given to revising the Walter-McCarran Act which sanctions it.

The California State Assembly should be requested to memorialize the U.S. Congress for the Repeal and Revision of this Law. The precedent has already been established by the Michigan State Assembly. California Congressmen should be urged to support pending revision of legislation, such as the Anfuso Bill (R.R. 501). Further, they should be requested to submit Bills around individual victims of this Law who live in our Country. Such stop-gap Bills would, to some degree, mitigate the, "human anguish, broken homes and uprooted lives" (CDC Resolution) imposed by the present Law.

Our Committee can be of service by indicating to your Congressmen the persons threatened with deportation or denaturalization, who live in your area and whom we are defending. We also have speakers and materials explaining this law and these cases, available for your use.

Respectfully,

Leonard Ludel, Chairman, Legislative Committee

L.A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 W. 3rd St., Rm. 318, L.A. 13, MA 5-2169 Ехнівіт №о. 501

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URGBNI

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hercof, which are hereby agreed to

The following telegram was sent to Senator McCormack, Chairman Platform Committee Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

URGE INCLUSION OF REPEAL MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT. THIS UN-AMERICAN

(Signed) Leonard Ludel, Chairman, Legislative Comm. L.A. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born LAW MUST BE CHANGED IN THE COMING SESSION OF CONCRESS

We urge that you do likewise and that you contact all possible organizations to Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign send telegrams as well.

EVELEIT No. 502A



LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FORFIGN-BORN

326 WEST 3RD STREET, ROOM 318 ... LOS ANGELES 13. CALIFORNIA ... MA 5-2169

February 24, 1956

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Renorable Earley Kilzore Senete Judiciary Committee Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Kilgore:

We are writing you ret the Repeal and Pevision of the Malter-McCarran Act. Since the Sab-Committee Bearings were called off, we have no information as to the present status of the Repeal Legislation.

The Administration's recent recommendations for relief under this Lev, fall far short of the people's meeds. We are concerned with eliminating - not increasing the repressive features inherent in the present law.

Would you please inform us as to what immediate actions can be taken to achieve truly remedial action on this tesus.

Respectfully yours,

Leonard Ludel. Legislative Director.

"We are all descendants of learnigrants," F.D.R.

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EXHIBIT No. 502B



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LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FORFIGN-BORN

326 WEST 3RD STREET, ROOM 318 LOS ANGELES 13 CALIFORNIA . MA. 5-2169

August : 1956

Dear Friends:

Despite the excellent position taken by the California Democratic Convention at Fresno early this year the Myderran-Walter Act is still our present Immigration and Mationality Code. Pledges and promises have been broken on all sides. Bills submitted by Democratic Sensters and Congressmen have been pige chholed in committee by Mixie grat Faustland and Representative Walters. Senator Lehran and McNamara. Fer elentatives Dights and Aniuso in addition to Governor Williams of Michigan have carried on a consistant fight against this law and are a creait to your party.

In the last moments of the 34th Congress the Senate massed a mild immigration reform along the lines of President digenhower's proposals. The House failed to act upon even that legislation. If we are to get the complete Repeal or at least no complis, describ revision of the law it will require increased pressure from the great rocts.

Actions such as the Convocation in Waslington, D.C. initiated by the Jewish War Veterans in which 70 organizations representing 20,000,000 people participated indicates that the American people are s rongly opposed to this Law. At your coming conventions both Mation: 1 and State we urge you to see that your delegates will act in accordance with the needs so amply expressed by the reople.

The Basic changes required in present Immigration and Naturalization policies are as follows:

1 - No deportation after 5 years residence

No denaturalization unless clear fraud is shown

3 - No discrimination in immigration cuctas

4 - Full due process to Merican Nat'onals in deportation proceedings

5 - Any non-citizen residing in the United States for 2 years or more be permitted to become an American citizen.

We look to you in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt to demand the kind of bold leadership and standard bearing that will guarantee the Repeal or Revision of this shameful law in the next session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Lidel Leonard Ludel, Chairman

Legislative Committee

"We are all descendants of immigrants," F.D.R.



# THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

announces that the purpose of its current hearings is to "investigate a broad and devious campaign of political subversion... to create a clamor for the amendment or repeal of anti-communist legislation."

The Committee seems especially sensitive as to the future of the Immigration and Nationality Act which bears the Chairman's name (Walter-McCarran Act).

The hearings come at a time when citizens are exercising their Constitutional right to secure the revision or repeal of this or other legislation.

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IS NOT SUBVERSIVE

Yet, in 1952 the President said, "We must repeal the unfair provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law."

And in 1956, in his Annual Message, the President underlined his earlier demand, saying, "I again point out to the Congress the urgent need for revision of the Immigration and Nationality Laws."

# DEMAND FOR REPEAL IS MOUNTING!

Among the more than 600 organizations on record in support of this genuinely American campaign are:

The Democratic Party
The Republican Party
The National Council of Churches
The National Catholic Welfare Council
The Y.M.C.A.
5 Veteran Organizations

The American Bar Association. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. American Farm Bureau American Jewish Committe The N.A.A.C.P. 26 Nationality Groups

# Exhibit No. 503—Continued

About 30 Los Angeles residents have been subparenced for daing exactly what President Eisenhawer and these argonizations propose.

## COMMITTEE FLOUTS FIRST AMENDMENT

The best evidence of the purposes and methods of the Committee is the subpoend issued to the Executive Secretary of a Los Angelos organization long devoted to making meaningful the invitation of the Statue of Liberty:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED . . . to bring with you and produce before said Committee . . . the following

- (1) All letters and copies of letters, and all leaflets and documents of every nature whatsoever, in-coming and out-going, passing hetween the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, during the period January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revise, repeal or influence the revision or repeal of the:
  - (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act, and Excerpts from the Minutes of all meetings of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born...

## NEW YORK TIMES POINTS THE WAY:

"It is time that Representative Francis F. Walter and his House Un-American Activities Committee were called up short for the arrogant hit and run tactics ... they have pursued ... ."

Americans must preserve the rights under the First Amendment to revise or repeal any law.

Write your Congressman to vate against appropriations for the House Un-American Activities

Send your contributions to defray the cost of our educational campaign.

Make checks payable to:

# CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

Reverend A. A. Heist, Chairman

Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, Vice-Chairman

4276 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 4. DUnkirk 3-4119

EXHIBIT No. 504 Daily People's World, April 14, 1955, pp. 3 and 6

# LA professionals spur fight on Chapel bill

LOS ANGELES, April 13 - The drive to halt legislative "repeal of the Fifth Amendment" through the Burns-thapel bills now in legislative committee gathered momentum today

A delegation of 250 ductors, lawyers dentists and other professionals is prepared to go to Sacramento by chartered plane, bus

and car pool for assembly judiciary committee hearings on Chapel's bill AB 1903. The nearschadulad for Tuesday.

- Nearly 300 professionals and business men and women denounced the bills at a meeting at an emergency meeting at Hollywood Athletic Club called by the Citizens Committee to Pieseive to fear but fear itself." American Freedoms.
- Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren and As- hundred dollars for the campa gu semblyman Glen Anderson sent a letter to all Democratic chits! urging mimediate action against the Burns-Chapel Bills.

# BIG DELEGATION

Last night's emergency meeting heard speakers denounce the Burns-Chapel bills, passed a resolution demanding that defeat, and perfected plans for a campaign of letters telegrams and live delegations to stiffen opposition to the bill at hearings in

chitects, pharmacists, dentists, communists as targets and coincrees, wrestlers, boxers and other groups licensed by the state of California are pledged to go to Sacramento, it was re-At least 200 others demnitely ported at the meeting.

expect to 20. said in executive se . et s. commuttee

chairman recalled. President Franklin D. Reoseve't who die i 10 years ago and said referring how 11000 tot noutries in to to the mounting campaign "Tiday, as then, we have nothing

A collection taken by Mrs. Dorothy Marshall netted several the way for Continua Bar Alsa

A first hand report by clearge Cowell on how the delegates to the Denogratic Council conven-'ion at Fresno insisted on denouncing the Burns-Chapel bills bills. by name and a scathing indicament of Chapels attack on the Constitution by Atty William B emergen v a tion tolloring ie Esterman were among highlights of the meeting.

### PHONE DISCUSSION

Wilkinson reported a half hour telephone conversation with Assemblyman Charles Chapel concroing his bill During the place Fifty-one representatives of talk the ingle a ood assembly non-doctors, lawyers, osteopaths, ar-lamped "dows, Methodists and fessed he dein't care whether his bill was legal or not.

in termany, "the Jews just pushed the termans too far" Chapet was reported (Continued on Page 61

Amendment propie have Jewish names?" he quoted (hapel.

Aby Jak Tenner analyze the Borns-Chapel fulls for the a .. dience. They after thou whether Vost are a state mensi i person feet to or right to have a doctor Rev. A. A. Heist committee or their professional man of your

Atty Elebert Schmotlettz tole were had been much hard againate attended to be the trote tion of the At a number of These stranger payon denum latter of the Burns Chape

Dr. Milton I ondon, neurologist reported letters have gone out to 18,000 doctors opposing the

Three Democratic clubs with word they were meeting to take cent of a letter from Demo tata Committeen in Field Ziff n and Assemblyman Anderson seeing the bills should be attingly on posid.

New groups opposing the bill announced at the meeting included AFL Ret of Clerks Local

New opposition was reported from furname and bedding man macturers, the California Huse Breaters Asse

of busers

EXHIBIT NO. 505 Daily People's World, October 30, 1952

# 'Firing service aets two more

LOS ANGELES Oct. 29-The hit-and-run state senate un-American committee's in anbition of city housing authority employees and school teachers was ended today.

Sen. Hugh M. Burns, Fresno Democrat, obliged CHA Director Howard Holtzendorff and Sunt of Schools Mexander J. Studdard by setting up shop for one day Tuesday. It was a kind of "tiring service agency" for benefit of the bousing and school board brass.

un - Americans fingered The Frank Wilkinson, CHA information director, and Jack Naichtch, member of the AFL Painters Local 1318 for refusal to answer prythe questions about their atfiliations.

Holtzendorff promptly fired both men, thus continuing to attempt to placate the real estate lobby. When the un-Americans were called here for previous hit run session Sept 26 Holtzendorff fired three employes, one of them the only Negro manager of a housing project in the city.

The un-Americans fingered two teachers Tuesday. One was Wilkinson's wite, Mrs. Jean Ben-Mrs. Frances R. Eisenberg, editor of the neveletter of the Los Angeles Federation of Teachers.

Stoddard said he would recommend that the school board fire two teachers under the board's order of Sept 22 requir-ing all employes to answer any the organizations and individuals questions of un-American com-

Raymond, executive secretary of the California Legislative Con-ference and Mrs. Pauline G. Schindler, a former substitute leacher

### FIRM REPLY

Mrs. Raymond issued a statement nailing the senators' antilabor voting records. The legislative conference will , "refuse to be intimidated and to give any comfort to this committee's nefarious scheme to discredit the low cost housing program," she said.



. . . long job . . .

"We will accelerate our efforts of California," she said, "through publication of voting records and wher suppensed witnesses other material, and through coninquisitors were Mrs Eleanor low cost housing, low cost transportation, for equality, dignity and economic security for all our people '

Only one witness failed to give Burns' gang a rough time at the hearing conducted behind locked doors in Holtzendorff's suite at the CHA offices.

He was Fritz Patrick Burns. son of Fritz Burns, private real estate developer who has made nullions in the postwar housing

Young Burns, it seemed, had theard Wilkinson give a talk at

the University of Southern Callforma in 1949. On that slim adding important links to the over-all Communist picture," said Committee Counsel Richard E. Cambe

### THEY LL BE BACK

Their finger work done, Burns and his companions. Sens Nelson S. Dilworth, Republican of Hemet, and Clyde Watson, Republican of Orange, left town. They indicated, though, that they are on call for similar jobs.

Combs, Indeed, professed find a "Communist plot" among employes of the CHA and members of the Federation of Teacher, and the United Public Workare l'olan

"This committee has a long fog ahead of it," he said, while testing at the taxpavers' expense in the Statler hotel, the city's newest, swankiest hostelry,



# Exhibit No. 506A

PASSI	PORT APPLICATIO	N BAN FRANCISCO SUPERS
POI	POR NATIVE CITIZEN	MAR 3 - 1937
Contraction of Apparel	to and stock PART TWO members of	insued he San is morneo Agency upon authority contained in Department's
Jan		MAR 3 - 1937
A STATE OF THE STA	W	,
(Name in	-	, a CITTEN OF THE UNITED STATES,
Harrods burg Merce	, at Washington, for a passport.	
My father, Paul L. Gradshard	eccusty) (State or country)	on at Howards burg Ky
July 1, 1866, and is now	residing at Onfario, Co	/ /
I am domiciled in the United States, my perm	- 4.6	(Street address)
(Town is city)  [Town to city]  [Same   Staken an oath of allegiance to have not been naturalised as a citizen or s	, State of Californ	
(If applicant took an oath of allegiance to, or was natu	ralized in a foreign State, a supplementary stat	ement, under oath, should be attached)
THIS PORTION TO BE FILLED IN BY AN APPLI	(Bee fortests at bottom of years 2)	WHOSE FATHER WAS DORN ABROAD
(State name of, a	nd paried of residence in, each fereign co-	pplisant for paspers alled States)
(Name of country)	, from	2/1/3/   2
(This portion to filled in cary b	D	nited States)
My father emigrated to the United States years continuously in the United States from 1.	on or bout (Month)	naturalized as a citizen of the United
States before the	Dourt of	
at (City)	ов	Month and day) (Year)
A WOMAN AF	PPLICAT MUST FILL IN THIS PORTI	OH .
I was {never married.	ω	:: ; who {is not} an American citizen
who was born at		; who {is not} an American citizen
My maiden name was	A. Samuel	
I {was not previously married. was previously married on	Important. Date of each previous parriage m	uit be given)
I was formerly married to	(Full name of lower by	ssband)
on, at (Date)	(City and State)	A
My {husband former husband} emigrated to the Ur		(Date)
and {his father(Name of father)	was naturalized as a co	itizen of the United States before the
Court of	as shown by the Certificate of Na	(City and Spie) turalization {submitted herewith. predictally submitted.
Oh(Month, day, and year)	1 (1 6	thusing anomitted
I intend to leave the United States from the p	port of New York  19, sailing on board the And	ort of departure)
(Date of departure)  Nova.—Any additional information necessary to clarify the citart of this application.		d in a supplemental affidavit which will be considered
ert of this application.	H 07121	59198 ····

# Ехнівіт Хо. 506В

My last perspert was obtained from:	of officer abroad) (Unite)
and is submitted herewith for cancelation (Ores disp	constons of passport if it cannot be submitted)
I intend to visit the following countries for the purposes indicated.	
England, France Germany	Covernation, travel
and I intend to return to the United States within	months.
DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAP	HOF APPLICANT HOWARD C. Significant
idelight 5 feet, 2 Inches.	
un brewn	
CLAR TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOT	
8700 918811	
Oistinguishing marks or feetures (Note any marks or wars on hands or have	- Manager
by which applicant may be identified;	
Place of birth Harverts being, Kenticky	
Oate of birth December 19.1911  Month day, and you.  Occupation Chemist	
Occupation Chemist	
ADDRESS	
I request that my passport be mailed to the following address	8: [Nors.—a pusport will not be mailed to a hotel address unless the hotel in the applicant's place of permanent general.
Name Howard Over Goddard	hotel softress unless the hotel is the applicant's place of permanent recordence;
Number and street 955 Lakme Avenue	81 31
City and State Wilmington, Californi	
I solumnly swear that the statements made on both sides of this a heroto is a likeness of me.	
Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegnance to the state and allegnance to the state of t	Constitution of the United States against all enemies.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this da	K of in growin Gerles & Instruction
(SEAL OF COURT)	It It Jumpers
Clerk of the AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFY	Carl Manager
I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the Unit signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the affi States, that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to	ted States; that I reside at the address written below my
swear that I have known the applicant personally for	El 1 d
No. Date of Issue	(Nysogol witness)
No lawyer or robus person will be excepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects for nearest as for this received in commercial with the execution of the application or obtaining the passport	(Redicace address of vitness) Gat Pal
Subscribed and sworn to before me this	ay of S.
(Stat or Corte)	The start of safe and safe to the same
	our discount and an American mother a grandemental affidant will be
NormIf applicant wer born outside the United States on or after May 24, 1924, of a required giving the name and date and place of birth of mother as well as complete date on the state of the state o	
4 %	

# EXHIBIT No. 506C



no	48
REGISTRATION APPROVED	
Date	in it
Valid to	23
Consid.	

	approved by the Department of State at Washington)	Consul.
I, Howard Owen	Poddard , was born at	Herrodshurg
Ky	.on Dec. 19, 1911	(REAR DESIGN - My father -
My mother-was naturalized	as a citizen of the United States on	before the
· · · · · ·	. Court of	at
) I	have resided outside of the United States s	•
	rts of Spain	, for the purpose
of since March, 193	7 serving in the Spenish Army	
in the United States is at I	616 S. Vermont Ave., Los Ange	Cel.
chemist	I intend to	return to the United States within
immediatel	y to reside temperative	!
My husband,	single	, to whom I was marned on
	He   is not an American citizen.  She   acquired American citizenship by	, on
		······································
I have the following minor chi	lldren:	
Description :	Height 5ft. Idin. C	Color hair: brown eyes: green
I desire my registration to	o include the following members of my family	y:
In event of death or accid	ient notify:	
Ers. Paul Go	dlard (mother) S. Sen Antonio	(Address)
	. Mos	(Signature of applicant)
	R1	poll, Spain
Evidence of citizenship submit and gave same to Witnesses as follows:	ited: States passport issued in International Brigades in Al lows: I. Krs. Paul Goddard and 2. Carey EcWilliams, 90	bacete, Spain, March, 193 mother's address above. O Sprint articles bidg.cal.
NO FEE. 8 1	(8)	Enatural Consuler officer

(Do not write in this space)

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Exhibit No. 506D

\*(To be sited out and avomitted in Supilicuto.)

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES

# VOUCHER

TO The Bowerd Goddard

Address 2002 South Vern

Ontario, California

Appropriation

(Do not write in this space)

I CRETIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

\*OD NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE
(Bill must be completely filled in before certification by payes, and there must not be any

erasters or alteration whatever.)

By

performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

### 507A Ехнівіт No.

## THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW CONFERENCE TO REPEAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

# AND TO DEFEND ITS VICTIMS

# Report from Washington

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS

Rebbi Morten A. Sauman

Martin Borad, M.D. Dr. P. Price Cobbs

Betty Chastey

Howard Goddard

rwin Gostin

Russ Nixon \* keynoter 中京公安田公司 在有日本

Roy Stephen H. Fritchman Mrs. Dorothy M. Marshelf 21 Rev. Wolfer Merchell Judge Stantay Moffett Hugh MacBeth, Sr Har Cuichairmen MAN Chairman OFFICERS

> Rev. Harold & Sehmings Mauricio Terraxas .

Chas I. Rasin

Salomen & Spector

Dr. J. Stuart Innerpt

Sahae lahihara Graver Johnson Harmet & Pylo

Marian E. Meerick

Marrin Grappon

ludge forund P Totten

Robert W Rossny

Grorge K Lac broughed Lonel James McGans Archie Matien

Rito G. Valomera

ier Charles M Davin

1359 West 24th Street, Los Angeles ALL DAY ON SATURDAY APRIL 7, 1956 THE DANISH AUDITORIUM

Dr F W Waymouth

Arnoid Mesches

# S AN INJURY TO ALL thich our trade union movement has been Mis basic truth is the cornerstone on

the delegates to the first convention of urging repeal of the Walter McGarran Imthe united AFL-CIO passed a resolution dgration & Naturalization law - a law outlt. It was with this in mind that which affects the lives of 14 million oreign born Americans.

and their most elementery constitutional reduced to second class citizenship. They without warrent; held without cnarges and organizations in feeling outraged at the way formign born Americans are being deights under this law. They do not like moral indignation for wanting to see the frade unions are of one mind with other do not like to see non-citiasns accused Unger printed like criminals; arrested to see 14 million naturalized citizens Athout the right to bail; or punished of no crime forced to register and be rede unionists have more reason than legal at the time they were done. But 'or doing things that were perfectly Walter McCarran Law repealed.

### Ехивіт №. 507В



Table from Local Malon of recent

The Law a part of the Tavocetel to the support of the Caston of the Caston of the Caston of the Tables of Your Local Tellon. Make of the thing of the Halber Marage.

11sten to for - the voter - aspa-Tribe John Compression, to will clair, in this cleetion year.

Constitue for Protection of For-of a Con. Ins Cormitto is new defouding 51 train unitations who For Wielins of agis 1997. Serun Attend the Commercaces Gat, treil. Situ St., sponsored by the t. F.

Popper it is the peace.

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CONTRACTS COMMITTER OF PROTECTION OF FORFIGM BORN 

THE WALLER VICARRAN

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### Ехнівіт №0. 508



### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

### MORRIS GOODMAN

For he is

not only a Jolly Good Fellow

He is also

a Right Kind of a Guy!

So you too, being good people

Don't want to miss . . . .

### A GOOD (MAN)

### both Birthday Party

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956 — 8 P.M. at ROBERTSON RENDEZVOUS

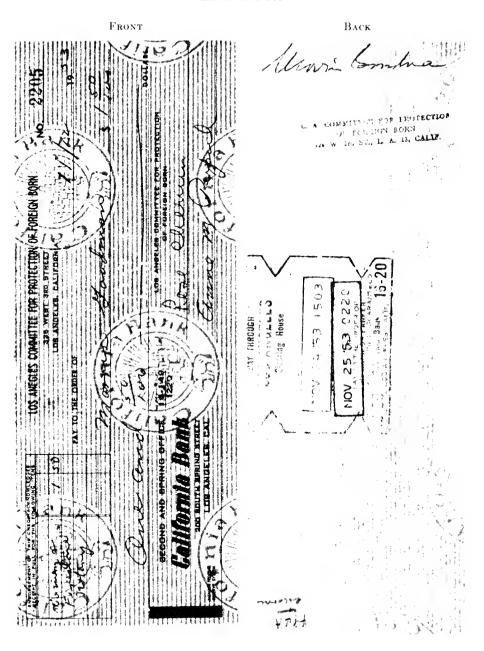
1525 So. Robertson Blvd.

\* Very interesting Entertainment arranged \*
BILL WOLFF, M. C.

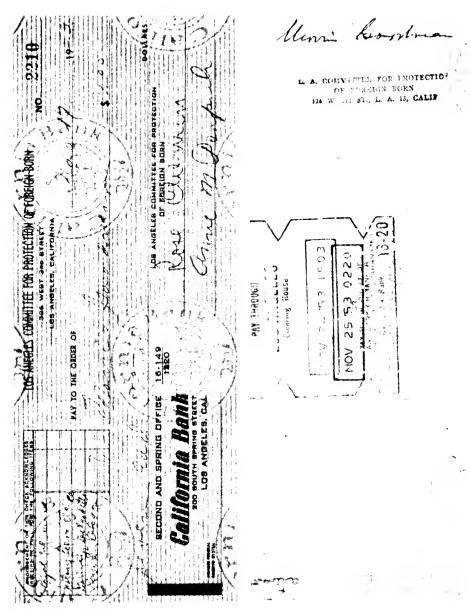
Refreshments

Dancing

ausp. L.A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born donation



Eхнівіт No. 510 —Continued



### EXHIBIT No. 511 Daily People's World, Tuesday, November 24, 1953, pp. 1 and 8

Judges order Hyun freed on bai LOS ANGELES, Nov 23-After 514 months of incarceration at Terminal Island detention center, depottee David Hyun, leased on \$2,000 ball today by a panel Korean-born architect was ordered reof 11 S Circuit Court Judges

here a month ago were Aibert Lee Stev-The judges who heard Hvun's bail plea ens Walter I. Pope and William E. Orr. In granting bail they acted contrary to an earlier Circuit Court position that it had no jurisdiction in such cases.

Basis of today's decision, Hvun's lawvers beheved, was recent US Supreme McCarran amendments to the Immgration Act The amendments are challenged in the Galvan case which went up from co Court agreement to rule San Diego

tainly would be endingered were he returned to South Korea today, had been the aim of a widespread public campackin Bail for Hyun, whose life almost ceranner his arrest July 6

### NOW WIND

deposit chem or for on that date the firm grad on Service to a despite the fiel a petition for the was pending before 1934. Julye Ben Hic. rustody for eral court review of the them, ed 111110 decide From to, k h.m.

Overlying the order In respiration Service Bernan Bier

now before the tall Circuit Court at (Continued on back page) LIAMETHO.

Valuation of the

deportation order os

DAMP HMCS, Recembern architect threatened with departation, Monday won a 51 , month fight for freedom on bail from Terminal Island detention center. He is shown with his wife, Hary, and sons, David (left) and Freehadd.

EXHIBIT No. 511—Continued

### More about Hyun bail

Immediately upon receipt of the court bail order, the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born set about effecting Hyun's release. Morris Goodman, bail fund treasurer, said he expected Hyun to be free late today of Tuesday morning.

Waiting his release were his wife, Mary, and his two small sons.

Bail of \$2,000 was seen as, a slap at Immigration Service officials. Asst. U.S. Atty. Arlene Martin and Immigration "brasa" had argued that Hyun's freedom on bail would "threaten the security of the U.S."

Attorneys who handled the bell appeal were Herbert Simmons If. John Porter and A. L. Wirin, the latter acting as amicus counsel in behalf of the American Civil Libertles Union.

Apparently angered by the widespread bail campaign, Immigration officials had held Hyun in strict detention, denying him many privileges normally allowed deportees at Terminal Island. Visitors were restricted to members of his family. He was housed in a special solitary cell.

nerican Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. 23 West 26th Street. W York 10. N. Y.

> REFORT LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FUREIGN PORM by

> > Rose Chernin, Executive Director

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born brings where to the National Conference of Defense Committees on behalf of the 16 to elect ware currently defending. We are also bringing greatings from two of the reprint who are incorrected on Terminal Island, held by the Immigration Service vithout bail. They are Harry Carlisle and Pierre Du Velle.

Los Angeles, a phenomonally rapidly growing city is now the 3rd largest city in the United States. The county population is approximately 3 million, of which one-quarter is foreign born with a large Japenese community and other national groups. A significant section of this population is the 400,000 Mexicens. This large foreign born population is predominantly working class.

Los Angeles has a noturious history of repression and frame-up against workers' organizations. The firstice Department in Los ingeles a series of harasmont against the fureign burn - long before the advent of the volammed. Law. The Emmigration Service has departed thousands of Mexica we recent perhy without due process. They have gained tremendous experience an establishing of the contration camps as a result of the intermment of the large departed out allowed during World War II. Now armed with this experience and strengthened by the Welter-McCarran Law, the Justice Department is extending its attack to the most of the national groups and making Los Angeles a proving ground as to how far it will be permitted to go in its all out attack on the foreign born.

It was in Los Angeles that the celebrated Terminal Island in moment six months in jail testing the Attorney Ceneral's discretionary power to held non-citizens without bail. Although an adverse decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, so great was the public pressure generated, that the Terminal Island Four were granted bail. It is here in Los Angeles that the L.A. Committee is in Federal Court testing the validity of an "cld Order" in the case of Frank Spector, as well as the self-deportation provisions of the Walter-McC-rran Low. It was here that the L.A. Committee tests and defeated the "Flock warden supervision." It is here that the L.A. Committee recently challenged the Attorney Peneral's right to demand "substitution of bail" provisions in the case of Legariter.

Since our last conference, a year ago, the number of depositions deformed to the Los Angeles Committee has doubled. Last year it was 46, today it is 36. Also over 200 cases were interview by the Immigration Service, some of whom are already deportees.

The Low Angeles Committee in less than three years but has become a veteral in the defense of the foreign born. It has earned the respect of the perpla of Low Angeles and the hatred of the Immigration Service. We have conducted a defense of the foreign born on two fronts - in the court and in public compaigns.

In the courts the 96 deportees are defended by a Legal Panel of 00 attorneys, men and women who are rapidly becoming experts in the field of immigration. We strive to have all hearings attended by the public because the packed hearing room has a staying effect on the Hearing Officer, makes the informer uncomfortable, and encourages the defense attorneys.

The public campaign organized by the Los angeles Committee is many fold in character and reaches thousands. These activities include:

### EXHIBIT No. 512—Continued

Los angeles - 2

(1) Distribution of information on the Walter-McCorran Law. We have distributed tremendous quantities of different materials as follows:

More than 20,000 petitions on the repeal and nullification of the Walter-McCorran Law.

More than 40,000 brochures on special cases.

At least 100,000 leaflets on different campaigns

A monthly bulletin to more than 3,000

Mass distribution of special materials issued by the American Committee,

National Guardien and D-ily Peoples World

30,000 "Know your Rights" throwaways

- The L.A. Committee is rapidly becoming a recognized center for information concerning the Walter-McCarran L-w or any question concerning immigration matters. Organizations of many types request speakers and written material from the Committee.
- (2) A campaign to notify the foreign born about the annual registration required under the Walter-McCarran Law. 10,000 pieces of material mailed to organizations and individuals as well as distributions at shop gates.
  - (3) Regularly organized public functions:

    A. Annual Conference. The second simual conference established the L.A. Committee as a stable and influential defense organization. 284 delegates attending elected for the first time officers and sponsors to the committee and had over 800 people at the conference celebration program. One of its main resolutions was to encourage and establish the broadest unity for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.
    - B. Annual Festival of Nationalities. This festival rallies under the banner of the L.A. Committee many national groups. It serves primarily to dramtize the rich cultural contributions of the foreign born. At the same it it is effective in stimulating greater activity within these national groups to heighten the fight against the Walter-Mo Carran Law. Because of the extensive harassment of the national groups by the fBI, the great number of people that come to this festival is of great significance. The attendance at this festival of same 2500 people who witness the program of the committee is a real show of strength. The involvement of several humired people in its organization ties the LA Committee to people's organizations. A feature of this festival, which commot be considered minor, is the money (approximately \$4000) realized from this festival.
      - C. Testimonial dinner for ettorneys was attended by 853 people last year, who organizations paid \$15 per plate. Here, too, the program of the L.A. Committee is presented and its influence demonstrated.
      - D. Financial Campaign: This year for the first time a two month financial campaign was inaugumented. The campaign was made necessary by the tremendously expanding responsibilities of the L.A. Committee. The goal was set for \$20,000 and 70% was raised which is a remarkable achievement.
      - E. Delegation to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Consuelo Espinoza, elected delegate to W-shington Filgrimage took with her about 5,000 signatures on petitions for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and 1,000 signatures on petition from Santa Ana in defense

### EXHIBIT No. 512-Continued

### Los Angeles -3

of he husband, Elias Espinoza. The L.A. Committee distributed at this time 15,000 brochures on Espinoza, printed in English and Spenish. Mrs. Espinoza toured the entire Southern California on her return from Washington, D.C. She spoke to 25 -30 meetings and was especially helpful in reaching the Mexican community.

(4) Special activities include mass meetings, delegations to the Immigration Service, picket lines, etc. Righlighted among these activities was Abner Green's visit (a banqu.t in his honor attended by 800 people) and the visit of Chris Mensalvas

### Structure of Committee:

The foregoing activities are some of the many other activities too numerous to mention. These activities serve to rally the people in defense of the foreign born. The L.A. Committee has become an influential center for this defense. A word should be said about the organizational structure of this committee. It is not a membership organization. It is a committee with officers and sponsors elected at the conference and an administrative staff which carried out the program between conferences. The committee functions through the following sub-committees.

- A. Defense Committees:
  - (1) Area Defense Committees Orange County, Harbor, etc.
  - (2) Nationality Defense Committees Armenian, Korean, etc.
  - (3) Individual (Departee) Defanse Committees Frank Spector, Rose Spector, etc.
- B. Standing Committees:
  - (1) Deportees
  - (2) Ways and Means
  - (3) Finance
  - (4) Trade Union
  - (5) Publicity and Cultural
- C. Service Committees:
  - (1) Bail Fund outstanding bail about \$168,000
  - (2) Legal Panel 23 attorneys
- D. The policy making body is a council which meets once a month, representing supporting organizations.
- E. Enlarged staff meets bi-weekly to carry council decisions
- F. Quarterly meetings composed of sponsors, officers, delegates of other organizations to review the work and program of the committee. The quarterly meeting will be held on my return.

In evaluating the work of the Los Angeles Committee, we must place in the center the objective situation. A powerful defence organization was essential to meet the very sharp stack upon the foreign born. Its effective and uncompromising stand upset the time table of the Justice Department. There were no deportations from Los Angeles, and even more organizations and individuals rallied to the defense of the foreign born. To destroy this effective defense, the Justice Department struck directly by the arrest of its Executive Director under the Smith Act in the hope of destroying the committee. There cannot be any question that the committee has met the challenge and has emerged with greater influence. This has tremendous lessons of encouragement for all. The committee is confident that it shall meet the further challenge made by the Attorney General in his latest punitive move - his attempt to denaturalize the executive director. The Attorney General must indeed be frustrated.

### EXHIBIT No. 512—Continued

Los Angeles - 4

Our struggles have resulted in few, but very important victories as follows:

1. In the case of Frank Leslie Craig, the committee's appeal from the order of deportation issued by the local I.N.S. resulted in the dismissal of deportation proceedings. This is the first complete victory won since the McCarran or McCarran-Walter Law.

- 2. Espinoza and Cruz, who are Mexican political deportees were ordered summarily deported in violation of the six months provision as well as the right to choose a country. An effective mass campaign, which brought forward a city councilman's participation, forced the I.N.S. to back down; to etay the deportation, to inaugurate new hearings and grant the right to move for suspension of deportation. For us in California, this is a tremendous victory when it is the rule rather than the exception to deport Mexican Americans without as much as issuing a warrant. As a result of this our influence in the Mexican community has increased and we are in the process of cementing relations with broader forces in the Mexican community.
- 3. The latest victory on "bond substitution." On June 4, 1953, five out of the six deportees arrested and held at Terminal Island for refusing to submit to the new "substitution of bond" conditions demanded by the I.N.S were ordered freed on their old bonds without conditions by Federal Judge Harry C. Westover. The Judge based his ruling on the recent opinion of Supreme Court Justice Douglas in the Nat Yanish case. In giving his opinion, Judge Westover stated that the record failed to show any necessity for the government demanding these retrictive bond conditions. He stated in detail that now showing was made in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Fradkin, Mr. and Mrs. Grondahl and Mrs. Zelda Saslovsky, the five in question; that any of them had a criminal record, or that they in anyway andangered the security of their communities.

The only reason that the government demanded that these people submit to these onerous conditions of bond was because they were allegedly Communists. Judge Westover ruled that this was not sufficient reason. He ordered them freed on a plain penal bond without conditions.

The sixth victim, Harry Carlisle, was retained in custody because of an adverse Supreme Court decision on the right to bail in the case of the Terminal Island Four, of whom he is one. These six men and women spent 18 days in Terminal Island after the I.N.S. arrested them in a pre-dawn raid and revoke their bail. Mr. and Mrs. Grondahl are 67 and 62 years old and very respected citizens of their community as are the other three. Mr. Carlisle's attorney, Stanley Fleislman, filed a motion for bail on appeal. We consider this a partial victory, since Earry Carlisle and Pierre Du Valle are still held on Terminal Island without bail. (DuValle released the following week on \$1000 bail)

In evaluating our activities and victories of which we are very proud, the L.A. Committee does not wish to leave the impression that it is satisfied with its work. There are still many weaknesses to be overcome. Among the major weakenesses is our failure to establish defense committees in the treds unions - at least in those trade unions which are represented by deportees. The search important weakness is our failure to penetrate to the native organizations and groups, even to the point of establishing a functioning "Sons and Daughters of the Foreign Born" organization. The third is our failure to win the extensive support of the Negro community, Knowing the objective situation to be difficult, yet we in the leadership of the committee must state to this national conference that we have not exerted all efforts to overcome these weaknesses. We yielded to the easier way of moving the left progressives. While we have consolidated these forces, which is no mean abcievement, we did not struggle to consistently achieve the support of the trade unions, the youth, the native born end the Negro people. In our future work we are determined to overcome these weaknesses.

### EXHIBIT No. 512—Continued

los Angeled - 5

In conclusion, we wish to report that the Los Angeles Committee is no longer alone in its defense of the foreign born, nor in the campaign to repeal or revise the Walter-McCarran Law. There is developing a very broad vocal opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law, and resentment to its abuses. A concrete expression of their broad sentiment in crystalizing plans for a conference in L.A. under very broad sponsorship, among whom are such illustrious representatives, as city councilnan, a judge, trade union leaders and religious leaders. The conference will take place at the end of June and it is our hope that a real broad center for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law will be established.

The Los Angeles Committee is encourage greatly by this development, because complete victory over the Walter-McCarran Law shall be achieved by such broad American forces as these. We are confident of the future.

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### Ехнівіт No. 513

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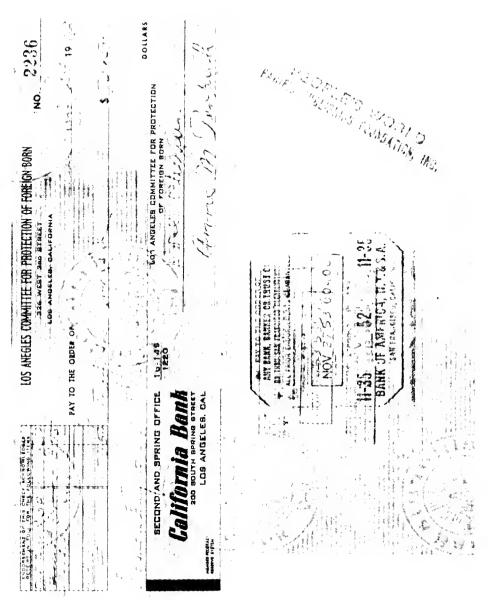


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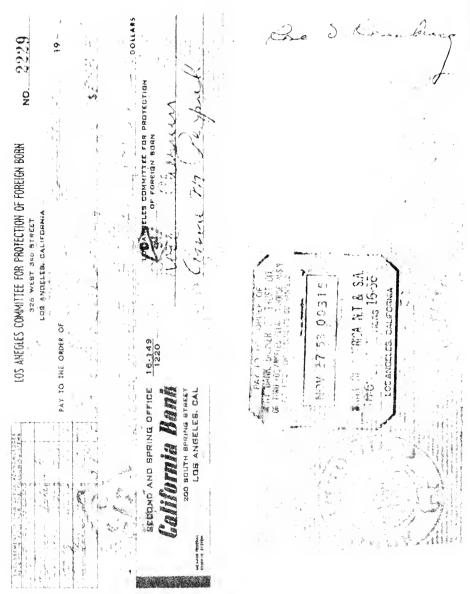


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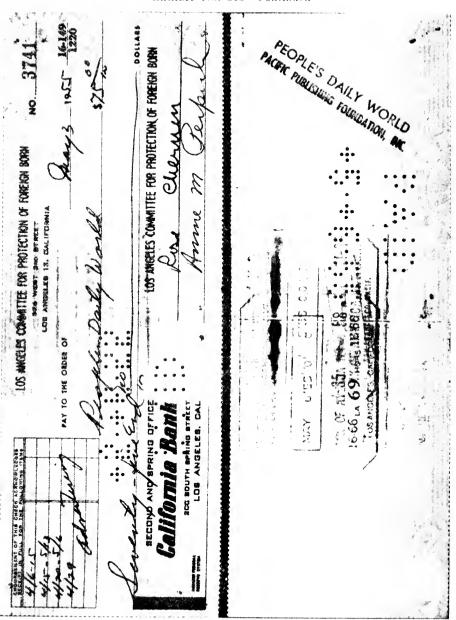


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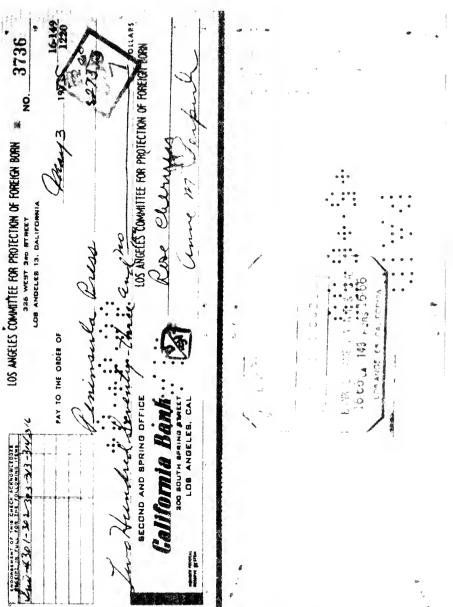


EXHIBIT No. 515—Continued



Exhibit No. 515—Continued



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Ехнівіт No. 516

\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES OF THE

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TO Frs. Hose Chernin Kusnitz

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Address JOLP Victoria Avenue

White Party is a share consistent of the company of Los Angeles, California

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with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

### EXHIBIT No. 517A

### Copy UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

To POSE CHETTIN KUSVITS, 3004 Viotoria Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
, Greeting:
Pursuant to lawful authority, You Are Hereby Commanded to be and appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, on
at 10:00 o'clock, 4. m., at their Committee Room, Foots 51., Footsal Building, ("Gost Office Bldg.) Tencle and String "ts., Los Anceles, California
then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to
depart without leave of said committee.
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to bring with you and produce before said committee, or
bring with you and produce before acid Cornittee, or a duly authorised subcommittee thereof, the following: (1) all letters and copies of letters, and all leaflets and documents of every nature whatscover, incoming and outgoing, passing between the Los inceles Cormittee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, its officers, and agents, and the American Committee for Protection of Porcign Born, its officers and agents, during the period January 1, 1953 to October 29, 1956, designed to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal fecurity Act; and (c) Inigration and Nationality Act. (2) Excepts from the minutes of all meetings of (over)
HEREOF FAIL NOT, as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such
To to serve and return.
GIVEN under my hand this 8th day of November , in the
year of our Lord, 156. Franciscollatter
Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee Member Designate of the Committee on UneAnerman Activates of the House of Representatives

### Ехнівіт No. 517В

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# OHIO MARCHES TOWARD PEACE AND PROGRESS



150th Anniversary of the U.S. Constitution 18th Anniversary of the Communist Party

### EXHIBIT No. 518—Continued

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### EXPIRIT No. 518—Continued

### GREETINGS

Eighteen years of struggle in the cause of workers' rights under the banner of the Communist Party of America is but a short span in life; a privilege to be coveted; a satisfaction akin to salfishness

I pledge the next eighteen eighteen years of my life to the same cause—to serve it to the best of my ability—to the end that our children may be free men, not serfs.

YETTA LAND, Charter Member

### FROM SPAIN

Three thousand miles away am doing my bit to help save the human race from the menace of Fascism, always mindful of its danger at home.

Please accept my pledge to continue the battle when I return until Fascism is extinct

SANFORD LAND.

Lincoln Battalion, Spain

The Party's record of untiring campaign in support of progress and true democracy, regardless by whom espoused, merits the respect and admiration of all sane-thinking Americans

Hearty greetings.

### JEROME and MARY LAND

Allow me to add my sentiment to the many splendid greetings in this, your first Year Book

The courage and localty of your membership is without parallel.

My greetings and good wishes for your further success.

ARCHIE LAND

### EXHIBIT No. 518—Continued

Published By

### THE OHIO HISTORICAL COMMISSION

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

1524 Prospect Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. . . .

TO
JOHN URSIN for Editorial Assistance
ALBERT MATTHEWS for Art Supervision
BARBARA CAMPBELL for Research and Copy
JOHN DALEY for Business Management
AND

Latire Assisting Staff of Contributors

Under the Direction of

CARL WINTER, Editor

Printed By CARTER PRINTSHOP

S. J.

### August 30, 1940, pp.

# Cleveland Judge Throws Out C.P. Suit Against Paper

Paper Printing C.P. Petition Signers

Protest Mounts Against Cleveland

(Special to the Dally Worker)

the volces of the American Civil at the same time, dismissed the listed was described by Land as, Liberties Union and its Cleveland Johnson-Brandt claim for \$100,000 cleary evidence of an attempt to Chapter were added to the ever- damages on behalf of the party, intimidate American citizens in growing protest against it, the Judge Hurd said the action was their right to sign the nominating Communist protests against the names constituted "an invasion of lng "a position in the community un-American attempt of the news- the rights of property" since the that is unpopular" and which re-CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Aug. 29.-As | publication of further names and | saying they had been "incorrectly" ist by publishing the names of ord only insofar as to allow a check the attorney for the Communists capitalist court which took less Land, Johnson and Brandt had held that persons signing the petithan an hour to reject completely argued that publication of the tions knew when they were assumpaper to establish a master black- names were a matter of public rec- jected Lands case in its entirety, Through their attorney, Jerome Cleveland press today was "groundless." hose who had signed Communist for fraud, "cleared" of any wrongdoing by a

in his political and private life, re- than ever not to do anything that Cleveland Piess, dragged out the lighmetion requested by would jeopardize the rights of "freedom of the press" which the Arnold Johnson, Communist Party privacy of all individuals." Common Pleas Judge Joy Seth and vizitante movements," said Margellus Davaughn, Corporation Hurd, who parades as a liberal" Land, "we must be more cateful Attorner who represented the "In these days of black legions Brandt, Ouyshoga County a 'box" offering to publish "corcandidate for Governor, and Jo- | The newspaper action in carrying

nominating petitions,

(Cleveland) organizer, to prevent | rections" for persons calling in and petitions of minority parties.

announced he was considering an After Judge Hurd's ruling, which

(Continued on Page 4)

### Exhibit No. 519—Continued

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tion, loss of jobs and persecution because of opinions. It contributes to the growing atmosphere of hysteria, intolerance and persecution.

tant meeting at 8 P. M., Friday, Sept. 6, in Music Hall of public au-

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(Continued from Page 1)	whole history and tradition permit, names had been forged or they had	names had been forged or they had
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[Daily Worker, February 18, 1941, p. 31

### Demand Cons Permit Sale of "Daily"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, February 17.—Spokesmen for the Ohio Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights successfully defended the right of William Snyder, Negro Daily Worker agent, to sell his papers to the workers in the National Tube Co., steel mill in Lorain, Ohio, it was announced.

The committee spokesmen, Attorney Jerome Land and Ruth Carter, both of Cleveland, went to Lorain to protest to Police Chief Walker against the action taken by two members of his force when they stopped Snyder from selling Daily Workers and forced him to leave town. Walker had to admit that the actions taken by his men were unlawful. He promised that Snyder would not be molested again by the police.

The assault on Snyder's right occurred last week, when he was selling his papers to the men in the National Tube mill. Snyder has been making the trip from his home in nearby Elyria to sell the paper at the mill. The police drove up in their cruiser, forced Snyder into their car and drove him to the outskirts of town. They threatened him with arrest and told him to get out of town and to never come back again.

### EXHIBIT No. 521

[Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, November 2, 1949, p. 2]

### 485 Lawyers Sign Plea for "11" Counsel

Four hundred and eighty-five lawyers yesterday petitioned the circuit court of appeals to void the contempt convictions of the lawyers who defended the "11." John McTernan, of Los Angeles, submitted a brief signed by 125 west-coast lawyers. Another brief bore the names of 360 attorneys.

Among the lawyers were: John Abt, Louis B. Boudin, George Biddle, John Caughlan, Earl B. Dickerson, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Nathan Frankel, Prof. Fowler Harper, Arthur Lesueur, Jerome Land, Vincent J. Longhi, Leo J. Linder, Samuel A. Neuberger, Martin Popper, O. John Rogge, Paul II. Ross, Charles Rothenberg, and Nathan Witt.

Another brief was submitted by Attorney A. L. Pomerantz on behalf of Judge Norval K. Harris of Sullivan, Ind., and Paul Robeson, cochairman of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist leaders. This brief urged reasonable bail.

### Ехнівіт №. 522

[Daily Worker, August 13, 1952, p. 8]

### Forty-five United States Lawyers Ask Civil Trial for Greek Unionists

The Council of Greek Americans announced Friday that 45 prominent American attorneys have signed a statement addressed to the Premier of Greece demanding a civilian trial for Tony Ambatielos and 9 other leaders of the Greek maritime unions, sentenced to death in 1948 for their trade-union activities. The 10 union leaders are scheduled for retrial Angust 21 before a military court.

Among the signers are:

George R. Anderson, San Francisco; Moe Tandler, Queens; Stanley Faulkner, Ralph Shapiro and Nathan Witt of New York; Jerome Land, Cleveland; Samuel P. Menin, Denver; Oscar Rademacher, Medford, Wis.; Bernard Mossesson, Cleveland.

Also Milton Koss, New York; Sema B. Belgrade, Chicago; Walter H. Koppelman, New York; Solomon D. Kirsh, New York; James L. Brewer, Rochester; Vincent S. Conti, New York; Max J. Merbaum, New York; Louis F. McCabe, Philadelphia; Leonard P. Simpson, New York; Frank Scheiner, New York; Edward Kuntz, New York.

Also Harold Cammer, New York; Laurence R. Sperber, Beverly Hills, Calif.; John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla.; Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles; Seymour Mandel, Los Angeles; Allan Brotsky, San Francisco; Marshall Perlin, New York; N. D. Davis, Cleveland; Samuel Handelman, Cleveland; Harold Bushman, Baltimore; Ira Gollobin, Joseph R. Milberg, Julius Cohen, William B. Cherevas, Mervin Stenzler, Eugene E. Lefkowitz, Frank Sorri, Arthur Schutzer, Mildred Roth, and Simon Schachter, New York.

maral 15-1953

elcone friends and delegates to the first annual mathematical Chio Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

This conference shall have the historic task to strengthen and confirm our civil and cone itutional rights through the intensified struggle for the protection of the force in torm and the remeal of the Walter McGarran Jaw.

DECLIRATION OF THE RAIL

The American Co mittee for the objection of the Poreign Born is unalterably or oped to deportation of the foreign born; its use as a news of punishment; the breaking use of families through demortation of the on the basic of only the word of a stool-edgeon. The second test to the task of remedian the alter McCangan is an one welcome into the first architecturies racist, foodist law are group, or employed to the latter McCangan have any port thereof.

Each of the Committee for the cretetin of the Coreim Born has been in existance of 20 years, and in the course of these many years have succeedably defended many corsens for be action away from their country of adoption and their families. The continuation as to whom we will or will not defend assimpt deportation. We do not ask a person's modifical philosophy, nor religious belief, nor yet the color of that errors skin norder to make up our mind whether or not so defend that person. We shall a and do, do and any person was asks for our help - and we shall continue so do so.

## EXHIBIT No. 523—Continued

2

## Further, we believe, that:

any person who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an Are ican citizen by appearing in Oren Wourt ant taking an eath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Any non-c timen who has lived in the United States for five ye rs or more whould not be threaten d with dimortation for any reason whatsperer.

A naturalized diviser should not be threated with dancellation of citizenship for any reason who troover, unless it was obtained by Irgus; and denaturalization processings should be started highwithin fively are of the granting of naturalization.

Entire ti should be exhibited discrimination of a country of birth, rece, color, creed, or colitical belief, with full utilization of quoter beach out to a unumprise sectal, economic and cultural remainments.

At no time should a non-citizen be decided but protection of any provision of the Fill of Rights, especially s cd as decline with the right to bail, and freedom of helief, speech and association.

This is our declaration of priciples; this is what we wish to accomplish.

EXHIBIT No. 523—Continued

3

There are in the United States 3 million people who are being forced to live under Police-state conditions. The must carry on their person at all time an Alien Registration Card. They must report to the Justice Department once a year. They must remort each change of address. They can be arrested without warrant by any immigration officer. They can be held indefinately without bail and deported to any contry the At orney General worts to door them- even in they face death in that country.

No ut eleven mi lim naturalized citia as now find their rights as citizens can be ignored, that their citizenship or n be revoked at the drin of the Attorney General- and then could be held in reportation, regardless of how long they have been here or then they been a American mitigens.

In so outrains have been must nossible by the provisions of the defamous of the IcCorr n Taw, wich has been horoughly conderned by all sections of the Iro ican nutlic.

In Ohio we are active y describes with the rooms against deportation and one person for a maturalization proceedings. In the coling writing a expect to be asked to defend or help deeind many more presons have in Ohio form the vicious attacks encondered by the salt recommendation.

It is the task of the Ohio Conference for the Trotestica of the Foreigh Born to organize **Exact?** a State wide condition to facilitate the defence of the Foreigh Born and to create the possibility of repealing the Walter CoCarran Law. Exhibit No. 523—Continued

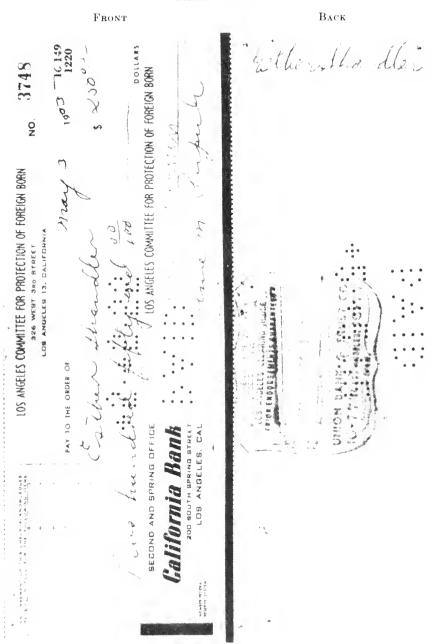
١,

Also it is the task of this Conference to Lurther the fight for Civil and Constitutional rights for all the people, so that these people can carry on their existence with dignity and in the certainty that they shall not be prosecuted for their religious, or political be iefes or because of their nationality or color.

IN BOUUCTION OF HER TAYLOR.

Our main speaker; a lady the his recently provided the number a major for the world and has observed the continue of living of complete in many lands, one wis his look in his of first of the wire against discriptionally and who has almost so we will in the strain to the or against discriptionally and who has almost so we will in the strain to the admittant to be and a way of said throughout Constitutional quarantees of Free one. The dat, Free donor impression and Prodor to carrie and the second and we hid inity like hearn beings should. I adde you in . Applied to Year others. They are

Ехнівіт No. 524



### EXHIBIT No. 525

[Daily People's World, December 1, 1947, p. 4]

## Un-American Group Is Chief Drive Target

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—Abolition of the House Un-American Committee by public demand has been set as one of the major objectives of the San Francisco chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, it was announced today by Marva Bovingdon, executive secretary.

Ridding the nation of the Congressional witch hunters is one of the primary

objectives of the CRC's many groups throughout the country, she said.

In California, the Congress which has a chapter in Los Angeles as well, is also concentrating on Jack Tenney's State Un-American Committee, which the CRC believes is one of the greatest threats to civil liberties in the West.

Reorganization of the local chapter is underway, Mrs. Bovingdon said. Head-

quarters are at 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

"We feel the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are being torn to bits," he said. "The reactionaries are labeling even the mildest progressives 'reds.' To meet this threat we aim to set up a strong chapter of the congress here. The response to our drive by church people, professional, trade union leaders and other groups has been very heartening."

Julius Keller, local attorney, is chairman of the chapter's board which includes, among others: Dr. Carleton Goodlett, Prof. Frank Weymouth, Gus Gaynor, Sol Silverman, Dr. Asher Gordon, Hugh Miller, Fred Thompson, Dr. Ruth Nethercut, Dr. Thomas Addis, Morris Watson, Julius Stern and Mary K. O'Don-

nell.

### EXHIRIT NO. 526A

[Daily People's World, March 25, 1948, p. 1]

## Civil Rights Body Asks Volunteers for Picket Line

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Civil Rights Congress called for volunteers today to help man a special picket line around the Appraiser's Building, 630 Sansome Street, Friday from 10:30 to 4 o'clock.

The line is part of the campaign aimed at halting activities of the United States Immigration Service, currently pressing deportation proceedings against nearly a hundred foreign born progressives here and in other United States cities.

Anyone able to participate was asked to phone Marva Bovingdon, CRC chairman, at GRaytone 4-3527 or call in person at the headquarters, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

## Ехнівіт №, 526В

[Daily People's World, February 10, 1948, p. 3]

### San Francisco Notables Score Violations of Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—Forty-six prominent San Franciscans today were still awaiting an answer from President Truman to an important letter they wrote him some time ago.

The letter, sponsored by the local chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, urged the President to halt the nationwide persecution of the foreign born and to dismiss deportation charges against John Santo, Michael Obermeier, Alexander Bittelman and Claudia Jones, all of whom are awaiting hearing in New York.

Attorney Julius Keller, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress here, said today that Truman has not yet replied. Meanwhile, since the letter was written, two San Francisco men—John Voich and William Heikkila—have been arrested and threatened with deportation.

## DEPORTATION DELIRIUMS

The current wave of deportation proceedings threatens the civil rights of all Americans, the 46 declared. "We are seeing repeated today the same hysterical

attacks against the foreign born which followed the First World War and which were later described as 'deportation deliriums' by the Government officials who were responsible."

Following the pattern set by the Palmer raids after the First World War, and by the case against CIO Leader Harry Bridges, noncitizens are charged with "communism" and "advocating force and violence," the signers pointed out.

"These charges," they said, "are made in utter, disregard of the decision made by the United States Supreme Court in the Schneidermann case" in which the "Court rejected the Attorney General's claim that the Communist Party advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

They reminded President Truman that Wendell Willkie, in volunteering his legal services in defense of Schneidermann, had said all such attacks threatened the fundamental liberties of millions of Americans who happen to be born in other countries.

"It is no accident," they concluded, "that these violations of the civil rights of the foreign born come after pasage of the antilabor Taft-Hartley bill; that they coincide with the intensified witch hunting of the un-American Rankin committee and the widespread use of lovalty oaths."

Signers of the letter included:

Religious leaders Rabbi Eliot M. Burstein, the Rev. F. B. Nanks, John Doggett

and F. D. Haynes.

Labor leaders Harry Bridges, Jack Wagner, Hugh Bryson, James Dimakes, Richard Lynden, Rene Battiglini, Nathan Jacobson, George Ainsworth, Henry Fischer and Morris Watson.

Drs. S. J. Hurwitt, Leon Klein, H. R. Fontillio-Nanton, Maier Tuchler, Ruth Nethercutt and Holland Roberts; Attorneys George Andersen, Benjamin Dreyfus, Charles Garry, Richard Gladstein, Julius Keller and Harold Sawyer.

Profs. Thomas Addis and Frank Weymouth; and Victor Arnautoff, Mrs. Marva Bovindon, Helen Brooks, Matt Crawford, William E. Dodd, Merrill Gadles, Paul Crell, Lucy Hancock, David Jenkins, Owen Kirscher, Hugh B. Miller, George Olshausen, Bruce Porter, Alfred Rosetti, Mrs. Eleanor Sawyer, Sol Silverman, Hassell Smith, Fred Thompson and Mrs. Mary Weymouth.

EXHIBIT No. 526C Daily People's World, October 25, 1947, p. 3

## Yates campaign manager maps victory strategy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24. On the eye of elections it is political tradition for campaign managers to proclaim their candidate will lead the ticket leaving all other contenders far behind.

But Aubrey Grossp . O Connor Vates candidate supervisor in the Not, 4 election, doesn't believe in the : ing out the usual blarney

to do to win

## THE JOB AHEAD

"Frankly, we are now in seventh or eighth place for supervisor, but if we complete our precinct work and get out the vote on election day well be up there among the six winners

"Polls which we believe are reliable show that Oleta Yates is assured of between 50,000 and On election day all precise. 60,000 votes. We need only another 10,000 for victory."

Grossman added, however, that Retting out the vote the polls do not reflect the Du. The Yates response the polls do not reflect the Du. busting active power trees to in the past week or the heavy women's vote expected to go to the only woman in the race,

## VICTORY PLANS

But the campaign committee isn't going to leave anything to chance It has mapped out final plans to insure victory

• All 400 precincts which were selected as the lest third in the city will be thoroughly pleted 'twice round' by election day

· All friends and supporters of Mrs. Yates who have not been able to regularly cover a precinct are being asked to pitch in with eight hours work o er the final weekend, Nov. 1 4-d 2 H these volunteers cal or visit headquarters, 110 Misson, st GArfield 1-0314 they will be asaigned a precinc

o . . In manager for Olela • Vallegs and telephorong will be a ped up to the last week a response from both activi-

Interviewed today at campaign headquarters. Grossman talked soberly and honestly about Mrs Yates' campaign.

"We are not winning yet but we know exactly what we have to do to win." to factory gate meetings at waterfront ralles at street-corner gatherings

 A final election raily will be held Saturday, Nov 1 (from 4 40 8 p m in the CIO Building Green Room, 150 Golden Gate · A final election rally will be are Mrs Yates will be there to meet her campaign workers and friends and give instruction for the last-minute push

workers and volunteers have been asked to spend eight hours

The Yates beadmarters is a workers wander in to get matersal contribute finds to the campaign. Passersty et in in in police up the colorful attractive litera-

## AT HEADQUARTERS

Marva Bonne jon de charge of the spenkers bureau sits in one corner, energing up or the night's piectings. She estimates Mrs Yates talks to approximately 4000 people each week

In another corner, Secretary Francis Schermerhorn mimeographs instructions to precinct workers in between answering the constantly ringing phones.

Campaign Manager Grossman remains calm in the midst of all activity. His parting words, "We can put Oleta on the board if every progressive will pitch in this final week."

Ехнівіт No. 527А

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Ехнівіт №. 527С

FIFTH ANNUAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, 1 To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born Americans SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

		hone	Contraction of the	Fee pd./	Mass deportation of Mexicans in S. W. [
on Marva	Cons Day	of a hone.		Observer	
Name BOYLYAGON MANVE	Address 2700 Budhang Ave	City Los David eles	Organization West 5	Delegate /	Please check panel you wish to attend:

Community & Religious [

Nationality Trade Union

No. 528 Ехнівіт

\*(To be filled out and wbmitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES OF THE

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VOUCHER

(Do not write in this space)

10 Miss Marva Bovingdon

Address 2700 Budlong Avenue

Los Angeles, California

Appropriation

I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received. Payce Lens

(Bill must be completely filled in before certification by payer, and there must not be any \*DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

PERSON OF Alteration whatever)

I cerrify that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement. Quairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

## EXHIBIT No. 529



## To Trade Unions!

## To Fraternal and Religious Groups! To Political, Social, and Cultural Organizations!

To representatives of Negro, Mexican, Jewish & all minority peoples!

## To a California Conference

OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

(With a Special Invitation to West Coast and Adjacent States)

## TO DEVISE A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM

To Defeat The Attack On Rights Of The Foreign Born

- To Save the Liberties of the American People -

FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 PM.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1957

PARK VIEW MANOR, 2200 WEST 7TH STREET

## SPONSORS

## ORGANIZATIONS

m Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, New 3, Northern Colifornia Committee for Protection of Foreign

Bain San Francisco, Calif

Civil Rights Congress: Los Angeles Chapter
Civil Rights Congress, San Francisco Chapter
Association: National Mexicana-Americana
Elist Side: Committee for Protection of Foreign Bom
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### INDIVIDUALS

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### EVHIRIT NO. 530

[Daily People's World, March 27, 1951, p. 12]

## Harbor Rallies to Expose Witch Hunts

San Pedro, March 26.—The first of a series of programs to acquaint harbor residents with their stake in the deportation drive will be held by the newly formed Los Angeles Harbor Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in Yugoslav Hall, 1639 South Palos Verdes, at 8 p. m., Saturday, April 7.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor of the California Eagle, will speak. Beulah Rich-

ardson, actress, and Earl Robinson's chorus will entertain.

Conn C. Young is president. Mrs. Raye Rubin is corresponding secretary of the committee.

Ехнівіт №0. 531

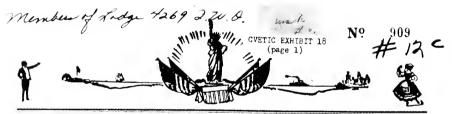
## Daily Worker

Reentered as serond class marker Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879



Late AN DELFGATES to the Second World Youth Congress in Budapest arrived in New d the Queen Mary vesterday. Shown somling aboard the liner the U.S. spokesmen at the a parley for peace are, left to right: Vivan Begelman, Doris Caay, Grae. Edlman, Southern et a. Congress, Stanley Ades, Tom Ades Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Eocil 65, Ward Tabor Youth League, Bea Garber, Anne. Perpich. Estella Treeman and Eugenio Union de la Juventod Puertorriquena, Peu. G. Rico. 1981. Ward Treeman and Eugenio

Ехнівіт №0. 532



## PICK YOUR YOUTH FIGHTER FOR PEACE







Choose your delegate by number.

No. 1 PEGGY RUSSINKO

No. 2 ANN PERPICH

No. 3 JEAN VIDMAR

No. 1

Vote for the young person you want to represent you in Budapest, Hungary at the WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH PEACE CONFERENCE — August 1949.

The W.F.D.Y. is an international organization of youth united in their determination to work for peace, liberty, democracy, independence and equality, everywhere in the world.

NAME	ADDRESS	CHOICE	CONTRIBUTION
Cinna Topul	313 Floridast	2	1.00
Som Fosker	938 Hamolton	2	100
Pand harden	122 Forench At	2	1.00
John Radicerrels	1120 Les rue	2	100.
Listet Mikelyn	1153 Efullis	2	100
John Whitealin	1653 Hall Saruell	E	100
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Frank Rosich	1313 flavido	2	100
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WESTERN PENNA YOUTH COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

## Ехнівіт №0. 533А



PHIRD WORLD PRETIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS FOR PEACE-BERLIN

## EXHIBIT No. 533B

INITIATING COMMITTEE (U. S. A.)

JOHN ALEXANDER, RET YORK FURRIERS JO N° LOUNCILL

PALTER ALGUSTINE, CHAIRMAN, NAACH, U OF CHICAGO
CARRIE MAR BAMES, UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, LOCAL 347
NANCY MENDER, U D' MICHIGAM
DOCAR REMON, JR., RADIO COMMENTATOR
CHESTER DAVIS, COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COOPERATION
MILDRED DARBON, STUDENT LEADER, NORTH CANOLINA COLLEGE
JOYCE ELLIMAN, U. OF CHICAGO MON-PARTISMS TUDENT LEAGUE
SEMAND GERSTEN, STAGE MANAGER
MEMBRID SECRITORY OFFT. U. OF PRIMSYLVANIA
DORIS INGERMAN, BUFFALO, R. Y.
SILLIE RIFETON, HER DANCE BROUP
MATTIE BILMA REDY, UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOYEMENT
MILLIEM REPOR, NO. CALFORNIA PRACE COUNCIL
AL KIMMEL, EDITOR, U. OF CHICAGO "MANDON"
CYMUS KIRSPORER, JUST SHE PEDULES CHORAL SOCIETY
ERNIE LIEBEMAN, FOLESIMEER
MOMBRID. LINNARD, METHODIST FEDERATION OF SOCIAL ACTION, TERAS
EYE MERRIAM, POET
PALL MOSTON, JR., INTERCOLLESIATE HIGH JUMP CHAMPION
ETTY SAMCHS, CHAIRMAN, PROMES'S ARTISTS
JOY SILVER, PHYSICIST
MERSONLE, SOCIONO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF
ROCKEY, PENSICIST
ROOSEVELT WAND LABON YOUTH LEAGUE
MANDY RILLIEMS, SEC'Y, ADMETIC ASSM. PENN STATE COLLEGE
MANTEL BILONER, STUDENT LEAGUE, ROOSEVELT COLLEGE
MANDE PILLY BILONERS.



Organizations for identification only)

(For further information or participation in the competitions write to committee below)

COMMITTEE FOR WORLD YOUTH FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE 106 East 14th Street New York, 3, N. Y.

If you are interested in going to the Festival apply for your passport and arrange ocean passage immediately.

I am interested in participating  Please send me further information  I would like to contribute \$ to the work of the committee  Name	106 Eas	tee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange st 14 Street rk 3, N. Y.	
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Address			

## Ехнівіт Хо. 534А

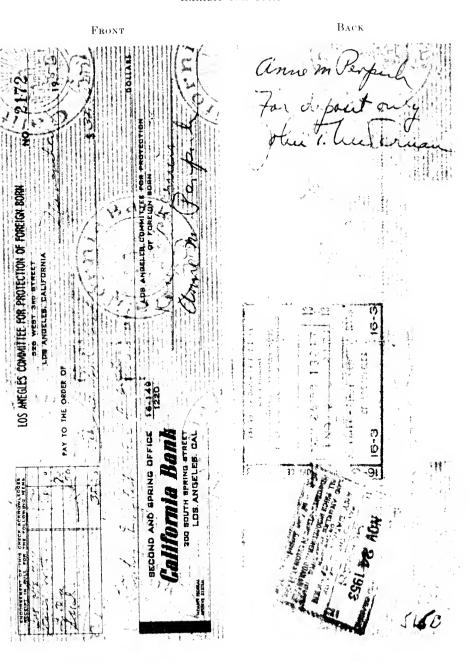
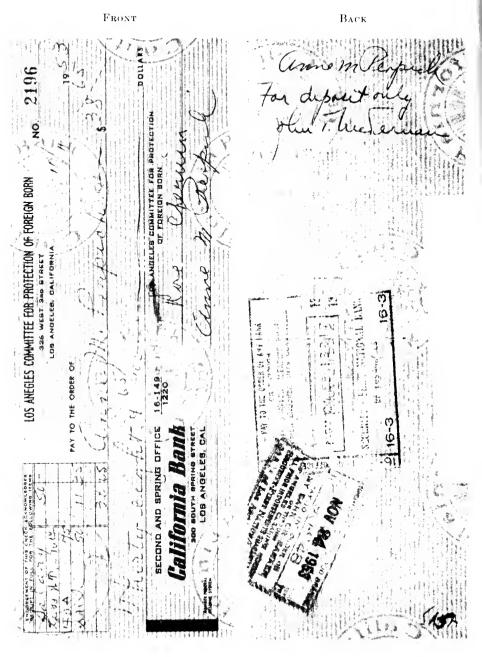


EXHIBIT No. 534A—Continued



EVHIRIT NO. 534R

Exhibit 700. 5348-

(Repro



Hon Chairman:

Hon. Co-Chairmen:
Judge Stanley Moffatt
Mrs. Dorothy H. Marshall
Gilbert Canales
Hugh MacBets, Fr.
Pay Stanban H. Eritchman

Treasurer: Sam Rosenfeld

Executive Director:

Administrative Secretary:

Secretary, Eastside Office: Josefina Yañes

S P O H S O R S

Carl Brant Cleophus Brown Ben Cruz Ralph Cuaron James L. Daugherty Mary Legun Drazick Sareh Dorner Willem Floorin Peerl Fagelson Charles Gladstone Sanford Goldner Marrie Goodman Mary Gallowey Howard Goddard Wilbur Z. Gordon, M.D. Hugh Hardyman Pater Hyun Sakae Ishihara Robert W. Kenny Raphael Konigsberg John Howard Lawson Paul Major Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell Bertha Roynolds Anne Rosen Aaron Rothblatt Rev. Harold E. Schmidt Mas H. Schopn, D.D.S. Art Takal Mauricle Terrasas Judge Edward P. Totten Cone C. Young

## LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN

326 WEST 3RD STREET, ROOM 318 • LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA • MA. 2169

Dear Friends:

The enclosed leaflet on the Festival of Mationalities speaks for itself. Already Mationality groups throughout Los Angeles are mobilizing support in the way of food booths, exhibits, of Mationelity arts and crafts, and tale to in the way of dance groups, choral groups, folk songs, etc.

Plans are also in the making for outdoor and indoor dining arrangements and special activities for children.

This day will be truly exciting, different, and a day to spend with your family and friends enjoying the food, art and talents of many nationality groups.

This year, we will give prizes for the best nationality costume, for the best exhibit of national arts and crafts, and for the person or organization selling the largest number of tickets to the Festival.

Therefore, we are easer that your group join us in the actual preparations and presentation of this Festival. We know that once your organization learns about this outstanding affair, they will want to take part in planning the many festivities that will take place all during the day on Sunday, June 6th, at the Croatian Picnic Grounds, at 330 S. Ford Blvd.

Won't you please bring this Festival of Mationalities before your organization in order to determine how your group can participate in this one-day preview of a world in which all nationalities devote their talents and energies to the entertairment of all.

Please fill out the enclosed questionaire by checking the activities you and your group wish to take part in so that we can include you in our program.

Sincerely yours,

Line M Rufuel

Anne M. Perpich, Administrative Secretary.

86

Ехнівіт No. 534C

\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Do not write in this space)

(Do not write in this space)

# VOUCHER UNITED STATES

TO Mrs. Anne Perpich McTernan

Address 3901 Sutro Avenue

Los Angeles, California

Appropriation

I centify that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

(Bill must be completely filled in before curtifeation by payer, and there must not be any \*DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

erware or alteration whatever )

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I CERTIFF that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the priess charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

## Ехнівіт №6. 535А

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## EXHIBIT No. 535A—Continued

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## Ехнівіт №. 535В

Porm DAP-25		Budget Bureau No. 67-ROM 1
PAS	SPORT APPI	LICATION—PART TWO .
This part must be used	when it is desired t (This is to be use	that member(s) of family be included in a passport d with DSP-11 or DSP-12)
	,	= DI- Dita
I request that my passport	include my wife,	Manuel Tradace - trately
who was born at	1 A 41 TO	Tack on April 14.191, to whom I was
married on Sept. (Date of Marrie	1928, and	whose photographic likeness is attached to part one of this application
My wife's maiden name was .	trance	es Louise Putnem
and she {was not previously married	ied. #0	(Important: Dels of sects previous marriage must be given)
She was formerly married to		(Full name of former husband)
		st (City, State or country)
who was born at	8	and the marriage was terminated by { death } on
(Cut. S	isie or country) more than once set forth facts in	
Her present address is 5 12	ndalz	California USA.
	(Chy)	(State) (Country)
FILL IN THIS BLO	CK IF WIFE ACQUIRED C	ITIZENSHIP THROUGH NATURALIZATION OF HERSELF, OR A FORMER HUSBAND
My wife emigrated to the	United States on or abo	outand (she) (her father) (her former
husband) was naturalized as a	citizen of the United Sta	tes before the
Court of	at	on
		(City and State) (Mooth) (Day) e of Naturalization. Since naturalization she has resided abroad at
(Year) the following places for the foll	owing periods: (Name each	b country visited and the length of stay in each)
		m to
	fron	(Departure from U. 8.)
(Names of countries	risted)	(Return to U. S.)
My wife's last American p	assport was obtained !	(Insert Washington, or location of office abroad) (Pate)
nd is submitted herewith for can	celation	
		(Give disposition of passport if it cannot be submitted)  hildren, as follows, whose photographic likeness is attached to part
one of this application.		and the same provided the particular to part
(Name in full)	born at	(Place and State or country) . (Date)
resided in the United	i States from	to
and is now residing a	st	
(Name in fuli)	born at	on
resided in the United	! States from	to
and is now residing a		e, on any additional children to be (ucluded in passrort)
		AND THE RESERVE AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
neloded in this application has better formal declaration of a legan- under the government of a legan- icipated in an election or pleboer actionality before a deplement, or	een naturalized as a cit nor to a fee zii state, us state or political subdi- to to betermine the sort consular officer of the t	are tree to the best of my knowledge and before, and that no person that in a former state, trace, as each or made as infirmation or control or performed the divisor of as a division, new, or employment vasion thereof, noted using a confidence on as forcion, state or part- evengity user forcing terms as a confidence of the state of part- philic states in a bornaic state.
		Stefan Hot Tout house Bignature of applicant for passport)
Subscribed and sworn to before	re me this	day of - Edings :
[SEAL OF COURT]		( - first to
SENT OF COURT	37	Ble levery chair

Note — If any minor included in this application was born conside the United States on or after May 94, 1984, of an airm father and an American mother, a supplemental affident will be required gridner to came and date and place of both of mother as well a complete data encourage from and on what date she eviqued America, officeasible and the periods of the readoner in the United States and drivent, (unless such information is trained; graving part to parent's application).

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## EXHIBIT No. 536

Los Angeles Examiner, September 18, 1952, section 3

## PASTOR DENIED U.S. PASSPORT

Rev. Fritchman, Accused of 'Red Front' Links, Refused Permit

Denial of a passport to the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, First Unitarian Church pastor denounced by Congressman Donald L. Jackson as having a "startling record" of Red front affiliations, was disclosed yesterday.

Fritchman, 50, sought credentials for a voyage to Australia. where he was invited to speak at the 100th anniversary of Unitarianism there in Melbourne next November.

He said his attorney was informed of the State Department's refusal to let him leave the country by Ashley Nicholas, assistant passport chief, but that no explanation for the action was given.

(In Washington Nicholas said he advised the lawyer that the application would be rejected, but that the paperwork has not yet been accomplished.)

## MET 'RED DEAN'-

Fritchman, prominent in greeting Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Britain's famed "Red Dean of Canterbury," during a December, 1948, visit to Los Angeles, said he has been assured that he may take his case to a new board of he added:

"This seems a calculated evasion of reality, since any such relief would come too late. . . . The church centenary in Australia will have passed long before such an appeal could be completed."

Representative Jackson's debalked at answering questions at ference an executive session preceding a China." House Un-American Activities Committee hearing here a year tion was launched in November

Fritchman called the questioning an "invasion of my | Pastor of the church here since



TILLES OFF-The Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, was refused a passport yesterday for an alleged "startling record" of Red front affiliations, is shown at right, greeting the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, the Red Dean of Canterbury, the latter's visit to Los Angeles December 9, 1948. Los Angeles Examiner photo,

ister of religion."

well-known Communist front Boston. organizations."

## IN REPORTS-

quently in reports of the State edition of the Daily Worker." Committee on Un-American Activities, beginning in 1948 and mostly recently as one of the nunciation came after Fritchman sponsors of the "Emergency Conon World Peace and

> It is noted that this organizaof 1950, several months after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

duties and privileges as a min- |January 1, 1948, Fritchman was previously ousted as editor of the Jackson retorted Fritchman "Christian Register," a national appeal on passport demals, but had been active in more than 15 Unitarian magazine published in

> During a controversy at that time he was accused of making Fritchman is mentioned fre. the magazine "a Beacon street

EXHIBIT No. 537 Daily People's World, February 10, 1953, pp. 2 and 6

## Five-point fight mapped for foreign born defense

By CHARLES LIESS

LOS ANGELES, Feb 9-A : it to the, once and for all government harassment of the foreign born was laid out here Saturday by 292 delegates to the Southern California Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, Major points of the campaign +-

Outright repeal of the Wal-

ter McCarran law • End to application of "stool-pigeon" Section 23-B of the Mc-set by the Pageon and the Section 23-B of the Mc-Carran Act of 1950.

End to mass deportation of non-citizens slike

End to admission of Name to be won.



AL THIBODEAUX ... it s a union fight



GILBERT CANALES . . . the need is now

into the United States even the nint i while the Walter-McCarran Law west which permits it is in existence.

Tone of the conference was

delegates and observers Mexican workers, citizens and they were participating a ne new thing, but in one more phase Separation of the Immigraof the long-term struggles for human freedom struggles which Separation of the minimum human freedom, strugging which have been won and will continue

> "In fighting the anti-stranger complex of a Senator M Carran and a Rep. Walter, we are fighting for the tradition which had trought Thomas Jefferson to the White House as the people repudiated the Ahen and Section laws of that day "

## MAIN LINE

Clery has Fr . Law Appeles Negro Labor Council president, called on delegates to "recognize our responsibility in the struggle for protection of the foreign horn as a maso line of defense to preserve the rights of all the Arresis an people

"It isn't just the foreign born they're after with the Walter-NeCarran Law," Brown said, "It is the trade unions they are after as well . . . it is the Negroes they are after as well . . . is is the professional people, the teachers and other intellectuals and, further, what they are really after is to abolish the rights and dignity of every individual American so that human decency and brotherhood may become a

Brown pourted to the need for unity among "15 million Ne-14 milhon foreign born and 15 million organized trade unionists" in the fight against all repressive legislation.

## OTHER VICTIMS

Delegates from Los Argeles San Francisco, Seattle, Pertland and Honolulu, were told by

roblem of the mass deportation Merican Aurkers was one of

I in the Scaln

He moved that 10%1524 Mex. can workers were departed it in he U. S. in 1901 alone through use of legal, extra legal and out right illegal niethoda directed mains at agricultural workers imported by big U. S. farmers Among those deported, he no-

ted were native-born children. "Some one" he said, "once

charged that 500 American born children a day were being de-Continued on Page 61



REV. STEPMEN FRITCHMA .. one more philader

EXHIBIT No. 537—Continued

## More on fight for foreign born

(Continued from Page 2) indignantly denied this-they said they were only deporting 25 American born children a dav."

Effects of the Walter-McCar-"only ran Law, Canales said. make sharper the realization of the need to fight it now.

"It is aimed at intimidating the whole American people, and it's up to the whole American people to fight it out of existence."

Canales' call for unity was taken up by Mrs Rose Charrin executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Profestion of Foreign Born, conference sponsor.

"The defense of the 14 million foreign born is not the responsibility of the foreign born alone, and their defense organizations," said Mrs. Chernin. "It is, in the first place, the responsibility of the American people."

## UNION LEADERS

Al Thidho-Trade unionists deans, San Pedro - Winnington port agent of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, and Russell Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical Workers, underscored the role of trade unions in the fight against Walter - McCarran and similar legislation.

the Thibodeaux noted that Walter-McCurran Act has already had its vicious effects among scalaring trade unionists by virtue of its "screening" and "visitors' time limit" provisions. which bar many seamen from sailing from, or entering U.S. ports.

MCS, Thibodeaux said, was first of the seagoing unions to

take up the fight, but others are ported. The immigration Service now joining in because of the implications of disaster to trade unions contained in the law's deportation and "acreening" provisions

> Nixon emphasized his belief that concerted action by the people can win repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith Act and others.

> He said that in contacting Congressmen in the course of his work as UE's Washington representative, he has found "even there, a new and growing sense of concern and fear about where we are and where we're going."

> He implored conference delegates to act "to tear this dirty page out of this country's history book and you can do it now."

> And that was just what they started to do in their panel sessions-on Labor, Mexican Workers. Youth, Natonal Groups and Legal Counsel.

Atty. Dame! GMarshall, chairma of the closing session, summed up the conference with the statement that "defense ofthe foreign born is a key front in the defense of all the American people against repression."



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## Kickinid My REPORT ON THE FEBRUARY

. .1 Los Angeles Commettee Fon /4/ Protection of Foreign Born Rm. 318 - 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13, Calif. - MA. 2189

Rearly 300 delegates and observers attel desession, which adopted reports from the the Conference. They heard Reports for 1955 panels, adopted 11 resolutions (listed and Perspectives for 1954, by Rose Chermin, below) and a 5-Point "Program of Action" Exec. Director, and Anne Perpich, Administrative Sec'y, at the Opening Secsion, which officers were elected: was chaired by Al Thibodeaux. Panel discus- Chairman, Rev. Charles H. Davis; co-chairsions were held, on legal problems, the deportation and denaturalization drive and trade unions, problems of mass deportation of Mexican-Americans, nationality groups, women and the family, and cultural contributtons of the foreign born.

and the "Budget for 1954." The following ran, Judge Stanley Moffatt, Gilbert Canales, Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, Hugh MacBeth Sr., and Rev. Stephen H. Fritchmen. Treasurer is Sam Rosenfeld. Rose Chernin was re-elected and given a rising ovation; and staff members Anne Perpich and Josephine Yanes were warmly ecclaimed.

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman chaired the final

The 5-POINT PROGRA. OF ACTION, which you are urged to help carry out, is as follows:

- 1. Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Campaign by writing or visiting congressmen and candidates for office, urging them to publicly state their support for public hearings and passage of the Lehman-Celler Bill as a repeal measure. Organizations to pass resolutions.
- Stop Deportations. Campaign intensively to save David Hyun from being sent to South Korea where he would face physical persecution. (we enclose a brochure and a petition. Please act quickly and gather 15 signatures and jet them to our office no later than March 31st! Latest news on the case on page two.
- Fight against 2nd class citizenship for foreign born. Stop denaturalizations. Fight to save Rose Chermin's citizenship rights, and those of other victims. match for announcement of court proceedings on Rose Chernin's Case.
- 4. Stop Mass Deportations of Mexican-Americans and defend the Mexican-American community against discriminatory attacks. Support the Cinco de l'aya affair on the East Side on May 7th. Watch for further news.
- Defend the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born against attempts to force it to register with the SCAB (accarran Act of 1950) board. Contributions to the defense fund may be sent through the L.A. Committee.
  - 11 RESOLUTIONS, available to you on request, for use in your organization, are:
- 1) Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law; 2) Pass the Lehman-Celler Bill; 3) Defend the Amer. Com. for PFB; 4) Fight Denaturalization: Defend Rose Chernin's citizenship; 5) Stop Deportations: Save the lives of David Hyun and Petros Lezos; 6) Frocest attacks on Negro British Hondurans; 7) Defend Freedom of the Press; 8) Stop Destruction of Families by Deportation; 9) Petition Uh against hass Deportation of Mexican Workers; 10) Stop Mass deportations of Moxican-Americans; 11) Walt the shameful border situation

To raise the 1st installment of the Budget for 1954 voted by delegates, we are launching a \$25,000 Fund Drive, to run from April 1 to June 6 "Festival of Nationaliti Brochures and coupon books will be ready by April 24th, for distribution to all friend of the Committee. Individuals and organizations are urged to take quotas, and raise one-half by May 2nd, when a check-up Brunch will be held at Park lanor, and the balance of quotas by June 6th to be announced at the "Fastival of Nationalities.

PROTECTION Q POREIGN BORN # Literature 1954

## EXHIBIT No. 538—Continued

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- PAGE 2

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMITTEE CASES

For the first time locally, immigration officials have ordered "surrender for detention!" on March 22nd of a deportee whose appeal Philip Cherner has been turned down by the Immigration Appeals Board in Washington, D.C. Victim is-Philip Cherner, Russian-born printer, 53 years old, noted contributor to Jewish cultural affairs. This new type of harassment is being fought by the L.A. Com., who through Rose Rosenberg, Cherner's attorney, is in federal court in Washington, D.C., seeking restraining order against deportation and against detention pending further court action. Cherner is a sick man, subject to severe asthmatic attacks. He also has been warned to designate a country to which he "wishes to be deported". on March 16th.

David Hyun A final administrative recourse has been announced by attorneys Herbs. W. Simmons Jr., John Porter, and William Murrish, to save Hyun from being deported to physical persecution or death in South Korea. They will go before District Director of Immigration, Landon (or an officer designated by him) on Wednesday, March 24th, and file voluminous evidence to back up demands for suspension of the deportation order against David Hyun, on grounds set forth in Section 243 (h) of the Walter-McCarran Law. Friends and supporters of David Hyun should be on hand at 10 a.m. on March 24th at immigration service offices, 458 S. Spring St., L.A.

Petros Lezos Also faces physical persecution. his deportation order is to Greece, notoriously reactionary, where thousands of Greek anti-fascist patriots and trade unionists have been brutally murdered, with thousands of others dying of disease in Nazi-like prison camps on barren islands off the coast. A complaint has been filed by his attornoys, asking more time to get travel documents for him to Albania, the country he designated as an alternate to Greece. Local federal court dismissed the complaint on growids that the b.S. has no relations with Albania and can deport Lezos to any country that will accept him...nsmely, Greece ! His attorney is going before Judge Westover on Monday, March 22 seeking a restraining order against deportation and oustody pending appeal. We urge his friends to attend this hearing. Materials on the legos fight are in premaration. Please apply to Committee offices.

SHISH KABOB To welcome Jack Boyajian and DINNER-DAMCE help his defense. On Sunday March 21st, at 122 Pier Ave, Ocean Park at 5:30 p.m. Donation 31.50

DAVE FRADEIR'S 60th Firthday

Is being celebrated with music and dancing and delicious food, at City Terrace Cultural Center, 3878 City Terrage Dr. on Sat. April 10 at 8p.m.

L.A. Committee supporters should be well represented at the Testimonial Dinner honoring Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, co-chairman of the Cummittee and a most popular inspirational figure in Los Angeles and the nation. Sponsoring organiza tion for the dinner is the Community Ledical Foundation, which provides free medical service to deportees in detention. Please make reservations through our office, at 5 per person, and he at the Park Manor at 7 p.m. on Saturday, April 10th.

The SCANDINAVIAN DEFE SE COMMITTEE meets every 2nd Thursday of every month at 247 S. Broadway, Room 18, at 8 p.m. Everyone welcome. Eserings in the Adolph Larsen case will begin on April #th.

Harry Carlisle's hearing is scheduled for 10 a.m., April 5th by a 3-judge court on cancellation of bail. People are invited to attend.

## EXHIBIT No. 538—Continued

## MATERIALS FOR THE 5-POINT PROGRAM OF ACTION !

The following printed and mimeo'd materials are available at the offices of the L.A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 W 3rd St. L.A 13, Calif., Phone: Madison 2169.

"Police-State Terror" - pamphlet by Abner Green; 25¢ a copy.

1954 Conference "Souvenir Journal" (many stories of individual cases and how they are defended) at 50% a copy.

"Save David Hyun's Life" - brochure; and Petitions for you to gather signatures.

"An Injury to One..." a 4 page printed lefflet for trade union distribution.

"Comparative Analysis of Walter-LcCarran Law and Lehman-Celler Bill" (mimeo'd)

"New Look" on Old Role - printed leaflet on Mexican border situation.

"Know Your Rights " - printed folder in English and Spanish, for foreign-born citizens and non-citizens.

Brochures and Coupon books for the \$25,000 Fund Drive will be available by Farch 21st.

### ORDER BLANK

	Please	send the following order of literature:
	copies	"Police-State Perror" at 25% a copy
$\Box$	copies	1954 Conference "Souvenir Journal" at 50¢ a copy
	copies	"Save David Hyun's Life Brochure and Hyun Petitions
	copies	"An Injury to One"
	copies	"New Look" Copies "Know Your Rights"
NALE	·	ADRESS
I erclos	e \$	to defray cost of order and postage; and :contribution to the
work of	vour Con	mmittee.



The Pederal District Court in Washington, D. C. ruled on March 17th that Philip Cherrer, threatered with six months detertion beginning next Morday, March 22ad, does not have to supporder as ordered by the Los Angeles District Director of Immigration:

## EXHIBIT No. 539A

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Use This

## OUTLINE FOR ACTION

To Repeal the NALTER-McCA TRAN LAW

A National Legislative Conference sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign will be held in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, March 27th. In order to aid the delegates who will be arriving in Washington, D. C. from all over the country to get a good audience with Congressmen and Senators, we urge that special activities be organized between March 19th and March 28th. The following action is suggested:

- 1. Write letters and telegrams to your Congressmen urging public hearings on all legislation pending in the 84th Congress to ropeal or revise the Walter-Hedarran Law.
- 2. Send letters and telegrams to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees urging public hearings. Names and addresses are: Harley Kilgore, Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee, 'Lash.D.C. Emanuel Celler, Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Wash.D.C.

Designate the period from April 1st to June 1st as a two month action period for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. To guarantee that this period will be an effective period of concentrated action by all community, trade union, and religious groups, the following action is urged:

- Campaign to get 1000 prominent individuals from the Southwest to write lotters to their Congressmen urging public hearings on all Legislation pending to repeal or revise this k.w.
- Visit Congressmen with delegations during the Easter period, at which time they will be home.
- Organize delegations to visit state assemblymen and state senators during the Easter weekend. Ask them to introduce a resolution to memorialize Congress to repeal the Walter-AcCarran Law.
- 4. Urge your councilmanic candidates to speak out against the law.
- Continue writing letters and telegrams to your Congressmen and to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.
- 6. Write letters to your newspapers on the Walter-McCarran Law.
- Raise funds for our \$25,000 fund drive so that we can continue to effectively defend the victims and organize the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

NOTICE: Your kit includes the following facts to assist you in carrying out the above action:

- 1. A Legislative Bulletin with the names and addresses of:
  - a. Your State Senators
  - b. Your State Assemblymen
  - c. Your Congressmen
- 2. Sample letters and sample telegrams

Issued by: L.A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born 326 W. Third Str. Room 318 MAdison 5-2169

## EXHIBIT No. 539B

## JAMPLE LETTER

(extracts from a letter received in our office)

As a constituent of your district, I wish to say hello and to wish you well in representing our needs in this session of Congress.

I have become especially concerned with the lack of progress in repealing the Walter-McCarran Lew. The many election promises by our elected representatives should be observed especially since President Eisenhower has called for revision of this law.

This law has many injustices and inequalities. I urge you to support every possible action towards repeal or revision of this law and the enactment of a more democratic and humano immigration and naturalization code.

Juggestions regarding letters to your Congressman:

- Jample letter shouli be used as basis for a letter you write in your own words.
- 2) Write many brief letters rather than a few long ones
- Give reasons why you want the Walter-McCarran Law revised or repealed.
- 4) Sign your full name and address
- 5) For further details on the Walter-McCarran Law, see leaflet entitled "Repeal this Un-American Law" in your kit

Issued by: L.A. Committee for Protection of Forcien Porn 326 W. 3rd Street Room 318 MAdison 5-2169 Los Angeles 13, California

## EXHIBIT No. 539C

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

District	Name	Home Address (and counties in	Phone
15th CD	Gordon L. McDonough	4121 So. Bronson Avenue L.A.8 (Los Angelos County)	Axminster 4-9425
16th CD	Donald L. Jackson (R)	15460 Albright St., Pac. Palisades (Los Angeles County)	Exbrook 4-6990
17th CD	Ceoil R. King (D)	(105 Angeles County) (105 Angeles County)	Orchard 1-3230
18th CD	Craig Hosmer (R)	1066 E. 46th St., Long Beach (Los Angeles County)	I.P. 2-9008
19th CD	Chet Holifield (D)	2001 Lincoln Ave., Montebello (Los Angeles County)	Raymond 3-6561
SOTH CD	Carl Hinshaw (R)	1401 S. Onk Knoll, Pasadona (Nos Angeles County	
21st CD	Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	1574 E. Foothill Elvd. Altaden (Los Angeles County)	a Syracuse = 4-1331
23rd CD	Clyde Doyle (D)	8949 State St., South Gate (Los Angeles County)	Lorain 9-2722
22nd Jose	ph F. Holt (R)	4901 Heskell Ave. Encino (Los Angeles County)	
24th CD	Glenard P. Lipscom (R)	b 4316 Brunswick Ave. L.A. 39 (Los Angeles County	
25th CD	Patrick J. Hillings (R)	1137 Penorama Drive, Arcadia (Los Angeles County)	
26th CD	James Roosevelt (D)	1485 So. Beverly Dr. L.A. (Los Angeles County)	
27th CD	Harry R. Sheppard (D)	North Yuceipa Ave. Yucaipa (San Bermardino County)	
28th CD	James B. Utt (R)	819 E. Santa Clara Ave. Santa (Orange County)	Ana Kimberly 2-8204
29th CD	John Phillips (R)	65 North 4th St. Banning (Riverside, Imperial)	Banning 2676
30th CD	Robert C. Wilson (R)	338 Del Mar Street, Chula Vist (San Diego County)	a

(Washington address: House Office Bldg., Washington D.C.)

EXHIBIT No. 539D

special

## BULLETIN

. A. COMMITTLE FOR PROTECTION OF POLICION BORN 326 V. Srd Street - Poct 518, 1.7.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

The Walter-McCarran Law is Federal legislation, adopted by the United State: Congress. There is, therefore, nothing that any State or local legislature sent about the previsions of the Law since only Congress can repeal or amonists.

State and local legislatures, however, can make important contributions to the fight to repeal or amend the Walter-McJarran law. This can be done by the legislature adopting a MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS, or perhaps a special Resolution to Mcrorialize Congress.

The following plan of action is suggested:

- Arrange to see Your assemblyman and your state senator during this
  session of the State Legislature, and request the Introduction of
  a resolution to memorialize Congress to repeal the Walter-McCarran
  Law.
- Organize campafigns of letters and resolutions to your senator and assemblyman on this issue.
- Get in touch with your organization, trade union and friends urging them to write to their assemblymen.
- 4. Please notify us of what action you have taken.

We enclose, as guides, copies of legislation introduced in State and local legislatures in the past. This is intended at a guide to you, and also to help convince State or local legislatures to take action. Attached are copies of legislation from:

- 1) The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Legislature
- 2) City Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 3) New Jorsey State Senate

Listed below are the names of the State Jenaters and the State Assemblymen from Southern California:

STATE SENATORS (Sacremento Address: State Capital, Sacramento, California)

District	Name		Frme Address
35th SD 36th SD 37th SD 38th SD 39th SD 40th SD	John A. Murdy, Jr. James E. Cunningham Nelson S. Dilworth Richard Richards Bon Fulsse Fred H. Kraft	(R) (R) (D) (R) (R)	6662 Hoil Avenue, Huntington Peach the Anderson Fullding, Sen Permardino Routo 1, Box 120, Hemet 1809 Webster Ave., Los Angeles P. O. For 321, El Contro 618 Spreckels Fullding, San Diego

(Over for Asseymblymen)

## EXHIBIT No. 539D—Continued

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STATE ASSEMBLYMEN	(Sarramente Address:	State Capitol,	.Moramente,	Colifornia)

STATE ASS	EXPLINEN (SHITSEONED ACCES		Duace	, capacital and campaigness, the same of the same			
District Name			Home Address				
40th AD	Edward E. Elliott	(D)		2250 Whittier Elvd., Los Augeles			
41st AD		(D)		15011 Mission Hills Load, Jan Ferrando			
42nd AD	William F. (Bill) Marsh	(R)		5338 Auckland Avenue, North Wellywood			
45rd AD		(R)		1514 bel Aire Drive, Clemiale			
14th AD		(R)		2071 Caspian Avenue, Long Feach 16			
45th AD		(D)		4333 Griffin Avenue, Los Angeles 31			
46th AD		(R)		3311 Hollypark Drive, Apt.1, Ingl-word h			
With AD	Albert I. Stevart	(R)		856 3. El Molino Street, Pasadema			
48th AD	Frank Lanterman	(R)		4420 Encines Drive, Ladanada			
49th AD	Ernest R. Geddes	(R)		560 Harrison Avenue, Clarement			
50th AD	Thomas M. Erwin	(R)		1016 Willow Avenue, Puents			
51st AD	William A. Munnell	(D)		3500 Via Cerona, Montebello			
52nd AD		(D)		7412 California Avenue, Burtington Fark			
53rd AD		(7)		16 No. Olivo Avenue, Albambra			
54th AD	John L. E. Collier	(24)		5332 Hillmont Avenue, Los Angeles 41			
55th AD	Vernon Kilpatrick	$(\mathfrak{I})$		371) Abbott Head, Lynwood			
56th AD	Seth J. Johnson	(3)		3546 Sunnynook Drive, Los Angeles 39			
57th AD	Charles J. Com 14	(15)		13444 Moorpark Street, Jherman Oeks			
58th AD	Joseph C. Blull	(R)		(11 do. Hairfield mond, Lon Angeles			
59th AD	Thomas M. Peen	(11)		424 Sc. Polt Avenue, Los Angeles			
60th AD	Harold F. Levering	(:)		900 Meraga Prive, Los Angeles 24			
61st AD	Lester A. McMillan	(D)		2771 Forrenter Brive, Los Angeles 64			
62nd AD	Augustus F. Hawkins	(J)		4042 Induity Street, Los Angeles			
63rd AD	G. Delbert Morris	(E)		3001 Wolland Avenue, Los Angeles			
64th AD	Patrick D. McGee	(3:)		17304 Shorman Way, Van Ruys			
65th AD	Jesse M. Unruh	(1)		bad W. 57th Street, Los Angeles			
66th AD	Charles H. Wilsen	(P)		2106 W. 78th Place, Los Angeles			
67th AD	Clayton A. Dills	(D)	,	16806 Jo. Western Avenue, Cardena			
68th AD	Vincent Thomas	(D)		526 No. Hanford Avenue, Jan Pedro			
69th AD	Carley V. Porter	(D)		401 W. Palmer Avenue, Compton			
70th AD	W. G. (Bill) Grant	(R) ·	-	1381 Bryant Road, Long Beach			
71st AD	L. M. (Leo) Backstrand	(R)	,	4456 - 12th Street, Riverside			
72nd AD	Eugene G. Nisbet	(D)		200 E. 13th Street, Upland			
73rd AD	Jack A. Beaver	(R)		635 Orchard Drive, Redlands			
74th AD	Earl W. Stanley	(E):		9 Beacon Bay, Dalboa Island			
75th AD	LeRoy E. IJon, Jr.	(R)		528 Princeton Circle West, Fullerton			
76th AD	J. Ward Cosey	(3k)		413 So. Imperial Avenue, Brawley			
77th AD	Sheridan N. Hegland	(D)		9049 Madison Street, LaMeca			
78th AD	Frank Luckel	(F)		1036 Savoy Street, San Diego 7			
79th AD	Wanda Sankary	(D)		5311 Pirotte Drive, 3an Diego 5			
80th AD	Jack Schrade	(D)	-	119 No. Magnolia, El Cajon			

## EXHIBIT No. 540

## TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR



## REPEAL OF THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW •

R a a m 3 1 8

326 West Third Street

Los Angeles 13, California

MAdison -5-2160

May 20, 1955

Dear Sirs & Brothers:

On behalf of the fifty-one (51) Los Angeles members of the AFL, CIO and Independent Unions who are victims of the Walter-McCarran Law we would like to call to your attention the new possibilities which exist for the revision or repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act. This law has been termed by President Eisenhower as "iniquitious and racist."

The Semate Judiciary Committee has before it more than forty-five bills introduced to revise or repeal this law. One hundred and one (101 ) Congressren have recorded their disapproval of the Walter-McCarran act in its present form-

As a trade union leader you may be aware that this law has been used against foreign born trade unionists in such a fashion as to disrupt collective bargaining relations. For example, former President of Local 252 CIO Transport Workers while negotiating a strike settlement was grabbed from the negotiating table by immigration agents and rushed to Ellis Island where he was held for deportation to Canada. Naturalized citizens are threatened with denaturalization. round-ups of Mexican non-citizens violates both law and decency.

The treatment of foreign born Americans by Congress has traditionally served as a barometer of democratic spirit of our country. Certainly the trade union movement which has had to fight for these rights has a great stake in their preservation. Undoubtedly, it was the recognition of this fact which prompted the opposition of the labor movement-AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and other Independent unions to the Walter-McCarran Act.

We urge that you as a trade union leader support the action of your national union by writing immediately urging Seaator Kilgore, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Representative Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee to hold immediately public hearings on the Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act.

We thank you for your attention. We will appreciate if you will be kind enough to mail to our office a nurv of year letiens.

Fraternally wours.

Roy Lundt, Chairman Trade Union Committee Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Lundtte

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## EXHIBIT No. 541A

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Help us to free Miss Liberty from her barbed-wire prison by tighting to Repeal the Water-McCarron Law and Defend its Victima!

fill out this form

ageles	Committee	for	Protection	of	Foreign	Barn

I hereby contribute \$\_\_\_\_\_\_towards the Spring-to-Fund Drive to Defend Departation and Denaturalization Walter-McCarron Law, and to effect its Repeat. the Spring-to-Summer \$25,000 enaturalization Victims of the

I pledge to donate on additional \$\_\_\_\_\_\_between no "Festival of Nationalities" on June 6th, when the Fund [ I am interested in your \$25 coupon books for roising funds organizing fund-raising affairs \_\_\_\_. Please send me "under arrest". and Drive rive ends.

and in copies of

NAME

CITY YANE BUANE

tion of individuals and organizations . . . We EARNESTLY REQUEST the coopera-

e Take a definite quota. Roise 50% by Mey 2nd and 100% by June 6th

e Organize parties, breakfasts, dinners, musi-

Call on us for speakers, and suggestions fo cals, film-showings, donces . . . Use in entertoinment. genuity in raising funds.

Ask the office for Coupon Books with certificates for \$5 - \$2 - \$1 . . . easy to get contri butions from friends and neighbors.

To the



6th, concluding at the "Festival of Netionalities." McCarran Law and Delend Its Victims!" Annual Conference - "To Repeal the Walter was approved by delegates to the recent 4th The Drive will run from April 1st to June



THE SPRING-TO-SUMMER

give now to our \$25,000 fund drive

under

THE WARRANT READS: "DEPORTATION" arrest

to humen rights for devotion

# OVER 100 VICTIMS KNOW THE ANSWERS

decently about their fellow-men!" deporting honest working people for thinking people with the truth about this joiling and sove me from exite? Now can we reach the and support my family? Who will defend me . . . "How can I get out on ball? Get my job back

political deportation and denaturelisation pro tection of Foreign Born defends victims of Because the Los Angeles Committee for Pro-

from the immigration stockeds The Committee first frees them on Terminal Island

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN BORN FOR PROTECTION

Los Angeles 13 326 West 3rd St. WAdison 2169

. . . and organizes the fight bock

### and to advance a new Program of Action and a Such as the June "Festival of Nationalities" Mobilizing our supporters in organizations, and the Fall Testimonial Dinner bonoring "Our as well as individuals, to appraise past work supporting Budget for the future work. Ve Hold Large Annual Affairs

### EXHIBIT No. 541B

nonths, stressing the rich contributions made to

.S. culture by the fareign-born.

Ve Issue Literature

dance recitals, literary readings for coming

We Are Planning Many Concerts,

Fighting Attorneys."

Brochures on deportation and denaturali-

cation cases. Petitions.

# why we must raise \$25,000 between april 1st and june 6th WE DEFEND OVER 100 VICTIMS

L.A. C CMM. FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN -Literature of 1954

By public meetings and rallies and other

Over \$200,000 is tied up in bail bonds. The Committee Fights for Boil

### The Committee Provides on Able Attorney Victims must be free to fight effectively.

Twenty Legal Panel members are defending over 100 victims of the Walter-McCarran Law, at all levels of immigration hearings and federal courts. Important tests of the Law are being

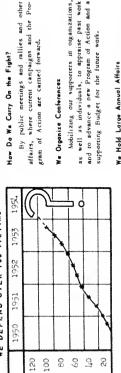
# The Committee Says "Know Your Rights"

As one of its many public services to foreignborn citizens and non-citizens.

## The Committee Alerts & Mobilizes People

- e against denial of bail.
- e destruction of families through the exiling of
- the danger of physical persecution if deportees are sent to certain lands.
- e barbaric police-state conditions of patole and aupervision of deportees.
- the danger to citizens, by denaturalization which reduces foreign-born citizens to second-

The Committee Also Organizes and Leads the Fight to Repeal the Walter-McCarron Low!



## our program of oction for 1954

Campaign for public hearings on the Lehman-Ceiler Repeal the Walter-McCarron Law Bill and secure its postage.

## 2 Note Deportations

- A nation-wide fight to save David Hyun, Petros exos and others from the danger of physical persecution.
- Campaign to stop proceedings against Rose Chernin 3 Stop the Denoturalization Drive
- Widely publicize the vicious immigration terror agains? Mexican confract workers. 4 Stop Moss Deportations
- Defend the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born,

Repeal Campaign, erc. Some of these are seen

in Our Fighting Aut below.

low to "Ansu I our Rights". Materials on the







### EXHIBIT No. 542

APPENTIX "B"

3/19/55

### HUSE CHERNIN'S REPORT - FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Staff of the Los Angeles Committee greets the delegates to the 5th Annual Conference for the befense of Foreign Born Americans and the Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law whom the L. A. Committee is defending both in the courts and in the public arena. These are indeed courageous men and women who in their struggle to remain in this, their homeland, are at the same time fighting for a Democratic America for us all.

Since we met last year, the American people registered some decisive set backs for reactionary lements at the polls in Michigan, Fennsylvania, California, New York, and elsewhere. As a result of the people's demand for action, the U.S. Senate condemned Senator AcCarthy.

In early becember the Justice Department was forced to abandon its molicy of hold-ing non-citizens in county gails as a result of widespread protest.

We gather to consider the defense of the rights of foreign born americans in an atmosphere that offers excellent organization to stimulate new and ever more important forces in the flight to rereal the alter-LoCarran Law. The atmosphere is favorable to win ore allies at to stimulate parallel movements in the fight to preserve the civil and human right of lemilifor americans of toreign descent.

most of the deporteds are working man and comen, stounch trade unionists. They represent 14 detionalities on 51 a.F.b. on 0.I.O. Frade Unionists. Some are writers and protessional men — all have releas fine american families and many sent their sens to serve in the armed services of their country. They are fighters for peace, for equality, for a democratic america. They have attemted at one time or another to become citizens, but were rejused by the 1.S. Government, because of their participation to better the standard of living of all working menors women in the 0.S. incomely crime of which these devartees are guilty, is the fact that they were born outside the 0.S.

In the last year we have won some significant victories; the greatest of which is the fact that the Justice Lepartment was forced to abandon its plan, temporarily, at least, to deport Lavia Ryun to South Korea and to certain death. This victory like all great victories belongs in the first place to the records. The very effective camp ign carried on by the L.A. Committee and especially by the friends and Reighbors of Lavid syun who were able to reach influential records of national and international magnitude to protest the attempt to exile lavia byon to South horse, forced the Justice Leverthment to back down. It represents only a partial victory since the Justice leverthment is still adoment in denorting savid, and tearing his gardy from his native born wife and children.

another victory which we registered in the last gran was un. Case upon's release on buil despite an adverse decision in the courts, after spending 6 months in Terminal Island, Chula dist and Lia. County Gails. This victory is a great contribution to the struggle for the right to bail, and is a tribute to dose been, who unflinchingly and courageously faced this long term of fail, affering the discriminatory and difficult conditions which face a Nexican in vision. And the fact that must of undepretes are still with us, is a victory of great importance! The cross of the rost of the departees are either in courts, or at the hearing stages. Important facts and cases are treated in our Journal for 1755.

The revocation of citizenship is one of the most victous provisions of the Walter-kcCarran act. It creates two classes of citizenship: making the naturalized

Rose Chernin's Report - 2

citizen a second class — it brazenly flouts the constitution; it even threatens the foreign born children of naturalized citizens who automatically derive their citizenship from their fathers.

This threat is a threat not only to the Daturalized and derivative citizen, but to the whole concept of citizenship: once two classes of citizenship can be established, then notive-born citizens face the threat of revocation of citizenship, if not emportation.

Under the Galter-AcCarran Law, 11 million naturalized citizens have joined the 1 million native born bears citizens as second class citizens.

A very important part of the activities of the Committee consists in bridging information to the people about the falter-McCorran Law and especially to the foreign-born recycle who must live with it. The provisions of the law re-tracebrous, complicated and obscure — too difficult for a layman to understand. The L.A. Committee issues thousands of pieces of material explaining the Law, so that the foreign born might avoid violation of it on the law menalties which such violations incurr.

The Los angeles Committee not only referred the viction of the Malter-Schram act, but particip the with other section of the American teople in the Compaign to repeal this Un-American Law. This Law has been on the statute books for over two years and has created untola suffering to millions of foreign born.

The treatment of foreign born Americans by Congress, has traditionally served as a barometer of the strength of the democratic spirit of the U.S. The Walter-AcCarran Law is a serious threat to the democratic structure on contributes to an attasphere of hysteria and repression that enables the civil and had a rights of all Americans, native as well as foreign torn. Fourteen million foreign torn, under the Walter-AcCarran Law are treated like common criminals.

The treatment of bekican non-citizens in the Southwest and elsewhere, flagmently violates both law and decency. Since we lost met in Conference, almost one million people were deported to Mexico without even elementary due to case. None of us will forget the July Blitz with its concentration came in Elysian Fers. Thousants of native born americans were deported in that are not obtained. For us who live in the Southwest, this is the heart of the mession. One million foreign born of Newton descent were deported has year by the Justice Deportment. This activity of the Immigration and aturalization Service was intensified number to even by the travisions of the Malter-McCarren Law, and unless challenged by the arouses of the bylabor, this same lawlessness, and denial of due process, will be carried forward to other foreign-born communities, and the concentration can for non-citizens will become a permanent feature.

The fight for the rights of the Levican nationals in immigration and departation proceedings, is a central question for our Conference, both in a lation to the defense of all foreign born, and for defense of all democratic organizations, trace unions, and other peoples' organizations. This Conference in all its punels sust consider ways and means of bringin, to their organization the information of the lawless activity of the Justice department in departation proceedings in the lexican Community.

It must also consider ways and means of bringing this to the attention of the whole Country — yes, and to the whole world.

Rose Chernin's Zerort - 3

The brutal treatment of Mexican people in the mass deportation is a fascist thrust, a test on the part of the Justice Department to see how much the American people will stand, and unless challenged will be extended to other sections of the reople. The activity of the Immigration Service in the Lexican Community has great resemblance to the octivity of Hitler's storm troopers in the Jewish Chettos of Poland and Germany in the early drys of the Pagi reign.

There has been a constant opposition to the Valter-hcCarran Law, and opposition which sussided. All democratic sections of american life are opposed to it: C.I.O., alload Brotherhoods and Independent Unions have passed resolutions for its repeal. All sections of Jewish people from right to left are opposed to it and working for its repeal. The influential Jegro organizations such as N.A.A.C.P. and the powerful nexican CSC, and the Lexican Chamber of Commerce, the hierarchy of the Catholic and methodict Churches as well as the hierarchy of the Jewish Synagogues, and all the national groups, are opposed in resolution to this vicious law and have expressed themselves for repeal.

President Eisenhower in his last "State of the Union" message asked for revision of this "injustious and radist law."

The Los angeles Committee polled the Congressmen from Chlifernia during the recent elections and received saurance from at least twenty, both Republicans and Democrets, that they would work for repeal. Some of those candidates are now our representatives in Congress.

Broad forces in addition to those dentioned above, have organized for rejeal since we have met lest year.

The Conference on Watishelity and Immigration under the leadership of Rev. Leif is camp(i\_b,nin\_c) for repeal: it has the support and includes within its sponsorship very influential sections of labor, civic and religious organizations.

The Community Service Organization in its last national Convention, for the first time organized a special panel to deal with the repeal of the "alter-icCarren Law.

The League of b.S. Citizens of Mexican Descent/(known as LULAC) -- a very influential conservative organization, is on record for repeal of the Law. The California State Council of the Sons of Columbus passed a resolution and urged action for repeal.

These are heartening developments and steps in the right direction. As I stated in the earlier part of my report: The time is very auspicious for repeal or revision of the law, but it will not be accomplished by wishful thinking.

Reither the Eisenhower administration nor Congress, destite the fact that 45 bills on Immigration were introduced in this session of Congress, will do more than the 85rd Congress did unless the people meeting in Conferences like this one, will work out and implement a program for repeal.

Congress has been in session almost three months and so far nothing has been done to revise or to repeal this  $l_{2}$ .

The bills introduced are before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House, and this is where they will stay unless  $Cen_{\Theta}$  ressend the Senate and House Judiciary

Rose Chernin's A port - Page 4

Committees hears from you -- hrs. and hrs. Citizen -- in no uncertain terms!

In your kit is a list of your Congressmen and a sample letter, etc., to help you in protests by mail!

In your deliberations in your panels, you must formulate an intensive comparign, and mobilize every member of your organization to see that Congress establishes open hearings on all the immigration bills now in committee, so that a new democratic indigration law will be enracted in this 84th session of Congress.

New winds are blowing: EcCarthyism was set back when a reluctant Senate, pressured by the people, was forced to censure icCarthy. The Walter-EcCarron Law is sponsore: and approved by the icCarthyites. The people, and in the first place labor, in its on accesse must pass from the resolution stage to the action stage and develop a gress root movement in the union halls, in the churches, in the neighborho as for repeal of the Walter-AcCarron Law, and once this is done - it will be easier to repeal the Lagransson, the Taft-nertley, the Smith, the Brownell-Author and all other anti-democratic laws.

"How to formulate" sich a campaign, is the discussion for your manels.

The Los angeles Committee, armed with the program which we will hammer out today, will leave no stone unturned to carry it out. To will mobilize all the forces that we can for repeal of the law, no we will work with all forces for repeal. We do not, nowever, seek monopoly of this remeal compaign, now do we insist on formal inclusion of our Committee as a brisis for any or, and fation but works for remeal.

Our staff, literature, knowledge of the law is : t the service of any anti-McCarthyite, anti-McCarran organization, without my strings attacked.

We are not placing our hopes in the disenhour administration to repeal the law. Despite his protestation, Fresi ent disenhourn's "Contribution" to the foreign born, was the ousting of Immigration Commissioner inckey, and noming a military man, lt. General Joseph Swing, as the new Commissioner. Its far as to in the Southwest are concerned, we could do without him. General Swing conducted personally the "Operation Blitz" with its special feature of a Concentration Curp in allysian Park. And there is more of the same.

Speaking of the reliance upon the good will of the Zisenhover agministration and its chief law enforcement officer U.S. Attorn-y Brownell, I cannot help but comment on the Matusow story that has shocked the country.

The foreign born whom we are defending, were not surprised at the Matisov revelation that the Justice Department paid him to lie. Every one of our deporters at the social descripts was confronted with one of these!!! "Cotras from the FTI stables", who for \$20.00 per diem (the rate for stoolnigening for the I. & .'. Service), lied and framed each one of them. To none but: fev: Drouch, Lench, Societto, Honig, Rosser, Jacobson — are the Judaess who would and sid frame anyone for a price.

Our Journal for 1955 contains a fairly complete list of these rats. We will continue to list them, as a public service, so that you can arotect your union and your Fraternal organizations from them.

The Los Angeles Committee protests the attack upon the American Committee for Protection of Foreign norm, and its lender and our mest of honor, Abner Green,

- --

Rose Chernin's Report - Page 5

whose brilliant leadership in the detense of the foreign born over 1% years, is second to none.

Cur plan for the next fiscal year is to intensify chall myed to every facture of the Law, and to fully develop the hereal Compaign.

In 1954-1955 — to date — we were able to carry out our work because of your support, both financially and through your activity. We salite the leaders of our standing Committees: Mays & Means, area Committees, and our very hard working staff, Josephine Yanez, and Ferpica and Mirian Shalit.

### EXHIBIT No. 543A

[Daily People's World, Monday, May 1, 1950, p. 10]

### New CRC Director

Los Angeles, April 30.—Mrs. Marguerite Robinson is the new executive director of the Civil Rights Congress in Los Angeles.

Announcement of the CRC executive board's selection of Mrs. Robinson to fill the vacancy left by Anne Shore's return to Detroit was made Sunday to delegates at the Civil Rights Congress conference-convention at the Park Manor.

Mrs. Robinson is former director of organization for the Civil Rights Congress here. Emil Freed, former field secretary, will now fill the organizational post, it was announced.

The new executive director began her work with the congress in November 1948 as chairman of the Justice for Herman Burns Committee which focused citywide attention on the police killing of the young Negro father.

Mrs. Robinson was in charge of all the extradition cases handled by the Civil Rights Congress and on various occasions traveled to Sacramento in behalf of Lester Tate, whose extradition to Mississippi was halted by CRC action, as well as by other groups.

EXHIBIT No. 543B

10 Daily People's World December 28, 1950

### **Notables sponsor** Patterson banquet

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27-Repeal of the McCarran Act and defeat of the Smith Act will be called for at a mass meeting featuring William L. Patterson. national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The meeting at 8 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 14, at Embassy auditorium, will be the highlight of Patterson's visit to Los Angeles to report details of the CRC's battle to preserve the people's constitutional freedoms.

Patterson, Negro leader under indictment for contempt of the House un-American Activities Committee, will be honored guest at a "Rededication to Democracy" dinner at 7:30 p.m., Jan. 12. at the Nikabob restaurant, 875 S. Western ave.

Among sponsors of the dinner are Dr. Mahlon C. Cooley, Dr. Frederick Reynolds, Rev. Ben-Shaw. Rev. Augustus Capers, Atty. John McTernan. Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. John Clewe, Dr. P. Price Cobbs, Dr. Edna Griffin, Rev. J. E. Mitchell, Atty. Robert W. Kenny, Atty. Herbert Simmons and Hugh Hardyman.

Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, local CRC executive director, said the dinner is "part of a nation-wide drive to raise \$60,00 for CRC to continue its defense of ing police brutality."



MARGUERITE ROBINSON . . . to defeat witch hunters

the courageous people victimized by the Smith and McCarran Acts."

"The funds will be used nationally to fight such cases as those of the 'Foley Square 12,' the lawyers' contempt cases, and now Mr. Patterson's contempt case," she said.

"Locally, the funds will be used for cases such as these and to continue the battle against growEVHIDIT NO. 543C

Daily People's World

Monday, July 30, 1951

### CRC RALLIES STRUGGLE TO FREE JAILED SMITH ACT VICTIMS

LOS ANGELES, July 29—Calling for the "widest possible" public support, the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress today announced plans for countywide action protesting the political arrests of four Los Angeles men and women, and demanding their immediate release on bail greatly reduced from the \$75,000 each demanded by government officials.

The forr victims of the gestapo arrests here are Mrs. Dorolby Healey, chairman of the Los Angeles county Communist party; Mrs. Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; Philip M. (Slim) Connelly, Los Angeles editor of The Daily People's World, and Henry Steinberg, legislative director of the Los Angeles county Communist party.

Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, executive director of CRC, said that legal efforts are now being made to secure a reduction in bail.

ing made to secure a reduction in bail.
"However," she noted, "it will take more
than mere legal efforts to secure reduced bail.
We are calling for a mass campaign of telephone calls, telegrams and letters to United
States Aity, Eraest Tolin at the Federal
Building, Los Angeles 12, California."

Telephone number at the Federal Building here is MAdison 7411.

In addition to other activities, CRC called for individuals and organizations to form and participate in daily delegations to Tolin.

The first week's round of activity to secure bail reduction will be cilmaxed with a mass protest rally at the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand, on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Robinson announced that a first run of 50,000 leaflets will be available for distribution on Tuesday, July 31. Leaflets will be on hand at the office of Civil Rights Congress, Room 419, 326 W. Third st.

All organizations and individuals involved in the activities of protest were urged by CRC officials to utilize these leaflets in every possible way.

Mrs. Robinson made an urgent appeal for funds to be made available to CRC for use in ball and defense activities.

"The cost of merely carrying on the fight for bail will be staggering." Mrs. Robinson said. "We call ion all believers in democracy to support this campaign for funds by giving or lending to the limit of their ability.

"Besides the great expense of carrying on this fight, we must guarantee that bail will be ready as soon as we are successful in obtaining the bail reduction for which we are battling."

Funds for the defense of the victims of polltical persecution may be turned in to the Civil Rights Congress office or brought to the mass meeting on Aug. 5.

Persons with eash or property available for hall should contact CRC for advice on how these funds may be handled.

"These are demands," Mrs. Robinson sald, "which must be met, can be met and will be met, we are sure, by the American people."

EXHIBIT No. 543D

Daily People's World, April 28, 1952, p. 3

### ANTI-WITCHHUNT RALLY TO HEAR FRANK CARLSON

LOS ANGELES, April 27
—The impact of the Smith and
McCarran acts on the lives of
the American people will be
detailed by Frank Carlson,
victim of both laws, at an outdoor raily, 11 a.m., Saturday,
May 3, in Westlake Park.

The rally, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, will also be addressed by Simon Fuentes, victim of police brutality; Mrs. Mary Lee Turner, wife of Dott Turner, facing extradition to Texas, and John Williams, chairman of the Frederick Douglass chapter, CRC.

Williams will speak in memory of Willie McGee and will detail the genocidal attacks on the Negro people which have occurred since the legal lynching of McGee, May 8, 1951.

Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, executive secretary of CEC, will act as chairman of the outdoor rally called to step up the campaign for repeal of the Smith Act

### EXHIBIT No. 543E Daily People's World, May 28, 1952, p. 7

# "We of Civil Rights Cangre egro woman leader hails new Freedom Stage

periences and give them life.

eles Friday, June 6, with a pre-A new cultural organization-Freedom Stage-will be introsentation of Hert Tank's play. Longitude 49."

ng this new venture are many Marguerite Robinson, executive secretary of Civil Rights Congmember of the execu-Active in forming and guidrade unionists and Negro leaders. Among the latter 13 Mrs. ave board of Freedom Stage. ress, and

The following is a statement support of the new theatrical group:

NEED FOR ART

I mean artistic and scientific A very "Life without culture . by this expression would be dull business.

LOS ANGELES in the United States today is a people, but must take these exfellows, not with them. It gives erature, the stage operate in a others, It makes us langth at our ns songs not of joy and hope, but "Our cultural media - radio, duced to the people of Los Ang- | television, motion pietures, lifemanner which dulls the mind. makes us insensitive to the pains and tragedire of curselves as very deadly business.

where it needs changing.

popular.' This does not mean these struggles are part of our from Mrs. Robinson on CRC's does belong to the people is one workers to portray these strug-Civil Rights Congress are well aware of the fact that there is they belong to the people. They day to day experiences. gressive movement. We of the don't. To build a culture which aware of this need.

GRASS ROOTS

not only the experiences of the struggles.

WITH the culture which we get

the same token,

life their struggles it must reflect

the fight against genocide, the scheduled a performance, seme "These things are said to be | ran and Taft-Hartley Act-all | people were invited to particle-"It's the job of the cultural have been involved not only in of the major jobs of the pro- gles-not in a deadly way, but ing of the organization. fight against the Smith, McCarhope for a better world for all of "A people's culture must find change of experience between white unity, the fight for first class citizenship for all people, in a way which makes us all us. These fights can be portrayed only if there is an inter-"Today the fight for Negro-

we have seen this organization tappens to people, but how peo- strive from the very beginning to bring about the interchange so necessary between artist and welcome Freedom Stage because audience ple through their actions can "It must not only show what react on the world and change it

WELCOME

of us who are non-professional people involved in struggle. We the talk, but in the actual work-"Before Freedom Stage eve pate, not as 'experts,' but

anghing at their own tra "We of CBC know that strug gle is not merely a b its roots in the people and in the cultural worker and the man and woman who engage in these

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No. 544B Ехнівіт

"(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

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## VOUCHER UNITED STATES

TO Mrs. Marcherite Mobinson.

Address

3229 South LaClenega

Los Angeles, California

Appropriation

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(Do not write in this space)

I CERTIEY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

(Bill must be completely filled in before certi-"cution by payer, and there must not be any \*DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE erasure or alteration whatever )

Xour Mus Margarette Noten Las

I century that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prives charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

### Ехнівіт №0. 545А

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\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Vo. No.

# OF THE UNITED STATES VOUCHER

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	, DR. Appropriation	¢	
	Irene Terrazas	Address5303 Telford Street	Los Angeles, California

I centry that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

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I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

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### EVILIBIT No. 546

### Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

326 W. 3d Street, Room 318, Los Angeles 13, June 19, 1953.

To the Members of the Legal Panel:

DEAR DEFENSE ATTORNEY: The work of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in defense of the deportees has grown tremendously in the past year. Its multifold activities has been successful in spite of the increasing attack upon the foreign-born Americans, especially in the Los Angeles area, where the caseload has doubled from 46 to 96 since a year ago.

In order to evaluate the activities and program of the committee's work for the past 6 months, there will be a quarterly meeting to which our officers, sponsors, representatives of organizations, and individual supporters of the Los

Angeles committee have been invited.

Because of your interest in the defense of foreign-born Americans, and because the public campaigns conducted by the Los Angeles Committee are close to your courtroom struggles, we take this occasion to extend a special invitation for you to attend the quarterly meeting of the Los Angeles Committee at: Clark Hotel, Crystal Room, 426 South Hill Street, Thursday, June 25, 7:30 p. m.

Sincerely,

IRENE TERRAZAS,
Immigration Aid Director.

IT/mh Labor donated

### A PROGRAM FOR DEFENDING THE FOREIGN BORN What Is the Los Angeles Committee for HOW TO NULLIFY AND REPEAL Protection of Foreign Born?

It is an unaffiliated non-partisan body cooperating with all organizations and individuals interested in preserving the rights of all foreign born residents of the United States. It is not a membership organization. Outside of its officers and staff and active

subcommittee workers, it relies upon other organiz-ations and groups, or upon individuals, for financial and other support

HOW DOES THE COMMITTEE FUNCTION? Through periodical conferences and advisory through heriodical conferences and advisory coun-cil meetings, mass meetings and other public affairs. Its work is guide by officers and staff workers and sponsors. The last conference on February 7, 1953, attended by delegates and observers representing organizations (trade unions, nationality groups and others) confirmed these staff members, officers and

na Followat sjonsons, as follows: thonorable thairman, Bey, Charles H, Davis Honorable Vice-Chairmen: Judge Stanley Moffet, Grs. Dorothy Marshall, Gillert Corales, H.WU., Hugh McReth, Sv. Rev. Stepped S. Fetterdan, Treasurer, Noom Light.

Executive Director, Rose Chernin;

SPONSORS: (Partia) List) Jack Bernan, Marie Bowden, Carl Brent, Cleophus Brawn, Ben Crus; Ralph Cuaron, James L. Daugh-etty, Mary Leyn Draziek, Sarah Dorner, William-Leonin, Pearl Fagelson, Charles Gholstone, Sanford Goldare, Morris Goodman, Macy Gultoway, Howard Goldare, William Z. Gordon, M.D., Peter Hyun, Rob-ert W. Sengy, Salai Ishihara, Paul Major, Reffin Teynolds, Afr. Rosen, Dr. Alfred Schuman, Re-ti ward E. Schwidt, Gene Stine, Art Takai, Maur-jah, Tanziek, Marie Losen, Carl

Administrative Secretary, Mary H. Hyun, tamingration desector, feene respectation

io Terrazas

Pannigration Aboctor, Isome Leongraphy
WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM
OF ACTION?
To perpetuate for the foreign born the democratic
concept of equality regardless of race, color, nationality, creed, or place of buth.
To fight consistently against discrimination of any
land against foreign-born citizens and non-citizens due to their national origin, their political or relig-ious beliefs or their lack of citizenship.

ous beliefs or their lack of cutzenship. To preserve the families of the foreign born by fighting against deportation, which separates families with callous disregard of human rights. To promote better understanding among the native born and foreign born, so that the former may replize that liberty must be for all or it is endangered. for all

To struggle to arouse widespread protest against the McCarran-W after Act, to effect its multification and ultimately to bring about its repeal; and to secure in its place a liberalized code of immigration, (see copy above)

HOW IS THIS PROCEAN MADE PEFFCTIVE? tion is tills PROGRAM MADE EFFECTIVE?.

By the organization of public meetings, cultural affairs, delegations to officials to protest persecution of the foreign born, and by the publication and distribution of literature setting forth the committee's urposes and campaigns.

maintenance of a Legal Panel of able attorneys. very of v hon, have years of experience and are out-coulding expects in immigration and naturalization or, besides basing carried more than 80 deporta-in cases through all stages of procedure in lower and higher courts during the past period.

THE MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT All sections of the American people have condemned the Walter-McCarran Act for its anti-democratic provisions and principles; for the threat this law holds over notice and foreign-horn citizens, and non-citizens alike. We join other Americans who condemn it as an infringement on constitutionally guaranteed civil rights and on basic personal liberties.

We recommend that, pending its repeal by the Congress of the United States, the Attorney General shall hold up further enforcement and suspend proceedings now under way. We respectfully suggest that Congress put into law the following democratic principles in adopting a new immigration and naturalization policy:

- That any non-citizen who has fived in the United States for more than two years, shall become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and swearing allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America.
- 2. That non-citizens who have lived in the United States for five years or more shall be considered permanent, legal residents.
- 3. That the rights of naturalized citizens shall remain as inviolate as those of American-born citizens; that there shall be no second-rate citizenship in America.
- 4. That in record to immigration there shall be no discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed or political belief.
- That such laws shall specify that the Bill of Rights, in its entirety, in-cholog the right to bail, to free helicf, speech, assembly and association, apply to all, citizens and non-citizens alike as becomes our American tra-

### HOW CAN YOU HELP US?

Its arranging for one of our speakers to address our group. Hy organizing a house mong your family and friends, to raise fund: for our support. By circulating our petitions le nullify and void the McCarran Walter Act. and now above all to ictively take nart in our \$20,000 Fund Drive. which will end on June 7, the day of our annual Festival of National-

ties at Croatian Hall,

130 So. Ford Houlevard.

### **KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!**

Agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are using all kinds of tricks and threats to deprive non-citizens, naturalized citizens, and year native porn Americans of their rights. Foreign born Americans should be aware of the laws eign born Americans should be aware of the laws of the Tuited States and refuse to permit anyone to violate these laws by depriving them of their liberties. Only in this way will the American peo-ple be able to preserve their democratic rights to defeat those who would undermine the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

Rights of the United States Constitution.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS, NON-CITIZENS,
Regarding: Search Warrants, Letters for Interviews, Subpoenas.

It is Your light before you answer any questions at your home, or immigration Service office to—
CONSULT YOUR LAWYER REFORE YOU GO
OR ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

If you want advice or assistance concerning nat-uralization, citizenship, or deportation write or call the

Call the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Rm. 312, 326 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif. MAdison 2169

### SUS DERECHOS:

Los Agentes del Servicio de Inmigración Y Nat-uralización, estan usando toda de patranas y amencazas para privar a los no ciudadanos naturalizados y, hasta a ciudadanos nativos de este pais, de sus derechos. Los nacidos en el extranjero deban estar al tanto

Los mandos en el extranjero deban estar al tanto di las leyes de los Estados Unidos y rehusurse a que cualquiera viole esas leyes y que a la vez los prive de sus libertades. Solamente de este modo podra el pueblo americano preservar sus derechos denocraticos a dinismo tiempo derrotar a los que minan el Bill of Rights de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. Estados Unidos.

Puede rehusarse a contestar cualquier pregunta basta que se le haya dado la oportunidad de consottar a un abogado.

31 UP, desea consejos α asistencia concerniente a terturalización, ciudadania o deportación, escriba

· mite De Los Angeles para La Proteccion Del

Nacido En El Extranjero 326 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles 13, California Telephone—MAdison 2169

Send what you can't

### MARK YOUR PLEDGE AND DONATION HERE:

I send \$ now and promise to send \$ now until June 7th, when I will make a final donation as

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

. MAII, to (committee address above)

### EXHIBIT No. 548

[Daily People's World, July 5, 1950, p. 21

### United States Withdrawal From Korea Asked by 1,200

(By Virginia Gardner)

Los Angeles, July 4.—Twelve hundred persons packed into the Park Manor Sunday night cheered and stamped feet and whistled as Reuben Borough, representing the Independent Progressive Party, called for immediate withdrawal of United States war forces from Korea.

A resolution demanding immediate withdrawal passed unanimously. Another urged the Democratic policy committee to oppose the Mundt-Nixon bill. In a fiery speech, Borough told the crowd, hastily organized by IPP, the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of Hollywood and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy:

"We are fed up on murder and hate. We are humiliated by the low level of our national leadership—by the uncouth gangsterism of that leadership. This America is our land. We love and respect it—its people, its institutions \* \* \* and we demand a national statesmanship in conformity with our essential

greatness."

Earlier, the crowd, which included a large number of Koreans, aged and young, as well as a number of Chinese and Nisei among other minorities, heard Peter Hyun, former editor of the Korean Independence, fix the blame for the Korea situation.

This Borough did not do, in line with policy adopted by an emergency meeting of the IPP county executive board, that on the basis of present known facts the peace forces of America should not fix responsibility for the outbreak of war in Korea.

Hyun, former adviser to the United States military government in South Korea, told the audience that "in the eyes of the Korean people there is no

question as to who is the aggressor.

"From its inception the South Korean government committed aggression against the Korean people's democratic desires. Today when the combined armed forces of the United States are being rushed and put into action against the entire Korean people, there can be no question of who the real aggressor is."

He declared U. S. action was "an attempt to accelerate the cold war, without even hiding behind a pretext for the real motives of U. S. policy, which President Truman himself enunciated—the use of force to suppress the people in Korea, the people of Viet Nam, the Philippines and Formosa."

But, declared the former editor in a voice which boomed through the hall, as white-haired Koreans nodded eagerly—

### PEOPLE WILL SEE

"Eventually the people of the United States will see this, and will unite with peace-loving peoples of the Orient and elsewhere and will not allow this tragedy to fall on human beings."

Borough was applauded wildly when, in the name of the IPP, he demanded in addition to withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from Korea, that the United Nations be restored to full functioning, necessitating, he said, admission of New China.

He demanded continuing conferences between high U. S. and U. S. S. R. authorities until world problems are settled—inside the UN and without force and violence. He demanded the outlawing of atomic weapons.

Opposing intervention in Korea "by the United States or any other nation," Borough expressed "our alarm and anger at the irresponsibility of the Truman administration which plunges this nation—our nation—into armed conflict without a Congressional declaration of war."

### "THE WRATH"

Borough warned that the monopolists and armaments makers would not stop at inquisitions and Mundt-Nixon bills, but "will not overlook mob violence and concentration camps" if they had their way. "They will not succeed," he shouted. "The wrath of the American people will be roused and it will roll over them \* \* \*."

Rabbi Morton E. Kauffman, of University of California at Los Angeles, who was in Southern Korea in 1947 with AMG, told how he went there expecting to see a liberated democratic Korea but found a people exploited and their civil

rights suppressed. They "fared better under Japanese totalitarianism than under the U. S. government," he said.

"The South Koreans are not fighting—they have laid down the arms pushed into their hands," he said. The Rabbi called for unity of all peace forces in a struggle for "total peace."

To a question from a member of the audience, "If both the U. S. and Russia get out of Korea will the Korean people get together?" Hyun replied:

"The Korean people are getting together this minute."

### EVHIRIT No. 549A

Daily People's World, July 14, 1950, p. 21

### Korean Editor Speaks in E. Bay

OAKLAND, July 13.—Peter Hyun, former editor of The Korean Independent, will be featured speaker at a public meeting Friday night on the facts of the Korean crisis.

The event will take place at Norway Hall, 3829 Piedmont ave., at 8 p. m.

William Kerner, authority on the Far East, will also speak. The meeting is sponsored by the California Labor School, the Alameda county Independent Progressive party and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

### EXHIBIT No. 549B

[Daily People's World, August, 2, 1951, p. 6]

### Peace Rally Votes Support for "12"

Los Angeles. August 1.—Because freedom of speech is integral to the peace campaign, 250 persons attending an American Peace Crusade rally last night unanimously approved resolutions that-

Told United States Attorney General J. Howard McGrath of the indignation of Los Angeles citizens at the FBI's latest Smith Act arrests as an abrogation of constitutional guarantees of free speech and the right to reasonable bail.

Urged President Truman to propose an immediate cease-fire in Korea to be effective throughout the current truce negotiations and until an armistice is signed.

### EXPERT SPEAKS

Maud Russell, national director of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, was the main speaker at the meeting chaired by the Reverend Elder H, Conedy, pastor of the Palm Lane Church of God in Christ.

Miss Russell condemned United States foreign policy as a deliberate and planned attempt to "lead our people down the path of death."

But the "peace forces of the world have opened the way of life," she said, expressing conviction that the American people will "take their rightful place in the fight for peace."

### MANY REPORTS

Reverend Conedy told his experiences as a delegate to the recent Chicago Peace Conference. Other rank and file reports on that event came from Howard Rose, Grace Martinez, Ruth Bishop, and Beulah Richardson.

Peter Hyun, the peace crusade's new local executive secretary, termed the Chicago meeting a "historical expression, linking the peace desires of the American people with the rising tide of the people's peace movement throughout the world."

### EXHIBIT No. 549C

[Daily People's World, January 15, 1952, p. 4]

### Workshop for Peace to Speed Pact Drive

Los Angeles, January 14.—"Every section of the community" was called upon today by Peter Hyun, executive secretary of the Southern California Peace Crusade, to join in the program of action to bring about a five-power peace pact.

The Korean peace leader stated that "the most important step we can take right now is to build the citywide workshop conference on Saturday, January 26. which will give speed to the campaign for petitions for a five-power pact.

"Toward that end, we urge every labor and mass organization, cultural and religious group, the Negro and Mexican-American peoples, other minority groups and women's and youth organizations to send delegates to our conference."

Hvun said that "the fight for peace is no longer an 'abstract' or 'moral' issue,"

but is one of the common people to maintain their standard of living.

"The fight for peace," he said, "is the struggle of labor for protection and advancement of its interests, and is the fight against the intensifying persecution of the Negro people and the fight for first-class citizenship for the Negro.

The workshop conference will be keynoted by Halois Moorhead, national executive director of the American Women for Peace, and a member of the executive

board of the American Peace Crusade.

The all-day conference will begin at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, January 26, at the Park Manor, 607 South Western Avenue. It is scheduled to end at 4 p. m.

### EXHIBIT No. 549D

[Daily Worker, Wednesday, April 2, 1952, p. 11

### 750 Delegates in Capital Ask Korea Peace, 5-Power Talks

By Lester Rodney and Rob F. Hall

Washington, April 7.—Seven hundred and fifty fighters for peace, gathered here from 16 States for the National Delegates' Assembly for Peace, cheered a call for a renewed drive to end the war in Korea and to convene a five-power conference. With 500,000 signatures to a peace petition already in, delegates pledged to collect another 250,000 by April 25, and from April 25 to June 25 to conduct an intensive campaign to build support for a four-point program:

A Korean peace, a parley of United States, Britain, France and the U. S. S. R. on Germany, defeat of the war-breeding mutual security plan, and an end to the

suppression of the colonial liberation movement.

An enthusiastic plenary meeting was held at Turner's Sports Arena at which peace leaders, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, were scheduled to speak.

The New York and New Jersey delegations, unloading at the Union Station, went immediately to Capitol Hill, where they contacted their Congressmen and Senators.

Meanwhile, from Turner's Arena delegations were setting out to visit Govern-

ment agencies.

A delegation from Williamsburg in Brooklyn presented its peace program to Victory Anfuso (Democrat, New York) said that as a result of the visit he would dispatch a telegram to the head of every large state in the world urging negotiations for peace. He then opened his congressional bar and joined the delegates in a toast for world peace.

One delegation, which went to the State Department to demand that the United States support the struggles of the colonial peoples for independence, was headed by Mrs. Charlota Bass, Progressive Party nominee for the vice-presidency, Dr.

Willard Uphaus, and Peter Hyun, and included 11 delegates. \* \* \*

### Ехнівіт №. 549Е

[Daily People's World, March 13, 1951, p. 10]

### Peter Hyun to Speak Sunday

Los Angeles, March 12.—Peter Hyun of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy will discuss The Korean People—Their Story at the progressive forum, 8 p. m., Sunday, March 18, 247 S. Broadway, room 18.

### Ехнівіт №0. 550А

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EXHIBIT No. 550B

### SOUTHERN CHLIFORNIA PENCE CRUSHOE ROOM 310 • 320 WEST 370 STREET • LOS ANGELES 13 CALIFORNIA

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MUTUAL 1293

May 1st, 1953

Dear Peace Worker:

The regular monthly meeting of our Executive Board will take place on Thursday May 7th at 8 p.m. at the First Unitarian Church 2936 W. 8th St. (near Vermont).

In view of the swift world events effecting the issue of beace, and in view of the precarious situation facing Formunjem negotiations, we must undertake at our Board meeting:

- To properly evaluate and clearify our understanding of the world situation.
- 2. To cutline concrete program of actions,
- Discuss the needs and ideas for reerganization of the Peace Crusage.

We cannot hope to fulfill such responsibilities without your active participation and contributions at the meeting of the Executive Board. Please be sure to attend and come prepared with your own ideas and suggestions dealing with above matter.

Yours for Peace,

Poter Hyun Executive Director.

Executive Board Meeting Thursday May 7th - 8 p.m. First Unitarian Church 2936 W. 8th St. (near Vermont.) (Do not wife in this space)

I. of R.

Ехнівіт No. 550C

. (To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## VOUCHER UNITED STATES

(Do not write in this space)	Appropriation		
	Mr. Peter Frun	Address 1540 North Dillon Street	Los Angeles, California

I centier that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

(Bill must be completely filled in before certifeation by payer, and there must not be any \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE erature or alteration whatever.)

I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reaconable, and in accordance

with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

### Ехнівіт No. 551А

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To California Bank, Los Angeles, California.	0	9 1
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hereby certify that at a fregular held meeting the following named	um Or	n
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EXHIBIT No. 551B

Los Angeles Committee for

### Protection of Foreign Born

ROSE CHERNIN Executive Director Room 312 326 West 3rd Street Los Angeles 13, Calif. MAdison 2169

September 28, 1951

### TO ALL EXECUTIV: BOARD MEMBERS!

The next meeting of the Executive Board will be held on

TUESDAY .... OCTOBER 2nd

at the

DPOWA UNION HALL - 1906 West 6th Stroet

8:30 p.m. Sharp.

The Executive Board of the Committee must make the important policy decisions, which guide our Committee. This meeting will take up several important matters - among them the question of Supervisory Control of the Deportees - the functioning of the Native Born Group.

Please come to this meeting .. help steer the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

ld/nr dpowa 253 LILLIAN DORAN, Acting Executive Director

T O D
U C P
E T O 2nd --- W 1906 West 6th St.
D B A E
Y R HALL

### EXHIBIT No. 551C

AN S-O-S TO ALL DEPORTEES

RF - ARNER SIDER

Dear Deportso:

nom un tou

Have you done all you can to make sure that the Testimenial Dinner for Abner Green will be a fitting tribute to this great fighter for the rights of the foreign born?

Have you made your reservations! If not - call the office NOWi

We are enclosing an invitation to be sent by you to your family, relatives and friends urging that they join in paying tribute to Abner Green. Please send these out immediately - if you need more - call Madison 2169.

We urgo that you do your utmost in the short time remaining to help make this Dinner an outstending success, so that the work of the Committee to defeat the deportation drive and repeal the McCerran Act can be intensified.

Your cooperation is urgently requested.

Sincerely yours,

ROSE CHERNIN. Executive Director

ILLIAN DORAN, Executive Secretary

enclosures dpewn 253

### REMINDER: ABNER CHEEN WEEK DATES

- \* Sunday Merch 9th TESTIMONIAL DINNER 6:00 P.M. Park Manor, 607 So. Westurn Ave., Los Angelos
- Wednesday March 11th DEPORTEES MEETING 8:00 P.M. Clark Hotel, 426 So. Hill Street, Los Angelos
- Thursday March 12th A.N.M.A. MEETING 8:00 P.M. Angelus Hill. 1954 East 1st Street, Los Angeles
- 4. Priday March 13th FARBOR MESTING 8:00 P.M.
  Henorifica Comision Mexicana, 1030 E. lat St. (near Sanford), Wilmington

Ехнівіт No. 551D

\* (To be Miled out and wbmitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES

(Do not write in this space)

Z, S,

# VOUCHER

TO Mrs. Lillian Doran

Address 647 West, 102nd, Street

Los Angeles, California

(Bill must be completely filled in before certibeation by payer, and there must not be any \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

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Appropriation

(Do not write in this space)

I CERTIFY that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received

I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders there for; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement,

Coairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

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HEAR Ment Shop 10/2/53

Mr. Alvin Wilder.

Popular Radio Commentator

Dr. Eason Monroe,

Executive Director Southern California Branch
American Civil Liberties Union

Mrs. Ethel Linn,

Wife and Mother Victim of the McCarron Walter Immigration Act

Mr. Seymour Kern,

Chairman, Ethel Linn Defense Committee

Wednesday

NOVEMBER 4TH, 1953 - 8:00 P.M.

AT: FORUM STARLIGHT ROOF
4050 W. Pico Bouleyard, Los Angeles
(2 blocks eat of Creshon)

Donation 25c

ENTERTAINMENT

Sponsor: Repeal of the McCarran-Haller Act

EXHIBIT No. 552B

### THE ACT THEY DEPLORE

"Such proposals are not consistent with the constitutional doctrine of the separation of powers."—President Harry S. Treman, in Message to Congress vetoing the Walter-McCarran Bill

"(The Walter-McCarran Law) places enormous power in the hands of one government official, the Attorney General, a power which, in an emergency, can cost us all that America means."—Dr. Constantint Panunzio, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Cultornia

"(The Walter-McCarran Law) rests upon an attitude of hostility and distrust against all altens."—PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

### IS BEING RUTHLESSLY ENFORCED

America now has two classes of citizens with different levels of privileges and freedoms. The McCarran-Walter law places all aliens and naturalized citizens in a 2nd class.

Minority groups can be charged with alleged wrong-doing, deprived of due process of law, and deported on hearsay evidence.

Family groups many generations in this country are being torn apart or exiled.

This can happen to you, your friends or your family, as it happened to Ethel Linn, a member of our community since the age of six.

Leading Americans are saying that "this time they have gone too far." All over the country they are speaking out and addressing public meetings. You will want to attend such a meeting in your community. LEARN THE FACTS

Ехнівіт №. 553

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born Americans SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, L.A.	2)(	las ma harring	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Observer V	Mass deportation of Mexicans in S. W.	Community & Religious	2
UTHERN CALIFY rotect The Rights o MARCH 19, 195	1 1 mg	664 6	15 PJ	)	you wish to attend:	Trade Union	
SATURDAY,	Name V	Address (	Organization	Delegate	Please check panel you wish to attend:	Nationality	



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Isrued By: Los Angeles Committee for PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN Rm. 318 - 326 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles 13, Calif. MA 52169

- 11

### T-SEPTEMBER

BAPTIST MINISTER SPEAKS OUT ON WALTER-McCARRAN LAW:

Since its enectment, there have been many signs of growing public awareness of the inhumanity of the Walter-McCarran Law. Lately this awareness has been accompan'ed by a strong revulsion toward the law and a demand for its repeal. One recent example is a front page editorial in the Divine Guide Fost, official newspaper of the Church of Divine Guidance, written by Dr. Clayton R. Russell, pastor of the church. Five thousand copies of the issue containing the editorial have been distributed.

Dr. Russell condemns all the aspect the law he has space to mention. 'It is Dr. Russell condemns all the aspects of a dangerous precedent," he says. place enormous power in the hands of one government official .... to arrest without warrant; to hold in custody... without bail; to deport even into the jaws of death; to denaturalize; to maintain concentration camps.

Speaking of the treatment of Mexicans by the Justice Department, he says. "Is it not rather disgusting that we allow growers to bring in cheap labor from Mexico. while we wink at the Walter-McCarran Law. but invoke this law to deport them without due process of law." He goes on to mention the violation of the rights of native born citizens of Mexican descent.

On the racist aspects of the law he quotes the Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer, Arch-bishop of Los Angeles, who says. "It is a Mitlerian ilea to hand pick certain nations as superior to others.... And concerning the placing of naturalized citizens into a second class category, he agrees with Rev. F.A. Smith of the Los Angeles Lutheran Welfare Council when he says that once citizenship is granted it should meen what it says.

Dr. Clayton ends his editorial with a ringing appeal to "Act now!" and advised his readers to communicate with their congressmen urging immediate hearings to reneal the law.

### THE JUMPER CAMPAIGN

RECEIVED BY MAIN

perhaps a touch of disar-There was pointment felt by many apponents of the Walter-McCarran Law when congress adjourned for the summer without baying repeal . ed or smanded the Law. Such pecule should remind themselves of the solid advances toward rereal made in the first session of the 84th Conress.

A great many repeal bills were introduced, and though supporters of the law managed to keep them bottled up on committee, sivocates of repeal kept coming closer to success in getting them on the floor for action. Now there comes de-finite word from Washington that the Senate Judiciary Committee is preparing to regin hearings on repeal in October.

All of the repeal bills introduced at the first session will still be alive when Congress reconvenes this fall, and the fight to enact them into legislation will start from whatever stage it happens to be in at that time. What that stage is depends on what is done during the summer. A lot can be done. For congressmen come home not only to rest and relax. but also to mend political fences and to face the folks back home.

The folks back home -- - that's you. The conpressional vacation is your opportunity to find out what's on your congressman's mind, and more important, to tell hir what's on yours.

Organize delegations to visit your congressman. Ask him if he thinks the Walter McCarran Law should be repealed, what he has done about repeal, and what he is prepared to do in the coming session. Let him know where you, the voter, stand. Communicate with California's two senators. Visit them with delegations if possille. If not, organize letter writing campaigns.

If enough congressmen hear from enough of the folia tack home this summer, the Walter-McCarron Law 13 sure to be repealed next winter.

(more)

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From reliable sources we hear that public hearings will be acheduled for October by the Senate Judiciery Committee.

In preparation is a comparative study of the law and all important repeal bills. This document will be mailed to organizations and individuals interested on request.

### LATEST ON JOHN JUHN

On July 29, a delegation went with Anna Juhn to Terminal Island to keep an appointment with Mr. Hoy, Regional Counsellor, for the Dept. of Immigration.

After listening to the delegations appeal Mr. Hoy said he would inform Mr. Carnahan of the visit. The delegation is awaiting a future appointment with Mr. Carnahan.

### TWO JIMILAR CASEJ -- BRIDGEJ AND CHERNIN

The L.A. Committee has in its files a letter from the Bridges Defense Committee thanking it for its financial contribution to the defense of Harry Bridges in his recent densturalization hearing.

Harry Bridges was once more vindicated in a smashing victory in his denaturalization case. This victory for the concept of one class of citizenship.

Here in L.A. Rose Chernin the Executive Director of the L.A.C.P.F.B. is facing denaturalization proceedings, in an attempt to denaturalize Rose Chernin as in the Harry Bridges case to destroy the organization which she is heading namely, the L.A. Committee.

Pretriel hearing will be held in the Rose Chernin case on Monday Sept. 12 at 10 A.M. Judge Westover's court in the Federal building. PACK THE CCURT-ROOM!!!! LET UD RALLY AS MUCH SUPPORT FOR ROSE CHERNIN AS THE BRIDGES UNION DID FOR HARRY ERIDGES.

### SAN FRANCISCO NEWS:

William Heikkila scored a point in his long fight against deportation, when the board of Immigration Appeals granted his motion to set aside the deportation order low in force against him.

This means that the case will be recpened to allow him to apply to the Immigration > 3ervice for suspension of deportation.

### TESTIMONIAL DINNER

Elsewhere in this issue of the Torchlight we mentioned the fact that a number of Los Angeles deportation cases are in Federal court. This reminds us that the time for our Annual Testimonial Dinner, honoring The Los Angeles Committee's panel of attornies, is approaching. The date this year is Cet. 29. You will hear more of this later---much more---but right now we just wanted to remind you.

### EVENTS

AUG. 18- MAPTIN HALL LECTURE ON COLD WAR AT HOME, SICO F.M. HUNGARIAN WORKER HALL 1251 SO. ST. AUDHINS PL. NEAR PICO. Sponsered by: NELDLETRADES COMMITTEE FOR P.F.B. AUG.20-THEATR PAITY-"THE LITTLE FOXES" at the CENTER STACE, 1447 No. Les Palmas Hell-wood-Sponsere by: NEEPLETRALES COMM.FOR.FFF.



PARA 3

Entitled EXTLE, An extremely well written pamphlet begins with a historical outline of extle and the growth of restrictions of the foreign born in the United States. It goes on to tell the story of David Hyun, though he was born on foreign soil, is an American in all but the formality of citizenship; of his courageous fight to remain an American; and of the help he received in his fight from thousands of other Americans who are determined that their country shall not commit the crime of sending him to his death in Jouth Korea. A petition to the Jurreme Court asking review of evidence in his case has been filed.

You can halp by reading the pamphlet and by getting your friends and the members of your organization to respond to its message, which urges action to cancel the deportation order. Copies may be obtained at the L.A. Committee office or by writing to The Friends and Neighbors of David Hyun, P.O. Box 26026, Los Angeles 26, California.

### \* \* \* \* \* \*

while it has often been the pleasure of the Torchlight to report resounding victories in the L.A. Committee's defense of the foreign born, occasionally it has the painful duty of announcing a serious set-back. Such a set-back came recently when the Supreme Court lecided that in the Marcello case, the Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted its hearings legally under the Administrative Procedures Act.

The government is now bringing to court many of the cases that have been held pending decision in the Marcello case. No less than fourteen Los Angeles cases are on the calender in the District Federal Court of Washington, D.C. In four of these cases, confident government attorneys are asking for summary judgement—that is, decisions handed down without argument by attorneys.

t is needless to say that a fight will be made to reverse the Marcello decision and to nsure fair hearings in deportation cases, hearings in which arrest, prosecution, judgeent and execution of judgement are not all accomplished by one and the same government gency.



### LA INDEPENDENCIA

ING OUT THE BELLS! SHOUT THE SHOUT THAT BROKERT FREEDOM TO A LAND!

elebrate with the Los Angeles Committee et a fiesta commemorating El Grito, the shout iven on Sept. 16, 1810, by Father Miguel Hidalgo that proclaimed Mexico's independence rom Spain.

begin early on a Sunday evening, this year's twighlight fiests will be held in the abaret style that has proved so popular in the past. The "orquests tipice" will start laying at 6:00 P.M. The program will feature authentic Mexican artists. Such a profusto of talent has offered itself that the arrangements committee is having a hard time widding which of it shall go on the program. Typical Mexican delicacies will be served.

e FLACE is the Croation Hall, 330 Jo. Ford Blvd. The TIME is 6:00 P.M. Sunday Sept.18. me early and stay late. Have the time of your life.

\* \* \* \* \*

Paga 4

### LETTERS IN ANSWER TO THE DIAZ APPEAL

In answer to the brochure on Diaz, please accept this small bit for Mrs. Diaz and family. Please send information and the outcome and happenings on above case. An injustice like this cannot be left unnoticed. Keep fighting.

Mr. Vargas.

I was glad to receive the further information on the Diaz case that I had requested. I must commend you on the fine work you are doing and the effective presentation of the problems as I see what you have sent.

By all means put me on your mailing list, and I can only hope to be of some support financially. For the sake of those who need us, I am,

Very truly yours, Mr. Carcia

P.S. I hope the Postmaster allows you to find a little dinero enclosed, entiendes? For the Diaz family this time.

### LETTER FROM LENI

The L.A. Committee recently received this letter from <u>Leni Siegal</u>:

I am almost ten end think it is necessary for me to give the Diaz family my money instead of spending on something foolish. I hope my 25 cents will help them in some way.

Sincerely yours, Leni Siegal.

The Torchlight thanks Leni on behalf of the Diaz family and assures her that her 25 cents will help very much. The spirit in which it is given will help not only the Diaz family, but all the families threatened with separation by the Welter McCarran Law. It will encourage them in their fight to repeal that law ao that they can stay together for always.

We urge everyone to follow Lent's example.

The legal fight to revoke the government's exclusion order against American born Bernardo Diaz has been very expensive and will probably become even more expensive. Meanwhile, his wife and six children, deprived of his support, are in dire need. Mrs. Distinguished to accept relief because to do would give the Justice department addit grounds for excluding her husband. She has been working in the strewberry fields of Orange County at 90¢ an hour, a wage inadquate to clothe, feed and house her large family. And hew long her freil strength can hold out under the double strain of working long hours and taking care of her children is a question.

Contributions may be sent to the office of the L.A. Committee.

You can also help by writing to Mr. Bruce G. Barbour, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 630 Sansome St. San Francisco. Urge him to grant parole to Bernardo Díaz.

. . . . .

### MORE EVENTS

AUG.20-8:00 P.M. GALA PARTY at 250 MAFKET ST. VENICE, CALIF.
Sponsered by THE BAY CITIES COMM.

AUG.27- CONCERT IN MEMORY OF YONIA-8:00 P.M. 3300 CITY TERRACE DR. L.A. Comm. P.F.B.

SEPT.24TH-FROM 7:00 P.M. to ??? FILM FESTIVAL, REFRESPMENTS, DANCING...... 3300 CITY TERRACE DR. Sponsered by THE POLISH GROUP

THE L.A. COMMITTEE HAS SUSTAINED GREAT LOSS THIS WEEK

We extend heartfelt sympathy to Anna Feldman on the loss of her son Frank.

The L.A. Committee extends condolances to the family of Victor Mann in his sudden and untimely death.

### EXHIBIT NO 555A

The Lamp, No. 64, December 1950-January 1951, p. 2

### MORE SERIOUS THAN 1920 PALMER RAIDS

Francis Fisher Kane, prominent Philadelphia attorney, joined 11 other attorneys (including Felix Frankfurter, Roscoe Pound and Zechariah Chaice, Jr.) in 1920 to issue the now famous report on "Hlegal Practices of the Department of Justice." On December 1, 1950, Mr. Kane stated: "I have refreshed my memory by re-reading the report of the twelve attorneys to the American people on the raids ordered by yttorney General Palmer in 1920, and I have no he sitation in saying that the violations of the constitutional rights of aliens thereby committed by Attorney General Palmer were much less serious than the attacks on such rights made in recent months by Attorney General McGrath. The violations by the present Attorney General, instead of being limited to a single order, as were the Palmer Raids, have contimed from mouth to month, if not from year to year, and no one can deny their seriousness."

### McCARRAN LAW DEPORTATION DRIVE

Between October 22 and November 17, the Justice Department re-arrested and held without hail 48 non-citizens in 11 states. As a result of decisions by 14 Federal District Court judges, 41 non-citizens were released, denial of bail in their cases being held to be an abuse of discretion by the Attorney General. In several cases, denial of bail was held to be unconstitutional. Four Federal District Court judges denied writs of habeas corons in the cases of seven noncitizens and appeals are now pending in these even cases, the non-citizens

### Departures

Four non-citizens against whom deportation precedings were pending left the U.S. voluntarily. Beatrice Siskind for Poland: Andrew Overgaard for Denmark, Michael Salerno for Italy; and Luisa Moreno Bemis for Caratemate

### **Hearings**

More than 60 deportation hearings in 12 states were scheduled by the Justice Department during the Christmas season. These hearings were devoid of any semblance of democratic procedure or fairness. They were marked by the prejudice and bias of Justice Department couployees who held the hearings and made the decisions for the deportation of noncritizens. They were characterized as "illegal and unconstitutional star-chamber proceedings" by Abner Green, executive secretary, ACPFB

### Deport Yourself

A large number of non-citizens against whom deportation orders have been austranding for 15 and 20 years, without the Justice Department being able to deport their since they are not citizens of any country, are n w being sent special letters by the Justice Department. These letters point out the McCarran Law provision that "wilful failure" to depart from the U.S. by March 22, 1931, will subject these non-citizens to criminal prosecution on relative charges, with a possible sentence of the years' imprisonment. These non-charges, therefore, are expected to "deport themselves."

### "FIGHT DEPORTATION" MONTH TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 1951

National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights designated March The 1951 as "Fight Deportation" Month. Organizations and communities are urged to arrange for special meetings and affairs during this month to help advance the nationwish fight against the deportation Insteria. Present plans for the menth include: local conferences in all communities during the first week of March; the families of deportees going to Washington, D. C., on March 27 and 2d, to see the President, the Justice Department, Congressmen, and others; and the last week-end of the month for mass meetings in all communities for reports on the Washington delegation and additional plans to defend the dem cratic and constitutional rights of foreign-born Americans.

### Prominget Individuals lain in Protects

Sixty-nine prominent Americans on Novem-er 15 addressed an Open Letter to President Truman protesting the Justice Department's action in holding non-crizens without ball as action in holding non-orizens without boil as lan indetensible utilization of the McCarian Law to consult a legal and polonial attack in the American right to bail. Signers included Prof. Robert Miris Lovett, Hon. Fliner A. Benson, Prof. Thomas J. Finerson, Prof. Alex. ander Medelmohn Frot Pitrim A Sorokin F

Twenty prominent women in the ar Twenty prominent women in the arts and professions on November 20, in a velopian to the Attorney General, protested the improvember of Mrs. Muzaui Section in Terninal Island in California Supers of the telligram included Prof. Edith. Abbort, Dr. Dorotto Brewster, Bishop M. L. Debvah, Uta Hagen, Prof. Leuise Pettibane Smit.

Fighteen men and women prominent in the fields of art, labor, social science literature and religion on December 11 called on the Justice Department, to cancel the deportation procedings against Rose Nelson Lightcap vice-president of the Emnu Lazarus Devision of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order

On December 25, sixty-three clergymen om 25 states sent a Christmas Appeal to the President protesting the threatened deporta-tion of 3,400 foreign-born Americans as a violation of American liberities and justice. Signers included Bishop G. E. Curry, of Florida, Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, of Ph. violation of American inferrites and carry, of Signers included Bishop G. E. Curry, of Flerrida, Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, of Phi Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, of Phi-na, bishop Calter Mitchell, of Alizona, ladelphia, Bishop Walter Mitchell, of Anzina and Bishop Edward L. Parsons, of California

### Organizational Activities

A Christmas Party honoring the families deportees was held on December 23 by the New York Council for Protection of Foreign Sew York Council for Protection of Foreign Born A special folder, No Concentra-tion Camps in America," discussing the Attor-ncy General's attempt to hold non-criticus non citizens

ney General's attempt to held more crizens without bail, has been issued by the ACPFB A group of prominent individuals in Sin Francisco are preparing to organize a Southern California Committee for Paytection of Foreign Born

### We Commend

Those attorneys throughout the country who, during the past two meniths, has made outstanding contributions to the fight usainst the deportation hysteria be their hight in the Federal courts against the Justice Departments attempt to hold non-citzens without half

### EXHIBIT NO. 555B

The Lamp, No. 74, August-September 1952, p. 2

### LATVA CASE STIPS NATIONAL ATTENTION TO UNFAIRNESS OF DEPORTATION HYSTERIA

The unfairmess of the current drive to deport more than 3400 mon-citisens because of political beliefs has been spotlighted the nation over by recent news and editorial publicity given the case of Cart Latva, Wendell, N. H. textile mill worker. His case is similar to hundreds of deputration cases Married to a United States eitizen and father of two World Was II veterans, he was first arrested in depotration proceedings in 1949. Charged with having been a member of the Communist Party, his hearings were held in accordance with provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Law). On May 8th, provisions of the internal Security Act on 1790 (SECONTIAN LAW), On Disposit, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service picked up Latva in order to place bim on a ship for deportation to Finland. As in many cases, it was only speedy action by his attorney which prevented deportation, thereby giving the press and the American people opportunity to respond. As a result of the indignation expressed by hundreds of protests, the Attorney General was forced to issue a public statement personally promising that every effort will be made by his office to avoid deportation in Latva's case. The Latva case. meanwhile, is pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston.

### COURT ACTION PREVENTS IMMEDIATE DEPORTATION

The deportation of Louis Ragni to Italy, scheduled for September 12, was halted when a temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Picard in the Federal District Court in Detroit. Ragni, father uf five American-born children, two of whom are U.S. Marines, has been ordered deported by the Board of Immigration Appeals. One son, Lawrence Ragni, who is a veteran of World War II and of Korea, appealed to the local Murine Corps League and to the Allied Veterans Council to help save his father from deportation. Another son, Joseph, also a Marine recently wounded in Korea, has applied for permission to return to the United States to see his father before he is depermission to return to the United States to see his father before he is de-ported. The Marine Corps League appealed to President Truman to cancel the deportation proceedings against Louis Ragni. The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has organized broad support for Ragni. Ernest Goodman, Detroit attorney, is representing Ragni in the Federal courts.

### IRWIN FRANKLIN ARRESTED FOR DEPORTATION AFTER SERVING 14 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

There prough managed and go in manife to all to retain the supplies

After serving 14 months imprisonment because he allegedly falsely claimed to be an American citizen, Irwin Franklin was released on July 30 from Terre Haute Penitentiary, only to be rearrested on a warrant for deportation. While his wife and two children waited for him in Terre Haute, he was taken to Cook County Jail, in Chicago, where he was held until friends were able to raise \$5,000 bail for his release. On August 16, a Welcome Home Reception was held in Chicago, where some 200 friends greeted Franklin and pledged to fight his deportation.

### FEDERAL JUDGE RULES KOREAN-AMERICAN WOULD FACE PERSECUTION IF DEPORTED

On August 19, Federal District Court Judge Louis E. Goodman, in San Francisco, granted a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Sang Ryup Park after finding that Park would face physical persecution at the hands of the Rhee government if deported Park, who entered the U. S. as a student in 1937, has upposed the Rhee government. He was arrested for deportation during October 1951 and had been held in custody until released on August 19. Judge Goodman ruled that Park's life "would be in grave danger if he were placed in the jurisdiction of the present government of South Korea."

### The Deportation Drive

Arrests in Newark, Detroit, Cleveland, and Los Angeles brought the total number of non-Los Angeles brough the total number of nord-citatens arrested in deportation proceedings to date to 255. Throughout the country, deports it non-proceedings were being carried through the administrative process, with 25 cases being argued on appeal by New York councel be-fore the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington

Challenges in the Federal courts were intrated in the case of William Heikkila (San Francisco) and in the case of Laurs Ragnis (Defroit) in Boston, a Federal Disturt Gruen (Detroit) In Boston, a Federal Distant Cou-sudge sustained the deportation to Finland of Carl Latws, of Wendell, N. H., and an appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals has been en-itered. The case of Emesto Mangasong, of Scat-tle, is pending before the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco. These Gourt deal-lenges test in sarrous ways the deportation provisions of the McCarran Law.

### Dengturalization

With the development of new denaturalization cases in Los Angeles, Detroit, and New York, the Justice Department has brought the ord of denaturalization cases initiated to date in 18 in five states to August 8 Federal District Court Judge Theodyre Levin in Detroit, granted the government's motion to revoke the citizenship of Sam Sweet on the ground of fraud and the concealment of a material fact when he became a critical in 1943. On June 19, the New Haven Civil the erties Council issued a statement on the sax of Hyman Kaplan protesting the "pattern of coercive governmental action (against foreign burn Americans) as a perversion of demissions. With the development of new denaturalizaborn Americans) as a perversion of democratic

### Organizational Activities

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born scheduled its second annual Testimonal Dinner in honor of its attorneys for Ottober 5 The LACFB is also planning special activities for Abner Green's visit October 17 to 22 and a Southern California Conference for November 15,

The Norman Tallentire Defense Committee of New York, but trissed an attentive volder on the Tallentire deportation case. The tolder carrier special art work by Rockwell Kent, moted American artist.

The Antonia Sentner Defense Committee of UE District 8, St. Louis, has assued a folder on Mrs. Sentner's case for apecial distribution among trade unionists in the Midwest

on Jane 90, a contents of repartition on San Francisco or the San Francisco total to establish a Northern Committee for Personance of Large Born May, Grave Personal Committee of Personal San Francisco, or serving as excusing earlier of the NCCPFB.

The National Women's Appeal held a high by successful concert and reception in Brook N. Y., on September 13 benefing Mis Martin Young and Mrs. Peter Haristades

Marin roung and six received customases.

An attentine fine figs, folder has say the region of her the Committee for Perfection 2 of Overon's Foreign Born, all Perfection 2 of the decided "Stop the Destruction of American Pomer," in an Orac Lattee to the Perfect Overon and the Partice Northus 2 on the part of the property of seven Portified see a dust the Partic Northus 2 on the part of the principle of seven Portified see a dust. threstened with deportate n

The Committee for the Freedom of Martin Young, of New York, is usuing a regular new-letter. The laberator, despited to larest news and information on the light to wan freedom from Ellis Island for Martin Young

### Ехнівіт No. 556А

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#### Ехнівіт №о. 556В

#### The undersigned depositor agrees with Bunk of America

DAY & NIGHT OFFICE &

that this account is to be carried by said bank as a COMMERCIAL account and all funds which the undersigned depositor has or may have on deposit therein with said bank shall be governed by its By-Laws, all future amendments thereof, all regulations passed or hereafter to be passed by its Board of Directors, and by all rules and practices of said bank pursuant to said By-Laws relating thereto, including interest, service charges, etc.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 557A



Ехнівіт No. 557В

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Ехнівіт №. 559

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

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# VOUCHER UNITED STATES

San Francisco Colifornia
--------------------------

I certify that the above bill is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received.

(Bill must be completely filled in before certification by payee, and there must not be any erasure or alteration whatever )

- Service Control of the Control of

with agreement.

I cratify that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

EXHIBIT No. 560A

## Copy UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

To CFAGE PERTRIDGE, 940 Hayes St., Apt. 28., San France	Lsoo, Galif
Emp. Northern California Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born- 948 Market St., Pm. 418, San Francisco. Pursuant to lawful authority, You Are Hereby Commanded to be and	
Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the	he United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, on Deconies: 10-h.	, 19. <b>56</b> ,
at _100000'clock,m., at their Committee Room,	". District Court
U. S. Court and Post Sifia Bldg., 7th and Mission, San Fran	oisco, California
then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said co	mmittee, and not to
depart without leave of said committee.	

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to bring with you and produce before said committee, or

a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, the following: You are hereby commanded as Executive Secretary, Northern California Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to bring with you and produce before said Committee, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, the following: (1) All letters and copies of letters, and all leaflete and documents of every nature whatsoever, incoming and outgoing, passing between the Northern California Committee for the Protection of the Foreign born, its officers, and agents, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, its officers and agents, during the poriod January 1, 1953 to October 20, 1956, designed to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act. (2) Excerpte from the minutes of all (over)

Cases made and previded.

To Chief of Police , to serve and return.

Given under my hand this day of Marganber , in the year of our Lord, 19.56.

To Line of Police , to serve and return.

Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee—Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

16-71627-1

Ехнівіт Хо. 560В

#### RETURN

Subpena for Grace Parthidge
940 Hayes Street, # 48
San Francisco, Calif.
before the Committee on the
Un-Americ n Activities
I made service of the within subpena by
Personally serving
the within-named Grace Partridge
at
at 5:07 o'clock, Pm., on the 20 ±2
day of November, 1956
Dated Nov. 20 , 195.6
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Me a consense of the 1627-1
S. S GOVERNMENT MINISTER STATE OF THE STATE

revision or repeal of the Born during the region J ) Immigration and Nationality wot. (b) Internal Jecurit

#### Ехнівіт №. 561

#### COMMUNIST PARTY

Appointment of Members of the State Central Committee Meeting at Sacramento, in the Year 1940

i, Walter Lambert	
duly qualified as a delegate to the State Convention	n at Sacramento in the year 1940 by virtue of i
(appendiquent depole xx x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	contact) (nomination) (ricks and to the office
Congressman, 5th District ; on the	
upon the Communitat ticket, do her	eby appoint the following three voters who shall
members of the State Central Committee to meet a	t Sacramento, September 20, 1940, to wit
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Ramilio fields Name	111 Joset Avenue, wan Francisco
Vernon Healey	634 Querrero st., San Prancisco
Grace Partridge	22 Walter ut., can francisco formationes
ITTPE OR PRINT NAMES AN	ID PORT-OFFICE ADDRESSES
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have becounts so	t my band this das
September, 1940	
	. Walter & wanter!
	WALTEF F. S.
	TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SHANKIUM
Signed and acknowledged before me this	day of September, 1940
	and Time.
	Yolan Pablic
parties and the special section of the specia	

Form 14	F
Affidavit in accordance with Section 1096, Political Code Relating to Primary Elections.	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO  See	I I
Name Mil Hace Partudate	and the second
Address: 2.2 Walle.	
is Registered on the Great Register of the said City and County of San Francisco, as a	
(Insert former party affiliation, or that he had declined to designate his party affiliation.)  that since the date of such registration the has changed the Political views and in good faith declaree the	
affliction with ALT LALLE	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 1 day	
of May ,186 194/ Signature.	
S.M. Krahli	
Deputy Registrar of Voters.	
	-

FORM 34

APFD. INDEX STUB being duly sworn, deposes and says that the political views and in good faith declares her affiliation with Party. that since the date of her registration he has decided to affiliate with a political party or has changed her Tel No. Ma . 5 372. 54 Precinct 3/ Affidavit in accordance with Section 223, Elections Code (Inner! former party affiliation of that he bad declined to designate his party affiliation.) Relating to Primary Elections. registered on the Register of the City and County of San Francisco, as a NAME From Co lasti. 1 ge 1 Toslan CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO \ JUN 13 1942 194 Deputy Registrar of Voters. Address: 22 Wealter Subscribed and sworn to before me, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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EXHIBIT No. 562C

``	y No INDEX NO STATE OF Precinct ST	26 District	isco, as a	d in good faith declares her		Signature.	Address
Affidavit in accordance with Section 223, Elections Code Relating to Primary Elections.	ANCISCO } **.	rau Cartu dge Pattu.	gister of the	(innert former party affiliation, or that had declined to designate his party affiliation.) that since the date of such registration she has changed her Political views and in good faith declares her	MACCALC Party.	Subscribed and sworn to before me this	Deputy Registrar of Voters. Address
Affidavi	STATE OF CALIFORNIA CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRA	Name Alm Change And Anddress 22 4	is Registered on the G	that since the date of s	affiliation with Whith and Le	Subscribed and sworn	

[Daily People's World, April 30, 1952, p. 61

#### Non-Citizen Aid Group Expanded

San Francisco, April 29.—Faced with deportation threats aimed at two San Francisco progressive leaders—Ida Rothstein and William Heikkila, the Northern California Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born today announced steps to prepare for allout defense of these and other deportation victims.

Grace Partridge, active in San Francisco progressive activities for the last 15 years, takes over as executive secretary of the committee on a fulltime basis.

She replaces Elsie Fox, who will continue to work with the committee.

New office hours for the committee, located in room 211, 228 McAllister Street, are 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; 1 to 6 p. m., Wednesday and Friday, and Saturday by appointment.

Mrs. Partridge is known to many for her work in behalf of The Daily

People's World.

In her first act as executive secretary of the committee, Mrs. Partridge called for funds to aid the organization in the crucial period ahead, and urged protest to Attorney General James P. McGranery against current deportation

#### **EXHIBIT No. 564**

[Dally People's World, April 16, 1953, p. 31

#### Delegation Asks Bail for Yanish

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15-A degelation sponsored by the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born today demanded freedom on bail for Nat Yanish, jailed under what it called "unconstitutional" provisions of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. Yanish, Daily People's World advertising manager, had been free on bail pending disposition of his deportation case. He was jailed March 17 when, under Walter-McCarran Act provisions, continued freedom depended upon stipulation he would not associate with "subversive" or read "subversive"

His case will be discussed Friday, 8 p. m., at a rally at Fellowship of Humanity

Hall, 411 28th Street, Oakland.

Although Bruce Barber, local immigration director, made an appointment to receive the delegation, he informed the group today he would see only one member at a time. He allowed Mrs. Grace Partridge, Foreign Born committee chairman, to accompany each delegate.

Barber also refused to allow a reporter from The Daily People's World to sit

in on the interviews.

#### UNION POSITION

First delegate to see Barber was David Jenkins, director of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense committee. He reported he told Barber that "the conditions he seeks to impose on Nat's bail would actually mean Nat giving up the lifelong purpose of his activity, of fighting for democracy—it would mean cutting himself from his family, his associates and his work.

"I told him that an individual who administers such a fascist law as the Walter-McCarran Act has a great amount of latitude, and that in decency he

should exercise his power to free Yanish.

"Barber was noncommittal."

Bill Redner, chairman of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Local 26 legislative committee, told the immigration official that "our union's position is that the enforcement of the Walter-McCarran Act is an unjust and cruel discrimination against the foreign born. The constitutional guaranties regulating bail are being undermined by Yanish's jailing.

"And I told him it is great contradiction that Joe Ryan (AFL Longshoremen's czar) is free on \$3,500 bail, with no such strings attached, although he is charged with grand larceny and is responsible for the murders, violence and racketeering

that has long victimized New York waterfront workers."

Reduer said Barber told him Yanish could get bail "if he wouldn't be stubborn" and would agree to the new conditions. "I said Yanish, by not voluntarily giving up his own constitutional rights was protecting the rights of others and making a courageous fight to defend the Constitution."

#### LETTER FROM PASTOR

Others who spoke to Barber were Mrs. Ann Yanish, Walter Stitch, trade unionist, and Andy Harris, like Yanish a Daily People's World staff member.

They said Barber took the position he had nothing to do with Yanish's jailing, and that Yanish could be out today if he would agree to the new conditions to his bail.

Rev. Clarence D. Herriot, retired Presbyterian minister and honorary chairman of the East Bay Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, sent a statement to Barber explaining his inability to appear in person.

He protested the jailing as "cruel and unusual punishment." His statement noted that every religious magazine he had seen had protested the Walter-

McCarran Act.

The delegation will protest to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Mrs. Partridge said, Barber's refusal to see the delegation as a whole.

8 Daily People's World

Tuesday, July 27, 1954

## Foreign born committee terms PW 'invaluable'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 — The Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today praised The Daily People's World as "of invaluable help" to its work and urged its friends to help the paper's sustaining fund drive.

Here is the text of the committee statement, signed by

Mrs. Grace Partridge, executive secretary:

The Daily People's World has given constant political leadership to the struggle against the Walter-McCarran Law. It has stood firm against the persecution and harassment of the foreign born of America. It has been of invaluable help to our Northern California committee.

"It is the only paper on the West Coast that we can depend on to give full coverage to the reasons behind the attacks on the foreign born. To quote a man who did much to help build The People's World, Sid Partridge, 'If there was only one job that the progressive thinking people had to do well, it would be to keep alive the voice of The Daily People's World.'

"These next few months must be utilized to assure the continued publication of this paper. This committee calls upon all friends of the foreign born committee to help in this effort by sending their contributions at once to The People's World."

OAKLAND, July 26 — East Bay supporters of The Daily People's World today set Aug. 1 as a target date for 60 percent of their fund drive total of \$13,000.

The East Bay total now stands at \$5,503.81-42.3 percent of the goal.

#### NO. CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE for PROTECTION of FORFIGN RORN

ROOM 201 228 McALLISTER STREET

Taleshone KLondike 2-1887

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NEW ADDRESS - 943 Market Street Room 417

Telephone # - YUkon 2-5984

### 'd a confer

Dear Priends

Now is the time to acti

How is the time to help us in our work!

Now is the time to pitch in and secure the repeal or revision of the un-American, Walter-McCarran Law which Harry S. Truman tried to block when he was President and which President Eisenhower has oriticized.

Many people are beginning to see through the lies. They are rubbing the smog of cold-war hysteria and propaganda out of their eyes. They see the dangers of McCarthy and McCarthyism. They see the shameful use by Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover of lying stool pigeons like Farvey Patusow, Dave Brown, Paul Crouch and Louis Budens to frame-up progressive Americans and trade unionists.

Here in the Bay Area, people see unfolding the 5th attempt to railroad longshore leader, Harry Bridges, out of the country.

Here in the Bay Area, the fight to save Bill Beikkila from deportation to Finnland is going all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

Here in Northern California, there are 16 other deportation cases being fought.

Therefore, we urge you to attend our

- . NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE
- . TO REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAH LAW
- \* TO DEFEND PILL HEIKKILA AND 16 OTHER DEPORTER VICTIES

THE PLACE - THE CONFERENCE ROOM, 150 Golden Gate Ares, San Francisco THE TIPE - SATURDAY, MARCH 6th - starting at 1:30 PM

Abner Green, from New York, will be present to report on national developments in the struggle to defend the rights of foreign born Americans.

We hope to see you Saturday, March 5th.

Sincerely, anace

Grace Partridge, Executive Secretary

Partudal.

## Young Communists In Action



Compiled by Lewis Miller

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Russia capitalism was overthrown in 1917 and a workers' and farmers' government, the SOVIET UNION, was established. Today the Soviet Union stands out like a ocacon light in a world of chaos and crisis. It is the only country in the world where the future holds promise for the youth. Complete education is the right of every child, a nob it asserted upon graduation, and every improvement in production means inconvenient in the material well-being of the workers. The vorkers own and operate the factories, the land, the radicals, etc. Unemployment and tarvation do not exist, active not exist in the Soviet Union.

The So it Union, with its trainendous achievement under a workers' and farm release erament, is an inspiration to the workers throughout the world. Just as the Russian workers, with the leadership of the Russian Communist Party were able to free themselves from the yoke of Travism and Capitalism, so will we in the Urit of States, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, overthrow capitalism and both a workers' and farmers' government - A SOVIET AMFRICA!

### HL WHY A COMMUNIST PARTY AND A YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE?

The question might arise in your mind: "If we want to take over the means of production, why don't we merely organize into trade unions which will have the purpose of seizing the factory, the land, or the railroad." Why is it necessary to have a political party? What are its functions."

In order to answer these questions it is necessary to explain the nature of capitalist governments. Many workers are under the illusion that the present government. It is their government. Exactly the comosite is true. The United States government has been and is the property of the rich. The people may do some voting, but the choice of candidates, the heavily thanced political parties, the machinery that controls Congress, the State and City governments, all belong to the capitalists. "Democracy" is but a veil behind which the capitalist dictatorship operates. To speak of "democracy" while a tiny section of the people own the means of production and the other section (the vast majority) is dependent for a livelihood on this wealthy class is to speak nonsense. In the last analysis the capitalist government is supported by the police and military forces, which are used to keep the ruling class in power.

We have many examples of the outright use of the government by the capitalists. The calling of the National Guar I to

break the Pacific Coast maritime strike is a typical example of the use of government machinery against the workers. The use of the courts, the police, the fire department, etc., against the workingclass struggle for better conditions are further illustrations. Every attempt of the workers to have an influence on their conditions of work and wages is met with fraud,

trickery, and violence.

An instance of the direct though masked use of the organs of government against the working class is the NRA. The NRA codes were drawn up and administered by the capitalists with the cooperation of the government. Small wonder, then, that the codes had as their primary objectives the lowering of the standard of living of the workers (through speed-up and minimum wages that soon became maximum), the destruction of all militant working class organizations (through "arbitration" schemes and encouragement of company unions), and the increased profits of the millionaires.

The working class must therefore form its own political party for the purpose of destroying the capitalist state and setting up in its place a workers' and farmers' government. The Communist Party and the Young Communist League form this political party, with the Party in the lead due to its greater

maturity in the struggles of the working class.

We Communists have often been accused of wanting to set up a "dictatorship." We are in favor of and fight for a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Such a dictatorship is for the purpose of setting up a workers and farmers government, to wipe out capitalism, and to begin the building of a socialist society. It is a government of the working class against the capitalism class. In place of the fake "democracy" which exists today and is the property of the rich, a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" (all workers) will bring truly democratic rights to the vast majority of the people—the workers.

"If it is necessary to destroy the capitalist government, why -

do we take part in elections?" you ask.

The Communist Party and the YCL have a definite purpose in taking part in elections. To begin with, they afford us an opportunity to publicize our platform and the demands of the

working class.

Secondly, Communist candidates who are elected use their office in order to better carry on the fight to improve the conditions of the workers, and in order to expose the capitalist governments and show the necessity for setting up a workers' government. Lastly, the vote can be taken as a partial indication of the strength and support of the Communist Party, even though we know that many thousands of workers — Negroes, foreign born, "paupers," soldiers and sailors — are denied votes

or cheated out of them. Young Communist League candidates in elections have the particular purpose of advancing demands for improvement in the conditions of the youth.

### IV. WHAT IS THE CHARACTER OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE?

The Young Communist League is a political organization. It is an organization that trains the workingclass and student youth for struggle. In its most general form the YCL is the SCHOOL OF COMMUNIST. But we must remember that the growing young generation can only learn Communism by linking up every step of training and education with the incessant struggle of the workers against the capitalist system. This struggle consists in organized participation of the YCL in the general class struggle of the proletariat against their oppressors.

The YCL is not an organization of the chosen few. It is a MASS ORGANIZATION. It has to be composed of broad masses of the workingclass youth. This is necessary if the YCL is to carry out its function of Communist education and act as a preparatory school for the Communist Party. Under legal conditions its doors are open to EVERY WORKING-CLASS BOY AND GIRL between the ages of 16 and 25. Also, the YCL should draw its membership from a broader basis than the Party, because as an educational organization it can and must strive more than the party to draw into its ranks semi-workingclass youth (students, lower middle class, etc.).

The YCL is an organization not only for communists, but for all the workingclass youth, and for the most advanced section of the middle-class youth. Membership is open to any boy or girl who expresses a desire to join, to learn about Communism, and to participate, even to the smallest extent in some form of the class struggle.

### A. What Is the Relationship of the YCL to the Communist Party?

The Young Communist League is part of the Communist movement as a whole. The YCL acknowledges the political leadership of the Communist Party. We are opposed to the idea that an independent and isolated struggle of the working youth is possible. It is easy to understand why the League must get its political leadership from the Party — simple because the Communist movement must be unified, with definite aims and a single program of action.

The difference between the Party and the League lies

mainly in this — that whereas the Communist Party admits to membership only those who accept in full the Communist program and the discipline of the Party, the YCL, as a School of Communism, is open to broad sections of the youth.

Although the YCL receives its political leadership from the Party, it maintains an independent organizational machinery. This is necessary in order that the YCL devote itself primarily to the struggle for youth demands. Coordination between the YCL and the Party activity is accomplished through the exchange of representatives, joint committees, and joint meetings.

It is the aspiration of every member of the Young Communist League to develop himself, both in understanding of the Communist movement and in ability to take part in the class struggle, so that when he becomes of age (25) he will qualify to enter the Party.

#### V. THE WORK OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

We understand that the Young Communist League is a political organization. Also, that its main job is to win the masses of youth to the leadership of the Communist Party in the struggle to overthrow capitalism and set up a workers' and farmers' government.

But certain important questions still remain unanswered. "The program sounds all right" you say. "But how are we going to prove to the youth that we are sincere? How are we going to prove to them that our program of action is the most effective one? What do we offer the youth HERE and NOW?" In order to answer these questions it is necessary to explain the Communist program of immediate action — we must understand the necessity and form of everyday Communist activity.

To begin with, we must learn this important lesson: THE YOUNG WORKERS AND STUDENTS WILL NOT FOLLOW OUR LEADERSHIP UNLESS WE SHOW THEM THAT WE ARE READY AND WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR INTERESTS. The Communist Program of action is not one which promises improvement of conditions after an election, or at some vague future time. It is a program which means effective struggle for better conditions RIGHT NOW. The young worker and student is primarily interested in his immediate problems—better working conditions, adequate relief, no militarization, etc. Around these urgent demands we build our program of action, so that EVERY YOUNG WORKER AND EVERY STUDENT will recognize that the Young Communist League is in the forefront of an effective fight for these demands.

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Soviet Land and period molecular transfer and a transfer and transfer and consistent, because it is pased on the international column to the workingeness. The USSR and provided a social complex or rangering topology perkets. It is interested, brilding socialism at hear and a come true relation of its tre v orkers in other lands

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The peace policy of the Soviet Union, although it cannot abolish war altogether, can greatly hinder the war plans of the capitalists against the USSR. It can even postpone the beginning of such a war if it receives the active support of the workers in the capitalist countries. Also, to hinder and put off the counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union is in the immediate interest of the workers because it gives the workers, farmers, and oppressed people additional time in which to prepare for the revolution which will abolish all wars, it inally, if war comes despite our struggle, we must by no means give way to the illusion that war postpones or in any way lessens the class struggle. On the contrary, it is intensified, and it is our job to point the way to the freedom of the workers of all warring countries, especially to our own.

In this light we can understand how the Soviet peace policy is a revolutionary, international policy—and can see the significance of the slogan "Defend the Soviet Union."

#### (4) "DOWN WITH FASCISM"

Fascism is an attempt by capitalism to maintain its position by smashing all revolutionary organizations, trade unions, and any form of workingclass movement. Therefore, it is our job to fight against any form or sign of fascism. Such signs are the attempt to suppress the Communist Party and the YCL abolition of the rights of freedom of speech and assemblage; the conversion of the courts into military tribunals with no pretense at even capitalist-democratic "Justice"; the use of the police, troops and vigilantes to crush workingclass struggles (strikes, unemployed movements); the inciting of race hatred; lynch mobs, etc. Though the struggle will continue under illegal conditions if the ruling class succeeds in outlawing the CP and the YCL, we must fight to retain all the advantages of legality such as public press, meetings, political and civil rights, etc.

Only through militant struggle can we prevent the introduction of Fascism. The Young Communist League drill and defense squads have been formed to help fight this menace. The defense squads are to protect meetings and demonstrations, prevent the raiding of workers' clubs and headquarters by Fascist gangs, and to organize the workers for self-defense. We must be alert to sense, report, and conduct active campaigns against every Fascist step, and give our full support to building the American League Against War and Fascism.

#### (5) "ABOLISH THE ROTC"

#### "SCHOLARSHIPS, NOT BATTLESHIPS"

The Young Communist League takes the initiative in the struggle of students for their demands; such as, academic free-

#### A: The World Young Communist League

	YCL (Germany)	District Section Unit
YOUNG	YCL (France)	District { Section Unit
COMMUNIST		District
INTERNATIONAL	YCL (U. S. A.)	Section
YCL		Unit Section Unit Unit
	YCL (Great Britain Etc., et	District Section Unit c., etc., etc.

This diagram shows the set-up on a world scale. There is the Young Communist International, which is composed of all the Young Communist Leagues of the world (practically every country). The Young Communist International is also a member of the Communist International, the highest Communist body in the world.

The Young Communist League of each country (as USA) is divided into districts. The district covers a certain territory. In the United States there are districts. District 13

covers California, Arizona and Nevada.

Each district is in turn divided into sections, also based on territorial size. For instance, Southern California forms a Section of District 13. The sections may or may not be in turn divided into smaller territories, called sub-sections. With each section or sub-section there is a certain number of UNITS.

In order that decisions be formulated on a world, national, and local scale, and power given to carry out these decisions, certain principles of election are necessary. These are the principles of DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM operates as follows:

1. Election of all leading bodies at meetings of the League membership, at section, district, national, and international conventions.

2. Decisions and programs of action are formulated and passed upon a conventions of the League (section, district, na-

tional, and international).

Discussion on any particular issue or principle can take place up to the time a decision is made—by a convention, National Executive Committee of the League, or by the Executive Committee of the Young Communist or Communist International. After the passing of a decision by one of these leading

bodies upon a particular question, the discussion must be ended and the decision carried out, even if the membership of the local organization is not unanimously in agreement with it. Discussion can again be opened at the next meeting of the

body which made the decision.

3. The different bodies of the League (unit, section, district or nation) are bound by the decisions of their elected leaders. The strictest League discipline and quick and complete carrying out of all decisions of the leading bodies is absolutely necessary. The leading bodies, in turn, must make regular reports of their activities to the membership.

Democratic centralism insures two things—complete freedom in the choice of officers and carrying on of discussion before a decision is made; and, second, perfect unity of the

League in carrying on its work.

Beginning with the basic body of the League, the UNIT, we shall see how the principles enumerated above work out.

#### B: The Unit

We have examined the work of the Young Communist League—the different tasks we undertake in order to gain the leadership of the youth. We have seen how this day-to-day Communist activity is of the greatest importance; it is our contact point with the masses of young workers and students. Our organizational structure must therefore be founded on close association with the youth. Units and Fractions perform this job. Right now, our main concern is to learn what a UNIT is and how it functions.

There are two types of UNITS: the SHOP UNIT and the STREET UNIT. The shop unit has its foundation in a particular factory. It is composed of Young Communist League members in a particular shop. The activities of the shop unit will be to gain the leadership of the workers in that particular The workers will not follow the guidance of a show union merely because its members are Communists. Leadership is gained through organizational work and struggle for better conditions in the factory. Shop bulletins, explaining conditions, and advancing the demands of the workers are published and circulated by the shop unit. The Young Communist League members in the shop take the initiative in union work the formation of grievance committees (groups of workers organized to demand the remedy of any particular bad feature of working conditions), and in general direct their activities towards improving the standards of the workers. In the course of struggle the YCLers point out the necessity of workers following the leadership of the Communist Party and the YCL in the further task of organizing for the overthrow of capi-

UNIT	<ul> <li>Organizer</li> <li>Responsible for work of unit, Leading Comrade.</li> </ul>
BURO	Dues Secretary In charge of dues, sells you a stamp every week.
Elected	Educational Director
by Members	Grid's education work of Unit. In charge of agit-prop- work.
of Unit	Literature Agent Sees to it that you have liter ture, and arranges sale of literature.
Membership of Unit	Sq ad Sq ad Samed 5 6 7 8 Sq ad Sq ad
	9 10 11 12

You have just joined the League. What would be the first steps you take in League work?

You attend the unit meeting, at which time you meet the other members of the Unit, and find out who are the members of the Buro. When the meeting begins, the agenda, which has been prepared by the Buro, is read off. You will notice that the first point on the agenda is generally dues and check-up. If you have already received your membership book, the dues secretary will approach you for your dues. The organizer will then take the floor and give a report on activities during the yeek just past, and the performance of assigned tasks will be checked.

Future work and the experiences during the past week will then be discussed. Various members will express their coinions, until finally a decision is arrived at and a job assigned. You will notify that commades are not forced into taking a job but are asked whether or not they will accept certain work. After the business of the coming is over, the result or of the time is devoted to an educational, which is vious under the supervision of the educational director. At the beginning and and of the meeting too have the concertainty to curchas pamphlets and powers from the literature agent, or to force something to real tree, the literature agent, or to force

Let us say that during the course of the meeting you have agreed to below the distribution of a leader of a factory gate or in the sale of "treature from door to door. Thuring the week the custom of the squal to which you have been as faced will risk you, in hat that three will go with you to sell literature distribute leaders acts.

"That's "Book well," you say to "But where does the passet on of discipling one in "". You will a member that or the course of the rest of you are asked to preced a solution it is not asset of the rest of the Book will be preceded and that it is

It is voluntary, self-imposed discipline. When a comrade has accepted a particular task he is held responsible. Failure to carry out an accepted assignment is a serious breach of Communist discipline, and if it occurs too frequently the comrade will be suspended. When you are asked to take an assignment you have a chance to refuse. There may be some good reason why you cannot carry it out. Perhaps you have some other important matters to take care of, or it is possible that you do not feel capable enough to perform the job. Whatever the reason is that you cannot carry out the assignment, state it at the time you are asked to accept it.

This does not mean that we wish to discourage a new member from taking part in activity. Nor does it mean that a comrade can stay in the League indefinitely without doing any work. It means that when a job is accepted it must be carried out. The older congrades will do everything to help a new member, and all we ask is that the member be willing and ready to learn. We must understand that it takes time to become acquainted with Communist work. If you make an honest effort to carry out an assignment and fail, it is no disgrace at all. We learn not only from our successes, but also from our mistakes.

Above all, it must be kept in mind that we do not consider a comrade a good Communist if he continues to be a member of the League, but does not take part in active work. We do not want to force a member, but we do expect him to do Communist work after a period of education and contact with the League.

In this respect it is important to see the difference between the discipline of the YCL and that of the Communist Party. Only those who accept the full Communist program are eligible for membership in the party. And part of that program is the acceptance of any assignment. Party discipline is of necessity very strict. Consideration is given to the ability and position of a member, but once a decision is made and a comrade chosen for the work, he must carry it out.

Inasmach as we accept for membership any young worker vho is a illing to learn about the League, and who does not as yet understand the full Communist program, we cannot impose the same discipline as the Party. The Young Communist League, as a School of Communism, has a broader base than , the Party—it is more of a mass organization. Yet some form of discipline is absolutely necessary.

How, then are the principles of democratic centralism being a replied to the organization of the YCL unit? In this way. The leading body, the BURO, is elected by the unit members, and the plan of action, decisions, and assignment of work

SECTION	Section Plan	Section Convention	Delegates 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Unit
CONVENTION Section Organizer	of Action  Delegates to	(Formulates section of action, elects section committees, delegates to District Con-	Delegates 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Unit
	District Convention	vention)	Delegates 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Unit

The same procedure that is taken to arrive at section decisions and the choice of the leading body of the section is applied to the district and the nation for each Young Communist League (as YCL, U.S.A.).

The highest body of the Young Communist League of the United States is the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (NEC). This committee is elected at the NATIONAL CONVENTION and is bound to carry out the plans and decisions formulated at the convention. The Seventh National Convention of the Young Communist League (U.S.A.) took place in June, 1934. At that time the work of the YCL as a whole was criticized and subjected to the most painstaking analysis. The good and bad points of our methods of work were brought out. Finally, after full and complete discussion, a program of action was decided upon and the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE elected. The experience and thought of League comrades throughout the country went into the program of action by which we will be guided for the period between the Seventh and Eighth Conventions (about two years).

One further step is necessary to know the structure of the Young Communist League. This is to understand the international connection of the Young Communist Leagues throughout the world—the unification that is completed through the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Inasmuch as capitalism is not confined to one country, but spreads its tentacles over tive-sixths of the earth's surface, it is necessary that Communism be organized on a world-wide scale in order to combat it. The international solidarity of all workers is absolutely necessary if we are to conduct our struggle against war and fascism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, Consequently, every few years there is held a WORLD CONGRESS of the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Representatives are sent from all the YCUS in the world. The WORLD CON-

GRESS welds together the revolutionary experiences of the youth of all lands, formulates a plan of action on a world scale, and elects the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (ECYCL). The ECYCL is on a world scale what the NEC is for a particular country.

The following two diagrams show:

- 1. The structure and delegation of authority for the nation.
- 2. The structure of the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

District Convention Delegates to District Committee World Congress Pastrict Plan of Actio -NATIONAL. of YCL Section Convention CONVENTION District Convention OF ACL (U.S.A.) National Plan District Committee of Action Prince Played Acts Section Convention

#### STRUCTURE OF YOL

Dengate -Executive Committee YOL Corner Bally 30 of the Young YOL (1. S. A.) blacW Communist YOL (Primer) Congress International Etc. of the Young Dr n Bates Decisions Formulated Communist VCL (Great Bustage) at World International YOL OU. S. A.A. Congress of YCL. VCL (France) Lite.

As we have said, the Young Communist International is composed of the Young Communist Leagues throughout the world. The highest body of the YCl is the WORLD CONGRESS. The World Congress is made up of delegates from the various leagues, and has as its job the planning of our tactics and work on a world-wide scale. Its decisions are binding on all the Young Communist Leagues, and the ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the YCl, elected at the World Congress is the body chosen to cary out the plan of work.

You most likely remember that when we discussed the relationship of the League to the Party we said that the League obtains its policital guidance from the Party. The reason given for this was that a unified program of action for the League and the Party must be in operation. This same principle applies on a nationwide and world scale. The various national Young Communist Leagues maintain their organizational independ-

ence, yet their political politics must conform to the soften Party. On the world front the political analysis and the ties of the YCI must conform to the decisions of the bight theorem munist body in the world, the COSAMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

In order that the Party and the Leaver and the Common international and the YCL, work in present its element proposed and rying through our revolutionary work, the reason expression as representatives from one to the other. This exclusives from resentatives begins with the unit real follows the resentational bodies.

By this time you may third we bit, wandered a begin from the unit and the work you are to do. At the respective sider the present situation of nearly are italised, how also ware to the outbreak of war, and the measure charge of his cism, we then realize how necessary it is to but a employ quick, responsive Young Communa Charana, there exist take place very repidly within the man of the end of the whave a solid, disciplined organization, we can be not be a determined to these charges and fully lower revolution, or distinction

"But aren't we or erambilions?" you ask. "The country as expect to influence the destrict of this country while we as small membership? After all, there are 120 million people in the country and the Paris sans only 25,000 million and the League around 7,000."

There are two methods or work which make it possible for us, as Communists to influence have sections of the workers. One is CONCENTRATION, and treath a result of the TRATION.

#### 1. CONCENTRATION

In the course of your unit is even your set the even mentioned the "concentration on the "of the next, he can be may have spoken about concentrating or a restrict respect to CCC camp, etc. Also, in the course of recording to be into your will have of certain concentration points of the certain or district. What are these floor is to the result "of Williams they chosen? How is work and action on a title."

First of all we must take into considerative the test test our membership is not increase. According that the value of industries and contain key metalic metals as and to. The major industries are mine, deed a to. Take a linear increase in the value of capitalism. Consequently, when his relative members to construct these key points. In every major the action of the industries will exist, and published a treatment to there are one or two key factories as a construction.

youth organization. To set up such an organization, the International Youth Conference was held in Vienna on August 26, 1919. The Young Communist Leagues of Russia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Austria, were represented. This Conference led to the meeting of the International Youth Congress in Berlin from November 20-26, 1919. The Congress had a much broader representation than the conference held earlier in the year. The International Youth Congress was attended by nineteen delegates representing 14 countries which had 229,000 members in their Leagues. A final breach with the Second (Socialist) International took place, and the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL was established. The Young Communist International affiliated itself with the THIRD (COMMUNIST) INTERNATIONAL which had been set up in March, 1919.

In the U.S., the struggle by the revolutionary workers in the Socialist Party against their reactionary leaders led to a final breach and the establishment of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. Under the guidance of the Communist International, the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were united in May, 1921.

The revolt that took place in the Socialist Party when the militant workers came into conflict with the reactionary leaders was reflected among the youth, particularly in the Young People's Socialist League. Following the setting up of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party in 1919, the revolutionary youth broke with the Young People's Socialist League, and formed the Independent Young People's Socialist League. The independent Young People's Socialist League affiliated to the YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL in 1920.

During the period 1919-1920 a wave of reaction swept the country. Attempts were made to crush any and all left-wing movements, and the Communist Party and Independent Young People's Socialist League were forced into illegality. After a period of underground work the revolutionary youth succeeded in regaining legality under the name of the YOUNG WORK-ERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA. The first convention of the Young Workers League was held in May, 1922, and after a period of five months it had drawn into its ranks all the militant young revolutionists who were previously members of the Independent Young People's Socialist League and the Young People's Socialist League and the Young People's Socialist League cetablished branches in 51 cities, and had a membership of 2,300. The Young Worker League acted as the legal expression of the Young Communist League until 1924, when the Young Workers League was abolished and the

Young Communist League ameared as a legal youth revolutionary party.

#### SUGGESTED READING FOR NEW COMPADES.

A. The following is a list of current Communist publications. New members should become acquainted with these as soon is possible and become regular readers of the Communist Buss.

- .. Young Workers to a series to control to Annual and the 1 . . . . . . .
- International of Youth of callorgary of the Elvinger Cooperator of the Young Cooperator of the Young Cooperator
- 2. Daily Worker with many of the Commence of Proper
- Western Worker days paper of the Constant of Park
- The Communist and tally theory of height to all the trans-
- 6. Communist Interpretable for a common tree Heaville at matter of the Corp., see June 19 mail
- 7. International Press Correspond to Chargeouth to the conwanted reven, two are to set
- General pamphlets for the new comrade.
- The Programs of the Young Combined All Distriction of The Programs of the Council of Literation of American York National Council A Programs for American York No. 3, Secondar National Council of American York No. 3, Secondar National Council of American York No. 3, 1987. Stole Set.
- Pamphlets for further reading on subjects taken no in-· ine Handbook.
  - 1. On "What Does Capitalism Offer the Youth?"

Youth in Industry by Grace Habitace What Is the New Deal? by Farl Broader Youth Confronts the Blue Eagle by Cel Green Twenty Years After by James Lerner

On "What Is Communism?"

Program of the YCl Program of the CL

Why Communism? by M. Olgor off or an area of the Classes on the purpose of a

3. On "Why a Communist Party and a Young Communist League?"

> The Communist Party in Action by Alex Berch is Ten Years of the Comintern by I kenner

4. On "What Is the Character of the Young Commanist 5 League ?"

> Program of the YCL Who Are the Young Communists? Where to Begin How to Build a Wass YCL by I' I are next

H.D. International Labor Defense

WIR Workers International Relief (the Red Cross of the working-

Agenda: List of things to be covered at a meeting.

Agit-Prop: Agitation and propaganda.

Bourgeoisie: Capitalist class; bankers and bosses.

Petti-Bourgeoisie: Middle class, small merchants, etc.

Deviation: Wavering or weakness that shows itself in attempts to leave the line of revolutionary struggle.

Left Sectarianism: Isolation of the revolutionary movement from the masses of workers.

Opportunism: Putting aside revolutionary objectives and searching for advantages that appear in the immediate situation.

Plenum: Full meeting of any of the higher bodies tas District or National Committee.

Proletariat: The workers; those who live by selling their labor power for wages.

Radicalization: Trend of the working class towards the revolutionary movement.

Renegade: A per or expelled from the Communist Party or the Young Communist League for anti-revolutionary activity or failure to follow discipline.

Social-Fascist: Covering fascist acts with ocialist phrases: a common practice of the Socialist Party leaders.

White Chanymism: The theory of superiority of the white race over other races (particularly the black); developed and aided by the capitasts who are it as a weapon to divide the ranks of the workers.

#### 1 DATES TO REMEMBER

January 21st—THREE L CAMPAIGN. We set aside the third week in January to commemorate the death of three great revolutionaries: LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, and LUXEM-BOURG.

May 1st—MAY DAY (INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY), Originated in the struggle in the U.S. for the eight-hour day, At present, is a day of international one-day strikes and demonstrations of labor for better conditions.

May 30th—NATIONAL YOUTH DAY. Main slogan on this day of anti-war demonstrations is "Turn Memorial Day into Anti-War Day."

August 1st—INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR DAY. Antiwar demonstrations take place throughout the world, under the leadership of the Communist International.

August 4th—On this day, in 1914, the World War broke out. It is used now as a day of anti-war demonstrations by the American League Against War and Fascism.

[Daily People's World, September 22, 1949, p. 1]

#### Bay Area Notables Protest Communist Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—A group of prominent bay area residents, headed by Attorney Vincent Hallinan, protested the prosecution of the 12 Communist leaders to Alben Barkley during the Vice President's visit here.

They were unable to secure an appointment to see Barkley personally but a strongly worded letter signed by the group was devlivered to the Vice President.

The group wrote Barkley that they wanted to see him "for the purpose of protesting the actions of the United States Government in prosecuting persons for the expressions of opinions."

"We refer particularly to the prosecution of the Communist leaders in New York, and consider the action against them the sad reflection upon the level to which our American concepts of free speech have declined.

"We desire to solicit your aid to combat procedures under which an existing system can employ the coercive forces of the Government to preserve itself from criticism or change."

Members of the group which also sent a strongly worded protest against the trial to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, included in addition to Hallinan:

Mervin Belli, attorney; Glenn Knowland, chief business agent, AFL Pile Drivers Union; Gordon Irvine, legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Dr. Carleton Goodlett, president, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, San Francisco branch; Louis Goldblatt and Paul Heide, CIO International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; Prof. Arthur Brodeur, University of California; Sidney Roger, radio commentator, The Rev. F. B. Banks; William A. P. White and Mary Piper, members, State central committee of the Democratic Party; John Bittman, Alameda County Democrat; Lenore Peters Job; Benjamin Dreyfus, National Lawyers Guild; Hugh Bryson, State chairman Independent Progressive Party, and Kasper Bauer, Santa Cruz AFL leader.

EVHIRIT No. 569

[Daily Worker, August 10, 1949, p. 6]

## Docker Tells Of Deportation

By Federated Press

SAN FRANCISCO

JUST RETURNED from Europe, secretary Louis Goldblatt of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union told a press conference here about the formation of the new Maritime Federation of the World and of his own deportation from England during the recent dock strike

Goldblatt said that while he was in Paria he was invited to London by the London Dock Lockout Committee. Taking two other maritime delegates with him, he arrived in the evening, visited committee chairman Albeit Timothy in his home and, on his return to his hotel, was

served with an emergency deportation order and arrested by Scotland Yard plainclothesmen.

He was held incommunicado overnight, refused permission to phone a lawyer, the American consul, the lockout committee, or his own headquarters and was also forbidden to talk to the press.

THE NEXT MORNING Goldblatt was taken to a plane to return to Paris. No reason was given for his deportation, but for two weeks, the Conservatives in Parliament had been urging deportation of Canadian Seamen's Union (AFL) pickets, with whom the London dockers were striking in sympathy. Goldblatt said he believed the action taken against him and his associates was a frantic attempt by the government to placate this demand.

He used the term "pure bunk" to describe charges that the dock strike and his visit to England were Communist-inspired. A strong protest has been made to the American consul and the ILWU will continue its protests both in Washington and London.

IN REGARD to the new maritime federation, Goldblatt said membership is open to all seamens and longshoremen's unions anywhere in the world, whether or not their parent bodies are affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions. This autonomy, he said, was insisted upon by the ILWU as one of the founding groups.

"The maritime unions cannot exist without international solidarity," he said, "because theirs is really one industry operating all over the world."

Besides ILWU president Harry Bridges as president of the new federation, vice presidents were elected from Italy, France, the USSR, China and Australia. Plans are being made for a regional conference to be held in the Pacific area to consider the special problems.

Headquarters of the federation (whose full title is Seamen's and Dockers Inland Waterways and Allied Workers Trades Union Internation) will for the present remain in Marseille, France.

[New York Times, July 23, 1949, p. 4]

Dockers in London End 4-Week Strike—2 United States Unionists Deported— Scotland Yard Puts Them on a Paris Plane—One Dutch Agent is Shipped Home

(By Clifton Daniel)

London, July 22—The dock workers in London voted overwhelmingly today to end their strike, thus terminating one of the most embarrassing and troublesome incidents in the history of the British Labor Government. When nearly 16,000 dockers resume their jobs on Monday the strike, which is alleged to have been Communist inspired, will have lasted exactly 4 weeks.

Mass meeting of several thousand workers voted almost without dissent to start work again after Harry Davis, president of the Canadian Seaman's Union, announced that the union's dispute with the Canadian shipowners, which was the cause of the London dockers' sympathy walkout, would be terminated in Britain.

In the meantime, 3 foreign union officials—2 United States citizens and 1 Netherlander—who were said by J. Chuter Ede. British Home Secretary, to have Communist affiliation and to have come here in connection with London strike, were deported from Britain today.

On order from the Home Secretary, Louis Goldblatt, 39 years of age, of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and John Maletta, 43, another American were escorted to the London Airport by Scotland Yard officers and seen off in planes to Paris.

#### NETHERLANDER PLACED ON SHIP

Johan Frederik Blankenzee, 37, was being sent back to the Netherlands by ship tonight. All three men came here yesterday after having attended an organization meeting of the World Federation of Maritime Unions in Marseille, France, which Mr. Ede described as a "Communist international seamen's gathering."

Daily Worker, May 30, 1950, pp. 5 and 8

## Leagers of 36 Unions Ask Congress Kill Mundt Bill

WASHINGTON, May 29.-The Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Comnutee on Un-American Activities are due to receive petitions tomorrow of labor leaders from 16 international unions and six regional councils urging that the Mundt Bill be defeat-

eight major independent imions.

The Liber leaders described the pointed out that it has drawn fire from the national office of the AFL and CIO, as well as from the Rail way Labor Executives Association SIGNERS

Among the signers are:

Victor Barber, chairman, Local W.L. S.G. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Mort Barrow, chair-Union, G. O. Brown, regional representative, United Furniture secretity, Local 906, United UPW, Philadelphia, Eddie Tantworkers, Los Angeles, Hugh Brystansport, Service Employes; gen, secretary-treasurer, MCS; son, president, Maime Cooks and Ogden. Utah, James Jones, president, Local 171, USW, Keokuk, Local 171, USW, Cool, UAW-CIO, John Tisa, president, Local 436, Amalgamat, ed Clothing Workers, Davenport, Railway Telegrophers, S. W., King, Jocal chairman, Order of Railway Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal Chairman, Order of Railway, Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal Chairman, Order of Railway, Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal Paul, Ballway, Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal Chairman, Order of Railway, Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal Paul, Ballway, Telegrophers, Paul W., King, Jocal 186, Painten, Local 991, UAW-CIO, Des bismess agent, Local 186, Painten, Local 3, Bakers Umon, iner. Local 386, International Local 186, Painten, Lo

road Food Workers, Chicago, president, Local S9, Cheks, Cooks, Anthony Gastaynato, president, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union Local 435, Hod Carriers, Building of New York; Joseph A. Ruccio, Mundt bill as an attack upon the Lacal 435, Hod Carriers, Building for New York, Joseph A. Ruccio, matriotions of organized labor and and Common Laborers Union, Allentown, Pa.; Louis Segadelli, all American democracy. They Rochester: Orville Grandstaff, president, District Joint Board, Rochester; Orville Grandstaft, president, District Joint Board, president, Local 2071, USW, Des United Public Workers, Detroit;

Irving Dichter, regional directory, workworkers, whigh Chry, Orland, Mill, and Smelter Wurkers, Andrew Leredii, president, Local John McG, Dochi, president, Local, Jewelry Workers, Herbert A call 14 FTA Moniphys, Barold W, Lindberg, district committeeman, Ford Local 600, UAW, Adolph F, Ford Local 600, UAW, Adolph F, Local 600, Cay, Circ. Lowa

Lohse, president, Siony City, Iowa Industrial Umon Conneil, Nicholas Luckytoky, local secretary-manager, Building Service Employes, Munay Miller, secretary, executive board, Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 3, John E. Mitchell, chauman, New England Sub Dist. trict, UPW, J. B. Mincks, president Ottomwa, Lt., Industrial

ed because it is "iniquitous, inconstitutional and un-American."

Signers of the petition are international officers and top officials
at union locals throughout the
country from 15 ClO, AFL and
contry from 15 ClO, AFL and Moines, Thomas A. Grinim, man-Gornelius A. Simmons, chairman, 1977 Like States District Conn-Leonard W. Sipe, president, Cedar Al + United Shoc Wirkers, Louis Rapids (Iowa) Industrial Union Goldblatt, secretary treasurer, II, Conneil, Al Skinner, regional direc-Joseph Gurty, president, Local 102, Piano Workers Umon, Long Islands Donald Henderson, Nature Universident, Local 24, Pano Workers Umon, Long Islands Donald Henderson, Nature Universident, Local 24, Universident, Local 24, Pano Workers Umon, Long Islands Donald Henderson, Nature Grector, CWA-CIO, Division 10, Omaha, 12, Statts, president, Local 24, ETA. Herbert Hornback, pressent CWA-CIO, Division 10, Omaha, Engineers, Mort Land Marchaell Bland: Donald Henderson, Oct. J. Staats, president, Local Tol. Local Tol. Herbert Hornbeck, president, Local Tol. Local Tol. Herbert Hornbeck, president, Local Tol. Local Tol. Herbert Hornbeck, president, Local Tol. Harve Bridges Local Local Tol. CAW Ottomwal, Cal. Harve Bridges Local Tol. Local Tol. Hornbeck, president, Local Tol. Local Tol. Harve Bridges Local Tol. CAW Ottomwal, Cal. Harve Bridges Local Tol. Local Tol. Hornbeck, president, Local Tol. Harve Bridges Local Tol. Caw Ottomwal, Cal. Harve Bridges Local States Local



Daily People's World, December 2, 1952, pp. 3 and 6

# Goldblatt warns of all-out U.S. attack on labor

LOS ANGELES. Dec. 1-Labor, if it is to meet the current government-employer on-laught designed to "silence or eise smash it." must begin at once to organize for effective action on the legislative, political and legal fronts.

marked early days of the Clo. #this time exerting their tradis stoolingeon who testified he left convicted for their 'intent' Lonal "know how" their economic weapons, but new long before the 'conspinary' was weapons that will be as effective supposed to have begun in the political arena and the courts.

Leuis Galdhlatt. Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's & Warehouseman's Union before more than 1.000 trade unionists Surdev night in Embassy andrior .m.

as the Smith The . ... Act Frameur rally of the Trade Union Committee for Pass Pas Kingh Art and Other Anti-Long tagetion Committee Care an William Liaconce Lowe read in gathering:

"Five concentration camps to hold half a mithon people have already been built in the U.S. Toov'il be filled with trade unionists if we don't wake up and fight back "

### ALICE IN WONDERLAND

Goldblatt, who flew from Honorum to address the meet-122 termed the Snuth Act "not trads at all, but legal lynchings." The purpose of such spectacles as that now going on in Itawan, he said, is "to control our trade umons, or failing this, to smash them'

These are twisted perversions of the law," he said, "after the fushion of Alice in Wonderland."

As example, he quoted the the Honolula judge and prosecutor as saying that neither Communist. party membership. books nor ideas were on trial, but rather an alleged conspirncy to teach the overthrow of ment, for democracy by destroy government which between 1945 and '48.

"Then" said Goldblatt, "the prosecution called as its first witness one Paul Crouch, a

to build not the Communist party in 1942

### JOINT ATTACK

The true purport of such treals, These were the admonitions of and the whole reactionary drive through the Taft Hartley Act, the ClO and Amalgamated the McCarran Act and the Smith Cothing Workers conventions Act, is to put an end to the expression of any minority viewpoint in America particularly any umon labor view point

> speech as long as you say you're protest against the Smith The Snoth acters, the McCar. Vas recently the 24 hour stopranites and Taft Hardevi'es are 1 are all along the Coast in prothe double-talkers. They call for test against the latest decision in peace through war, for hearmament by producing more arma-



LOUIS GOLDBLATT . . . arare warning

setting up concentration camps

That it is labor they are after



was demonstrated as far back as the time of the original Foley To do so, unions must return to the crusading spirit that Speare trials, said Goldblatt when those defendants were

> Labor is awakening Gol Halatt as I listing the outspoken on tosition to the Smith Act by Af L Culinary Union president Hogo Ernst, the resolutions of and other manifestations of this "growing awakening"

In Hawan there have been a "You can have freedom of homber of work stoppages in war" Goldblatt doclared to als On the mainland there the case of longshore leaders Hairy Bridges Bob Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

Goldblart said however that laffer's long "economist" ap-proach to its problems had resulted in the unions being "asleep to these growing legal, legislative and political onslaughts.

GO OUT AND TALK

We must begin without further delay to organize an oldfashioned crusade to deal with these legal, legislative and political problems, We'll have to call on all our old reconomic know how to organize the new camtrains on these new fronts using all the weapons and devices and tactics that built our economic strength. Not until we organize our united strength to fight in these new fields will we be equipped to lead present day America to better days shead."

Lawrence summing up, called

tills not and talk to your union brothers and sisters on the job transpired ing it, for civil rights by lynch- to your neighbors at home, to ings, for greater freedoms by your clubs and churches and orgunizations, said the ILWU cional director.

[Daily People's World, November 25, 1952, p. 31

### Rally Target: Labor Lobby to Washington

Los Angeles, November 24.—Perspectives for a lobby of trade unionists to greet the new Congress with demands for repeal of the Smith Act will be projected at the Smith-Act-Frameup rally next Sunday evening at Embassy Auditorium.

Officials of the Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation, sponsors of the rally, said today that trade unionists in the Nation's major industrial centers will be urged to gather in Washington on January 19 to present the Smith Act repeal demands.

The new Congress convenes January 20. The trade union lobbyists will remain over for the opening day in order to lend weight of their presence to the

demand for earliest consideration of repeal action.

"Only an aroused labor movement determined to fight, and united as never before," the committee said, "can win repeal of the Smith Act and defeat the drive of Nixon, McCarthy, Taft, Jenner and company to strengthen the Taft-Hartley Act and put over even more vicious antilabor legislation they are now preparing."

Leading trade unionists of the State will spark the drive for the national

lobby to Washington, during the Smith Act Frameup rally Sunday night.

These will include Henrietta Moody, president, Office Workers Local 253 (DPO); William Lawrence, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union regional director; ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt; George Bradow, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Ben Karr, International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Daye Gordon, ILGWU.

The unionists will participate in a Smith-Act-Frameup dramatization written by Louise Rousseau, noted radio and television writer, blacklisted by the Un-American Committee. Stage and dance artists will join the trade unionists

in presenting the dramatization.

Miss Moody, a nursery school director, said that "while Smith Act type of frameups have always existed for the Negro people \* \* \* today this repressive law has been spread on the books as the most vicious attack on the liberties of all working people. Labor must and will ally itself with the Negro people to put an end to all this repressive legislation—written or unwritten."

One of the features of the Smith Act Frameup dramatization will be the performance of the Green Table ballet, a dance picturization of warmaking

monopolies.

### EXHIBIT No. 574

[Daily People's World, October 1, 1952, p. 6]

### Gilbert Canales to MC Banquet for Legal Panel

Los Angeles, September 30.—Trade Unionist Gilbert Canales will be master of ceremonies for the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born's testimonial dinner for its legal panel.

The banquet, at 6 p. m., this Sunday at the Park Manor, 607 South Western Boulevard, will be addressed by Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Canales is a business agent of Warehouse Local 26, ILWU, and a national vice president of the Mexican-American National Association (ANMA).

### EXHIBIT No. 575

[Daily Worker, September 18, 1952, p. 2]

### To Honor Lawyers Helping Foreign Born

Los Angeles, September 15.—The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has announced that Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer, Inter-

national Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, will be a featured speaker at the committee's second annual testimonial dinner at the Park Manor here October 5, at 5:30 p, m.

### EXHIBIT No. 576

[Daily People's World, December 10, 1951, p. 31

### Progressive Party Opens Peace Campaign for 1952

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The words "we're on the march" set the tone for the launching of the Progressive Party's 1952 campaign on the west coast. A tristate conference of party representatives from Washington, Oregon, and California Saturday and Sunday served notice that the American people will have an alternative in the coming crucial elections.

Confidence that "a new political movement is building up," to challenge the parties of war and reaction emanated from the hard-working conference from

the moment it was called to order

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, saluted the delegations from the three west coast States. "the best turnout vet." in a series of party conferences on the east coast and Midwest.

Baldwin's message, which keynoted the conference as well as a public mass meeting Friday night, conveyed the spirited upsurge that is becoming more meeting Friday mgm, conveyed apparent every day in the political scene.

"The progressive movement in this countries of the progressive movement in this countries."

"We're on the march," Baldwin said. try is out to win \* \* \* to win elections.

"We're not prepared to say now who will run. But we say where there is not an independent candidate for peace, for civil rights, for labor \* \* \* we will have our own Progressive candidates in the running."

Baldwin reported on the developments throughout the Nation which indicate the unrest of the people as the result of the bipartisan cold war policies, high taxes, soaring prices, infringements on liberty, corruption in high places.

### WALSH CITED

One of the most telling signs of the times, he said, was the showing made by Progressive Party candidates who campaigned on peace platforms in local elections in 1951. He cited George Walsh's 30,000 votes for supervisor in San Francisco and other races in Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, where party candidates chalked up good votes.

In each case, he said, Progressive Party candidates made a better showing

than in 1948. And voters deserted the old parties by the thousands.

"The time has come when the American people are recognizing that there is no difference in the two old parties," Baldwin said. "We said so in 1948. It is more clear to the people today."

The conference held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, was attended by some 300 delegates from the 3 States-Negro and white, trade unionists, professional people, both men and women.

### UNIONS "FED UP"

A public mass meeting Friday night which packed the Santa Maria hall raised the curtain on the conference. In addition to Baldwin, other speakers were Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and Vincent Hallinan, attorney and leader for the Independent Progressive Party in this State.



### REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE REDERATION OF LABOR OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR BOHOOL

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary

An examination of the personnel, the course of study and the support received by the California Labor School, clearly indicates the control exerted by the Communict Party over its operations.

### r=03000&L

The evidence on persugned is overwhelming. The director of the school is Tavid Jenkins. David Jenkins has a long interpret activities in organizations and causes initiated by the Tomounist Party. His record in this inst noe goes as far tack at least as 1874. Absording to the Daily Worker of May 28, 1834, he was arrested and charged with felonious assault and ricting in a rict in New York initiated by the Communist Darty. Further retails of this are found in issues of the Daily Worker of May 31, 1874 and June 2, 1934. As a result of this arrest, according to the Daily Worker of June 15, 1934, he was indicted by the Grand Jury of New York on a charge of misdemeanor and felonious assault, and according to the October 17, 1934 issue of the Daily Worker, he was convicted on the above charges.

Jenkins' activities have conspicuously followed the Farty line. He was the author of articles appearing in the Daily Worker on May 4, 1937 and May 8, 1937. According to the Taily Worker of April 11, 1940, he was a speaker before the Mational Maritime Union at a Communist May Day Conference. In

### EXHIBIT No. 577—Continued

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California Legislature on "Un-American Activities in California." Fame 92).

It is interesting to note that in the Spring IIII of logue of the California Labor School, Vern smith of the Pecul World cooperated in the teaching of a course cutitled "News Behind the News." Vern Smith has abuse been a consider from the Communist Party and divested of his position on the People's World, and now no longer teaches at the California Labor School.

Certain other evidence at the Labor School indicates its orientation. According to the reopla's Wirld of November 33, 1946, Kumor Goshal, an instructor of the Jefferson Labor John 1 of New York, spoke at the Jelifornia halo, and a local labor School has been ordered by the Jeroshalo Party. Its domination by the Communist Party has been a little by Lewis herrill, President of the J.I.A. United It When a goodes sional Workers of America, when he resigned in the testal this school in order to divest a imself of all lyers.

According to Prople's World of Isosular ... 1.4° 1.4. Goldblatt addressed the Labor School. To dis 7 in .k° 1.2. ... in labor circles as one who follows the labor ... ... Party in the labor movement.

In the September 8, 1940 insue of the People's Toll, it was announced that there would be an deserted to 1000 wasteff at the California Labor School

# EXHIBIT No. 578A Daily Worker, March 11, 1942, p. 5 Our Stand on the Browder Case

### \* \* \* CITIZENS:

America must win this war. All loyal Americans must stand united so that our nation will be victorious.

Nothing must stand in the way of this aim. Issues that do not strengthen our nation at war, that have no bearing on victory, should be put aside.

We should be concerned only with those issues that involve the winning of the war, and they should receive our unqualified support, if they spell victory.

Believing this, we, the undersigned, wish to renew our plea for the release of Mr. Earl Browder from prison. Our reasons for doing so are:

To our mind it is a grave injustice when a man gets four years and a \$2,000 fine on a charge of a passport violation—a sentence ten times as long, and a fine ten times as large, as that usually meted out in any comparable case recorded in the judicial district where he was tried. Mr. Browder has paid the fine and has already served eleven months and twelve days of his sentence.

We believe that under these circumstances the ends of justice will not be served by the continued imprisonment of Mr. Browder. On the contrary, his immediate release would not only be an act of justice, but it would serve to inspire even greater confidence and faith in millions of people to fight all the harder for a Nation where equal justice is meted out to all.

We do not believe that Mr. Browder's political opinions have any bearing on this case. If we allow politics to influence our judgment of the Browder case then we condone political persecution — which is un American.

Still, we know there are a few who may be prejudiced against the case because Mr. Browder is a Communist.

Now we believe with the majority of the people, that in this hour of crisis political differences should not divide loval Americans in their united effort to defend our Nation It is not for us to advocate or defend the political opinions of Mr. Browder, who after all is a public figure, representative of an existing current of political thought in American life. But we do know as a matter of public record that he and his associates have pledged to the Government and the President their unconditional support of the Nation's just war against fascism.

Therefore, to argue that Mr. Browder should remain in prison because of his political convictions, is promoting disunity at a time when National Unity is essential to the very life of our Nation.

If loyal Americans are to remain united, as we must if we are to win the war, then un-American arguments must not be permitted to confuse and divide us. Therefore, we believe that the immediate release of Mr. Browder would not only be an act of justice in keeping with American traditions but it would also strike a blow at the enemies of National Unity, who use Hitler's arguments to confuse and divide us.

There is one other reason why we renew our plea for Mr. Browder's release

We are American citizens. We are elected officers of trade unions. Although we speak here solely as individuals and not on behalf of the trade union movement, we do know that the following is a matter of public record. International and local unions, embracing two million organized workers, have by vote at official meetings, urged the release of Mr. Browder. Over two thousand elected trade union officials, including two Vice Presidents of one of the great National Trade Union structures, and one hundred International officers, have signed petitions for the release of Mr. Browder.

Who are these workers who have urged the release of Mr. Browder? They are patriotic Americans whose duty it is to produce the weapons of war needed for victory. They are fulfilling their duty to the nation without condition. They know their duty and do it without stint.

EXHIBIT No. 578B

Why their interest in the fate of Mr. Browder? If we know their minds then their actions can have but one meaning. They feel it their duty to speak out against an injustice that helps Hitler. They think that Browder's imprisonment only helps those who wish to divide loval Americans into warring political groups. They are determined to oppose any act threatening the Nation's unity.

This is the opinion on the Brouder case of an important section of labor. To heed that opinion would, we feel certain, inspire millions of workers to even greater sacrifice and greater efforts in the Battle for Production and in fighting the enemies of National Unity!

In addition to the two million organized workers and two thousand labor officials who

have asked for the imprisoned man's freedom, one million other Americans have requested the President to correct this injustice. These include outstanding religious leaders, educators, scientists, engineers, college presidents, national leaders of political parties, etc.

Those few who speak against Mr. Browder's release have the means of broadcasting their views far and wide. We have not — hence this ad, paid for by the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder of which Tom Mooney is Chairman. If you agree with our views, if you helieve that the release of Mr. Browder would be an act of American justice and would strengthen the war effort, then we urge that you send your opinion to the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway, New York, New York.

EXHIBIT No. 578C

### SIGNERS

Phillip M Connolly, President and Louis Goldblatt, Secretary, California State Industrial Union Council: Robert C. Travi- Vice-President, Illinois State Industrial Union Council Salvators Camelio First Vice-Presiden. Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council; Ben Probe Seeretary-Treasurer, Michigan State

Industrial Union Council

James Drum, President Baltimore Industrial Union Council. Henry Johnson Pres Bridgeport Industrial Union Council Her-ber: March, Vice-Presiden: Chicago Industrial Union Council. Jack Ferline President Cloveland Industrial Union Council Lyn Whiting Secretary Costa Industrial Union Council

Alfred Larcke Sec. Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council; Saul Mills, Secretary-Treasurer. Greater New York Indus-Council trial Union Mores Schmidt Vice-Pres. San Francisco Industrial Union Council. Joseph Kelleher President Wercester Industrial I'm on Council Albert E Gienn National Representative CIO, Chicago Ill

Also, Stanley Kearis, President Local No 208 Aluminum Workers of America, Detroit, Jack Prager, Bus Agent Cleaners and Dyers Umon Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Boston; Conrad Kaye. President, Butchers Dist Council of New York and New Jersey and Henry Proise, President Lo-cal 545, St. Louis, AMCBWNA

Dick Cardamone Chairman. Local No 34 ACA Detroit Chas J. Hendley, President Local No. 5 New York and Pref F O Matthicssen, President, Hartard Lo-

cal Cambridge, American Federation of Telemers, John F Ryan, General Organizer, New York and Julia Kyman Sc. Louis ANG, Phone Dinto, Chairmet. Joint Evenum Board of Grove New York and Variant BCWII Itting Rether, Secretar . - Prearther District Council 28 New York Courtie, W. Ward S. tary Dritte Coulds 6 Cleveland. Harold Heim and Delegate District Count L 14 Chicago and Maintee Cohel, Business Agent Local Nr. 587, Phila, RPDP Harry Elgen Chauman, Phila Lodge No. 20, Tick BRT Prairie

John Gredman Ser - Fress Loral No. 144 New York BSEIU George Curran Internati Repro George Citran Internal, Return-sentative New York FAFCT George Br un Internal Vice-President New York Charles A Collons, Business Representative Local No. 6 New York and Er-nes' Levine Bus Agen! Local 44 San Francisco HREIABILA 44 San ribb use inflabil.

Harry V Linka Delevate District Council 9 Certained and
James Shith Business Agent Local 1304 Oakland IAM. Local 1304 Oakland IAM, Ben Go'd International Pre N Y and Abe Penglass International Vice-President, C 1 ago IFLWU: Leon Syerdiove, Ongarager LIWU Paul Stein, President So., Fran-cisco Joint Board, H.GWU Wil-liam Westbrook, President, Local 1401 St Louis ILA

Gerald Robertson, Vice-Prestdent. Chicago and Dona'd Mc-Guire President, Local No. 1-6 Sat. Francisco, ILWU, Charles President, Local 59 St Blame Louis, IMU. Bernard V. McGroarty, Intensitional Lopic enta-tive Clereland ISU Joseph F Jurich International President I U F A W At Admiral Kupatrick. Pres. Amaigamared Local, Cleve-land, IUMMSWA Hagh Brisht Dieser ber Sah Prancisco, MCSA Waller J.

Stack Pairs man, san Francis d, Milww A. E. P. F. at. N. tional P. c. d. Reproc. cips. Christo. SAIRON Feedbard Smith Incl. \$70,00 1. 11 30 Picture in NMU, come and Differ Premium SMU, Gura v.J. Dufft Sux. b.Y. Hotel, Prices Council Frank M. Cellin, Dis. Director Curong v.P.W.O.C. Foss. Baker Cureage FWHIC flow Bager Freid Rep Dri w SCMWA; George Trackey Fincient Local 2215 Bridgenic SWOC, John Chapks Ma aning our Disarran TWTA T. . Chairman Philadelpi is TWOC A R Mr. Namu Cleto is UNSCOT Wm Markall Dies for Chris for Division, and G. Gr.Edeith President Leval Nigi 51, Detroit

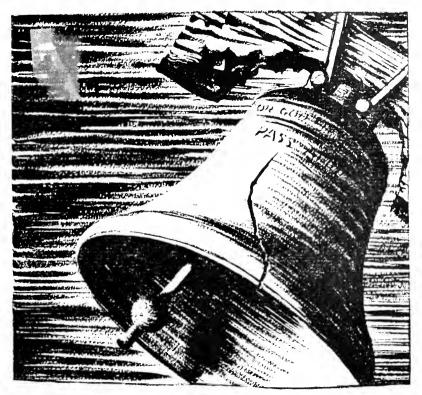
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EXHIBIT No. 579A



# LET FREEDOM RING



CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 21-22-23, 1947 · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EXHIBIT No. 579B

### CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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DR CHARLES H WESSES

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MRS 1 CLU WHITE NES TELL WHITE
NELL HOUSEN NOTE PROFESSION WOLFE

Western Reserve Laversus
Asserts Western Reserve Laversus
Asserts With Hit
Pres. Northeastern fix. Farmer Union
BISHOL R. R. WRIGHT, JR. DR MAX YERGAN

Organizations listed for identification only

- 164

### Exhibit No. 580



defend the rights of foreign-born americans REPEAL THE WALTER MC CARRAN LAW

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR CHALLENGE OF FOURTON-BORN PAROLE SYSTEM - OCTOBER 19

Name than 200 non-oitizens are being forced to live under Supervisory Parole conditions. They have committed to raime yet are placed under the restrictions of the Justice Rept. for an indefinite time, it can be for life unless the law is changed.

Here,in No. Calif., our Committee has the cases of 12 people, there are many more, who are forced to undergo this un-American type of surveillance which is essentially police state in character and violates all standards of iemocracy.

Scores of outstanding public figures, clergymen, political figures, labor leaders, Negro leaders, etc. have protested against this shameful provision of the Walter-NoCarran Law.

14 people from New York City have inetituted a challenge of such practices and their case is to be argued before the U.S. Supreme Court, October 19th.

The Court's decision may be of historiv importance to the liberties of all impricans and a crucial turning point in patting a step to cold-war hysteria, repression and persecution.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

7###

BILL HEIKKILA CASE

A hearing on this important case was scheduled for Cotober 7th at the Irralgration Forestment.

The hearing was granted by the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington.

Lloyd McMurray, attorney for Heikhile, will ask or suspension of the deportation order against Heikkila.

Bill Heikkila was  $2\frac{1}{6}$  ments eld when his parer's brought him from Finnland. He is a draftsman and character with messes who have known him for years will testify at the hearings on his behalf.

####

THIS IS A DIRECT AFFEAL TO YOU'S ATTEMD - SUFFORT - DONATE
THE FESTIVAL OF MATIONALITIES &

\*

For the past two years, our Festivals have been great successes. Last year the hall was packed and we cleared well over \$1000.00 for the work of cur Committee.

This year we are hoping for an even bigger success. For one thing, we are working harder. For another, the \*tmosphere is more favorable for the cause of civil rights of the foreignborn.

> Inclosed you will find a circular advertising the "Song and Dance Festival of Mationalities" which will tell you more about the event.

HERE ARE THE THREE THINGS YOU CAN TO TO HELP

1- Attend the Festival yourself.

2- Get your friends to attend.

3- If you are unable to attend, send in a donation towards the collection, as your way of helping this good fight.

### EXHIBIT No. 580—Continued

TALLWAUL TAKES UP FIGHT FOR MARTIN JIMINEZ

Members of Local #6, following upon the I.L.W.U's instiring victory in the Harry Bridges case, have swung their strength behind Martin Jimines with a two colored leaflet entitled, "KEEP JAMPEZ HERE!". They have also issued a rignature polition list and stamps o collecting funds for Jimines legal cofense.

Copies of the petition can be secured by addressing ---- Friends of Cartin ligines at Warehouse Union Local # 6 T.M.W. U. 255- 9th St. . San Francisco.

#######

EAST BAY ON THE BALL

Fast Bay supporters of the No. Calif. Committee for Frotection of the Foreign Born are really in line for a merit award for outstanding work.

led by Clair Jenson, they have given all-out support to the "3rd Annual Festival of Nationalities" in preparing the program, in selling tickets, and in collecting funds.

We could use more of the energy and spirit demonstrated by the East Bay people.

# # # # #

"EXTLE" -- UEN 'EVEL PAIETHLET

A lively, sparkling new pamphlet on the David Hyun case in Los Angeles has been published. This is the case that has aroused nation-wide protest. Even the S.F. Chroniole has protested the persecution of Hyun. The ramphlet is in two colors and profusely illustrated with photos and drawings.

Copies can be secured at our office.

######

OTHER LITERATURE

We have other pamphlets available.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON VALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

The Immigration Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee will hold public hearings beginning November 21, on legislation before the 84th Congress for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law.

The hearings in Washington, will start on November 21, and continue for at least two weeks.

Members of the Immigration Sub-Committee are: Harley M. Kilgore(D, W.Va.), chairman; James O. Eastland(D. La.); Olin Johnston (B. S.C.); Thomas Hennings (), Mo.); Arthur Watkins (R, Utah); Everett Birksen (R, Ill.); John M. Butler (R, Md.).

Requests to be heard at the public hearings should be sent to -Hon. Harley M. Kilgore, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Comm. Wash. D.C.

We urge all organizations and indiviuals who cannot attend in person, to send resolutions and communications supporting repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law. # # # #

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD DECEMBER 10, 11, 1955

Since the end of the Second World War, the rights of 14,600,000 foreign-born Americans have been under constant attack by the Justice Bept., Congress, and the Federal Courts.

These anti-democratic activities are being conducted in an effort to legitimatize the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law despite the fact that the Law, a product of post-war tensions and passed over President Truman's veto in 1952, has been criticized and condemned by a majority of the American people as harsh, discriminatory and unjust.

This conference, called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is called to repeal the Walters McCarran Law and to win a democratio and humane immigration and naturalizada ion policy for the United States.
# # # # labor donated

[The Lamp, No. 77, March-May, 1953, p. 21]

### Defense Activities

The ACPFB has issued a 36-page pamphlet containing 111 quotations from statements made against the Walter-McCarran law at public hearings held by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization during October 1952; a special fact sheet on the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran law; a folder on the case of Giacomo Quattrone, of Boston, facing deportation to Italy on the charge of affiliation with the Communist Party.

The Finnish American Freedom Committee has issued a special eight-page tabloid newspaper on the Walter-McCarran law, explaining the provisions of the

law, and mobilizing Finnish-Americans for its repeal.

The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a highly successful conference in February attended by 300 delegates. Officers elected were: Honorary chairman, Rev. Charles H. Davis; cochairmen, Hugh McBeth, Sr., Mrs.

Dorothy Marshall, Gilbert Canales, Judge Stanley Moffat.

On March 21 and 22, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a midwest conference to repeal the Walter-McCarran law and defend the rights of foreign born Americans, initiated by Prof. Anton J. Carlson, Rabbi G. George Fox, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Dean Helen R. Wright and sponsored by 60 prominent Americans. The conference banquet was attended by 400.

An East Bay Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been established in Oakland, Calif., with Rev. Clarence D. Herriott serving as honorary chairman and Grace Griffiths as secretary. On April 17, the committee held a mass

meeting to protect the jailing of Nat Yanish, Oakland resident.

The Chicago Labor Defense Committee has issued an attractive four-page brochure on the case of John Steuben, war veteran and March of Labor editor,

who is threatened with denaturalization proceedings.

On March 15, the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held a conference to repeal the Walter-McCarran law in Cleveland. Special plans were developed for the defense of Leon Callow, of Niles, Ohio, father of nine children, ordered deported to Greece, and a program outlined for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and defense of its victims.

An attractive folder has been issued on the case of Martin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Iowa, who has lived in this country for 50 of his 52 years. A copy of the folder can be obtained by writing to Committee for Defense of Martin Karasek,

Box 37, Bettendorf, Iowa.

On April 19, a statewide conference held in Newark voted to establish a New Jersey Committee for Defense of Foreign Born, with headquarters in Newark.

A folder on the case of Stanley Nowak, former Michigan State senator, threatened with revocation of his American citizenship, has been issued by the Stanley Nowak Defense Committee, 39 Massachusetts Avenue, Highland Park 3, Mich.

Ехнівіт No. 582 Daily People's World, September 18, 1940, p. 1

has accepted the challenge-of

# Santa Clara Challenges Two Rivals

R \$50,000 BY DECEMBER 1

an Aderer, is forging ahead in the and forums, Santa Clara unity, under the direction of dince to belo raise the Colonia 

ays collected about ones an while its neighbors to the bu tier, from Santa Clara chalthe challenge has been acnd and the pare between the condition is on with Santa greating a lead of about six to Chara has 30 per cent of its term of the SHO they have set ed the San Males drive workit compatition in fuffilling their and the last tabulation Pres accepting a quota of \$500. om plyps to raise

THEY HE page in Santa Clara drive leaders state. a regreep of warehousemen!

als, bazaars, rummage sales, of their quota. San Jose has al- San Mateo country drive director With a heavy schedule of car-twho have raised \$34 or 85 per cent | Santa Clara county, F. C. Genzen. ready sent in \$48 from the two said in part: groups which are working in that area and have several affairs planned for the near future,

Clair Aderer, who recently came from San Diego, has personally isa challenge to Vern Lym, has also been accepted, Undismayed by the two challenges which they have in the fire, the Santa Clara group has announced a "victory dance" for November where it her quota in first. This challenge is assumed they will relebrate their drive director in the south to get Sued

carries news of events and coordin-"Over the Top," a weekly bulletin of drive news, is being issued by the Santa Clara committee. It ates the work of the entire county, In replying to the challenge of anticipated victory.

ing Fund Drive and San Mateo from Santa Clara to be the first over the top in the 1940 Sustain-"This is to inform you (Peopie's World drive manager) that the San Mateo county drive committee has received the challenge

"We have our affairs here well planned-some day's pay coming in and three affairs planned for September. COURSE.

over-subscribe their quotas, that it was merely a question of which county would go stated today that here would be no question that over the top first and for the most "To early to say much but the enthusiasm seems to be fine." Authorities both would

money.

Ехнівіт №0. 583

### East Bay Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

1216 TALBOT AVENUE, BERKELEY

Soul Times.

REV. CLARENCE DILLAWAY HERRIOTT

CHAS. A (CHILI) DUARTE

# WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT

# Protest Rally

- 14,000,000 Foreign-born Americans . . .
  THREATENED BY WALTER-McCABRAN ACT
- Grganized Laber . . .

  THREATENED BY WALTER-McCARRAN ACT.
- U. S. Constitution . . .

  THREATENED BY WALTER-M-CARRAN ACT

### HEAR ...

### REV. CLARENCE DILLAWAY HERRIOTT

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER — 27 YEARS SUPERVISING CLAIM EXAMINER, CALIF. STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

### MR. ABNER GREEN

EXEC. SECY. AMERICAN COMMITTEE for the PROTECTION of FOREIGN BORN

Musical Entertainment - Concert Violinist

Sunday Afternoon, Mar. 8th - 2:45 p. m.

HERMAN SONS HALL 2018 SEVENTH STREET, BERKELEY

## COMMUNIST PARTY

# Proxy for Attendance at the State Central Committee Meeting at Sacramento, in the Year 1940

I, Jiair Aderer ,, duly qualified to
sit as a member of the State Central Committee meeting at Sacramento in the year 1940 (September
20, 1940), by virtue of (buildy of datagran as the Suste Conventions) (my appointment thereto by
2600 L. Floriardson ; this appointment having been duly filed in the office of the
Secretary of State on the 19 day of September 1940) (Strike out
part inapplicable) do hereby designate Esco L. Pionardson ;
(post-office address) 945 - 18th St. San Diego, Calif.
as my proxy with full power to act for me in every respect as a duly qualified member of the State
Central Committee meeting at Sacramento on the 20th day of September, 1940.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have bereunto set my hand this 18 - day of
September, 1940.
Clair aderer
Clair Aderer
[TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE]
Signed and acknowledged before me this day of September, 1940.
Joseph F. Di Marlos Notory Public
Notory Public
$\mathcal{I}$

Ехнівіт №0. 585

### CGMIIIII ST LIBLY

### Appointment of Members of the State Central Committee Meeting at Sacramento, in the Year 1940

I, Eros L. Dic	Ţ. 6° A ,
	ate Convention at Sacramento in the year 1940 by virtue of my
	CENTER COMMISSION (nomination) (Pleasings) to the office of
	Strike out part inapplicable
Congressman, aUth 1 t.	) on the 2/ day of " = 1940
upon the Communist	ticket, do hereby appoint the following three voters who shall be
members of the State Central Commi	ittee to meet at Sacramento, September 20, 1940, to wit:
Jiair Acerer Name	gung = 1 to 8 . 8 . 1 . 7, 2 ll Post-office address
Name	Post-office address
Name	Post-office address
In Witness Whereof, 1 has September, 1940.	ve bereunto set my hand this LSt. 17 day of
	EBOO I. Ric (Broson  [TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE]
Signed and acknowledged bef	J. B. McLees, Clerk of Superior Court Sap-trego County, Calleding, Public
607E1 6-00 190 STATE PRINTING GEFICE	By Deputy

### EXHIBIT NO 586

[Daily People's World, March 22, 1945, p. 3]

### World Cooperation Drive—Communists Set International Security Institute in San Francisco

San Francisco, March 21.—An Institute on World Security, sponsored by the San Francisco Communist Political Association, will be held here Thursday evening, March 29, at 7:45 p. m., in the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel.

The purpose of the institute will be to stimulate public discussion and educa-

tion on the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods proposals.

Topics to be covered and speakers include: The United States and World Security, by Mrs. Oleta Yates, president of the San Francisco Communist Political Association; Bretton Woods—Economic Foundation for Postwar Security, by Miss Celeste Strack; Dumbarton Oaks and World Security, by Aubrey Grossman, attorney, and Dumbarton Oaks—The Problem of Ratification, by Paul Cline, columnist for the Daily People's World.

Miss Mini Carson, public relations director of the Daily People's World, will

chair the institute.

Admission is by invitation, with invitations being available upon request at the county offices of the Communist Political Association, 942 Market Street.

### EXHIBIT No. 587

[Daily People's World, July 19, 1945, p. 3]

### California Communists Repudiate Browder Line

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—State headquarters of the Communist Political Association of California announced today that a special State convention of the association last Sunday endorsed the main line of the draft resolution submitted by its national committee and elected 10 delegates to the special national convention of the association, opening in New York City on July 26.

The State convention, with over 600 delegates elected by CPA clubs, met in two sections, due to ODT regulations and transportation difficulties. The northern California section met here: the southern California section met in Los

Angeles.

The vote on the national committee resolution was unanimous in the northern California convention. In the southern California convention the vote was

347 for, 7 against, with 1 abstention.

It was stated, however, that the seven opposing votes were not in support of Earl Browder's position, but rather expressed disagreement with formulations in the resolution on domestic questions and on the question of socialism. (Editor's note: Earl Browder, president of the association, cast the sole opposing vote on the resolution in the national committee.)

### DELEGATES

The northern California convention elected the following delegates to the national convention: John Hughes, Steve Nelson, Ray Thompson, William Schneiderman, John Morgan, and Mickey Lima, with Aubrey Grossman and Walter Stack as first and second alternates.

The southern California convention elected as delegates: Nemmy Sparks,

David Buckman, Bill Oneal, and Dorothy Healy.

Both conventions sharply criticized the national and State leadership for its opportunist policies which were characterized as a fundamental revision of Marxism, and for its bureaucratic practices and methods of work. The conventions were recessed until after the national convention, when they will reconvene in August to act on the decisions of the national convention and to elect State officers and a State committee.

[Daily People's World, September 21, 1945, p. 1]

### Communists to Hold Job Rally

OAKLAND, September 20.—All East Bay workers are invited to attend a mass meeting tonight (Friday) 8 p. m. at the Oakland Auditorium Ballroom on Jobs for All, sponsored by the Communist Party of Alameda county, Communist Party officials said today.

It will be devoted to the urgent and immediate job problems of Negro workers. Main speakers will be Pettus Perry, chairman of the Los Angeles Communist Party and member of the Communist Party State committee. Other speakers include Clarence, Toby, trade unionist; Katrina Manley, industrial worker and Aubrey Grossman, labor attorney.

### **Ехнівіт No.** 589

[Dally People's World, November 9, 1945, p. 4]

### San Francisco Communists Elect Officers

The San Francisco County committee of the Communist Party today announced its election of officers for the coming year.

Oleta O'Connor Yates was reelected chairman; Dan Mah, secretary-treasurer; Aubrey Grossman, educational director; Leon Kaplan, labor director; and Herbert Nugent, legislative director.

Mr. Mah, a member of the Chinese Mutual Aid Society and the executive secretary of AFL Miscellaneous Employees Local 110, has resigned from his union position to take his new post. Mr. Nugent was formerly associated with the Workers Alliance of San Francisco, and is a member of the marine firemen's union. He was recently honorably discharged from the Army, after having served in the European theater with the 13th Armored Division. Mr. Grossman leaves the practice of labor law to take his position.

An executive board of 13 was also elected.

The headquarters of the Communist Party of San Francisco are located at 942 Market Street.

4 Daily World

Saturday, November 17, 1945

### SAN FRANCISCO

What is the role of MacArthur in the Philippines?
Will the Philippines get their independence in 1946?
What form does U. S. imperialism take in the Philippines?

For Answers to These Questions
COME TO

# Jefferson Park

Turk and Laguna Streets

### **SUNDAY**

November 18, 2 P. M.

Speakers

GEORGE HITCHCOCK, Journalist recently back from Manila MARIO HERMOSA, Philippino Trade Unionist AUBREY GROSSMAN, Edu. Director S. F. Communist Party Auspices: Communist Party of San Francisco

EXHIBIT No. 591

[Daily People's World, July 3, 1946, p. 3]

### Forum Friday on Trolleys, Maritime

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The streetcar strike and the martime situation will be discussed Friday night at the first of a series of weekly forums conducted by the Communist Party of San Francisco.

Aubrey Grossman, educational director of the Communist Party, will lead the discussion on the streetcar strike. Bill McGee, member of CIO longshoremen, will lead the discussion of the maritime situation.

The weekly forums will be held at 228 McAllister street each Friday night and will begin at 8 p. m.

Ехнівіт Хо. 592 Worker, June 20, 1948, p. 4

# Some of Our Fundamental Tasks

Organizer, Mission Section, By Aubrey Grossman San Francisco

tremendous tasks before it. Task war they have been misled into S THE Preconvention Re-olu-One is to stop World War III befare it develops. Though the American people do not want support of the Marshall Plan, which constitutes the highway to World War III

brane's drave toward fascism which is moving with locomotive These IAN IS to Stop the bug Though the Ansertean people do not want fascam the fen of them resognize the first will in democracys speed and power

Party, led by outstanding Markists, struggled with and solved problems similar to ours. Here are lessons in how to fight against war and against factim, how to not Perry trong errough to lead Marylon to do the ached from other theore, by the fail that it emis of the waterngedan more TOUR MY YOU WART THE BY TOTA OF Commide May The Total of our

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For it is the highest comprehen-

symbol found in the world. When vier Union, we shall know how to perform the same work in Clima" sten and conclusion of the World Communist movement, the symbol of combination of theory with practice and the only perfect w" learn how Stalin and others merged the universal truth of MARKING-Lenning with the conereta of the recolution in the Soviet Union. This book is the sum-WITH TASKS LIKE THESEat least as difficult as any that have faced any Communist Party, afford not to tady the flistory of mary of how the best Communist any time anywhere we cannot the Communist Party of the No-

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A substantial portion of the the working class is the most imthat it will become even larger and more strategic because of its train it in organization, and that it is the most reliable class havportant class in modern society. dustry, that its conditions of work first three chapters of the Hivory is devoted to showing that connection with large scale in-

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wered by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the period from 1930-39 Chapters XI and XII of the History proude an toward war and fascism by Amer-What is the effect of the ecoof war and fascism? This important que tion had to be ananalysis of that period which is indispensable as a background for an understanding of the drive nomic crise on the development

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### Ехнівіт №. 593

[Daily People's World, May 6, 1949, p. 5]

### If the FBI Should Bother You-Civil Rights Expert Tells What To Do

San Francisco, May 5.—The Civil Rights Congress warned progressives today to beware Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and their "investigations."

Aubrey Grossman, west coast director of the congress, said that after thorough discussion with attorneys, the congress was advising those approached by the G-men to refuse to answer any questions.

"Any person these agents seek to question or have a discussion with has the right to refuse to talk to them and need not permit them in his home," he said.

Grossman said the congress had learned that a large number of FBI agents have been turned loose in this area in connection with various witch hunts such as the Communist trials in New York, the Los Angeles grand jury investigations and various deportation cases.

The congress director pointed out that the agents are well known for seizing upon the tiniest scrap of information to build up cases against progressives and even go so far as to falsify and distort answers to questions. He cited the Harry Bridges deportation case as evidence of falsification of testimony.

"Our conclusion is that if you oppose witch hunting you should do nothing to cooperate with it," said Grossman. "Such a course is in the interest of the fight against witch hunts and in your own interest as well."

Daily People's World Wednesday, July 20, 1949

# Do stoolpigeons rate civil rights defense?

### **CRC** director comments on Kutcher case. Trotzkvites' roje

By AUBREY GROSSMAN

(Pacific Coast Regional Director, Civil Rights Congress)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19-The Civil Rights Congress is opposed to the President's "loyalty" program for federal workers. Why then do we not look with favor on the campaign being built up around the case of the legless veteran. James Kutcher?

Kutcher, for the many who do not know about this case.

is a Trotskvite who was fired from his government job because of his membership in the Trotskvite (Socialist Workers) party.

The best way to answer the question I have just asked is to ask two more questions.

### ODD SUPPORT

QUESTION ONE: How come a man who claims to be a Communist and was fired under the President's Loyalty Order, is able to get support for his case from one of the most anti-civil rights, anti-labor, stoolpigeon sponsoring, Fascist-aiding organizations in the whole country? I refer to the national Americanism commission of the American Legion. I can furnish documentary proof of this.

QUESTION TWO: At the same time that Paul Robeson is being attacked by reactionary papers, and alleged liberals, for saying that the Negro people will not support an aggressive war against the Soviet Umon, how does it happen that these same forces select for praise and support James Kutcher, whose party's official position was that the recent war against tascism



was a "bad" war, and should be opposed by strikes and other methods?

In Los Angeles I discover that the commercial press is going out of its way to build up this "safe" Communist, For example, The Los Angeles Daily News of July 9 devoted 24 column inches

### EXHIBIT No. 594-Continued

to a completely favorable story supporting Kurcher, with half of this space (more than almost any movie star is given by this paper) devoted to his picture. Compare this with the 13 column inches devoted to the opening of the NAACP convention in Los Angeles, or the 5½ inches given to an important day in the United Auto Workers convention.

### MILITANT CONFESSES

The answer is that the anticivil rights forces in this country are trying to build up the Trotskyite group, because they are stoolpigeons and disrupters of the progressive movement. If anything else will explain the support of the national Americanism commission of the American Legion, please show it to me.

It all becomes crystal clear when we read the March 29, 1947 isue of The Militant, official organ of the Trotskyites. We find there some discussion based upon the fact that a previous issue of that paper had referred to Ruth Fischer, a present or former Trotskyite, as an "informer," because of her stoolpigeon testimony against Gerhart Eisler before the Rankin-Wood Committee.

The discussion is resolved by an article of James Cannon, leader of the Trotskyites, Referring to the fact that Ruth Fischer was called an "Informer" he says "this was a most unfortunate and most inexcusable error." He goes on to say that the Trotskyites for many years, on every possible occasion, before every posible body, have been

"informing" against the Com-

The next isue of The Militant printed a letter from Ruth Fischer in which she makes the apparently uncontroverted statement that Trotsky himself had sought to testify before the Dies Committee against the Communists.

If fighters for civil rights are to be successful in the tough battles ahead they must understand that big pusiness and the FBI use two types of stoolpigeons, as the La Follette committee demonstrated. One type conveys information; but the more dangerous type disrupts and splits the progressive and trade union movement. The defense of either type of stoolpigeon can never be a civil rights Issue.

### WHAT TO DO

To progressives who have been fooled by the Kutcher case, the Civil Rights Congress "Continue to oppose the Federal 'loyalty' program. If you wish to select a victim of the program on which to concentrate, there are at least 500 of them, perhaps a thousand, including several hundred Negro workers who are being discriminated against because they are Negroes, and because of their political opinions.

"For example, how about joining in the support of the Maddox case, the Negro worker from Alameda, who is to be discharged from his government job because he refuses to leave his wife who is alleged to be a Communist."

Daily People's World

5 Monday, July 3, 1950

# GROSSMANTOFIL CRC POST IN EAST

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2—Aubrey Grossman, well known West Coast labor attorney, will leave for New York this week to take up his new duties as director of organization of the Civil Rights Council. Grossman has, held the position of West Coast director of CRC for the past year and a half.

In his new job, he will be #working closely with William patterson, executive secretary, and Milton Wolff, field secretary of CRC, (George Marshall, CRC national board chairman, is in iail for refusing to hand over civil rights records to a congressional committee.

Grossman said today he "very sorry" to leave all his friends on the West Coast where he has lived all his life, but "the new job is important and has to be done."

The labor attorney, who was a defense lawyer in the first and second Bridges' cases and the King - Ramsey - Connor case, among others, was born in California and educated at the University of California.

He was associated with Richard Gladstein for a decade in the labor law firm of Gladstein & Grossman now Gladstein, Anderson, Resner, Sawver & Leonard.

His wife, Helen, also a native number of years. dren, Kathleen, aged 9, and Dan-1 iel, aged 7, will join Aubrey in In San Francisco at the end of Californian, and their two chil-New York in a couple of months Mrs. Grossman taught at the



AUBREY GROSSMAN . . . new tasks

California Labor School for a

Grossman said he will be back the summer to pick up his famlly and bid final farewells to all his friends.

[Daily Worker, September 4, 1940]

## 63 Prominent Lawyers Hit Draft Bill as Un-American, Unconstitutional

### Attorneys Who Attended Emergency Peace Mobilization Protest to House Military Affairs Committee

(Special to the Bully Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 3-It is the opinion of 63 lawyers, members of the Lawyers Committee to Keep the U. S Out of War, who attends Emergency Peace Mobilization, that the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill is not only an un-American step toward war but also unconstitional

This opinion, they expressed Sunday night in protest telegrams to House Military Affairs Committee and to President Roosevelt as well as in a resolution presented to the Peace Rally

'ary Affairs Committee read as fol-

Fifty-three undersigned lawvers representing 15 states, including the District of Columbia. meeting at the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Chicago, Sept. 1. and representing various organizations throughout the country. condemn the Burke-Wadsworth Military Peacetime Conscription Bill as unconstitutional and as the social, political and economic life of our country which will irreparably affect the lives of the American people, and a direct step toward American involvement in war

"We therefore urge you to defeat this bill and keep the U. S.

"Sent from the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Chicago, Sept. 1, 1940."

### PROMINENT SIGNERS

The telegram was signed by M. The telegram to the House Mill- Engel A A. Neuburger, Edward H Lyman, Irving Gurfield, Bernard Jeffe, Seon Felshin, William F. Messing Bernard Harkayy, Maurice F. Berman, Sunon Schachter, Helen Mintz Milton Pinsker, Leonard Zunmerman, Harry M. Justiz, Louis Stevens all of New York E. S Suskewitz of Wiscensin, Aubrey Grossman Harold M Sawver of California

representing a violent upheaval in ! Clifford D. O'Brien of Oregon, Russel N. Chase, Edward Lamb, and Elmer McClain of Ohio, Reuben Shiling and Morton Stavis of Marvland, Max R. Naiman, Ira Silber, Pearl M. Hart, Ben Levin, Sema B. Belgrade H. E. Baker and Leonard Karlin of Illinois, Samuel Gruber of Connecticut, Gabriel Kantrovitz, Ben Kamirovitz and John S. R. Bourne of Massachusetts Heyman Zimel and I. Isserman of New Jersey, John Stipeck and Maurice Sugar of Michigan, Frederick L. Renaud of Minnesota, Malcolm H. Young of North Carolina, T. Woodward of Florida, Martin Pepper and David Cohen of the District of Columnia Irwin Goodman of Mississippi, and A. I. Menin of Coloracio

The telegram to the President, which was signed by all 63 of the A. Berko, Fnianuel H. Block, Harry lawyers at the rally, and the res-Sucher, Samuel M. Bilnken, Leo oration, referred to the opposition lander, Affred L. Tanz, and Hope to conscription which has been expressed by great Presidents in the early history of the United States Worth Seymour, and including Tromas Jefferson, John Adams and James Madison.

### EVHIRIT No. 597

[Daily Worker, April 6, 1953 p. 31

### 302 Delegates Lay Plans for Big May Day Parade

### By George Morris

More than 300 delegates of trade union and other groups, in a conference Saturday called by the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, laid plans for a giant New York May Day parade with peace, economic security, and civil rights as the main theme.

Speakers expressed confidence that this year's march, spurred by raising peace

hopes, will surpass the parades of recent years.

The 302 delegates reported by the credentials committee, 107 of them from union groups, approved the parade plans after hearing reports by Leon Straus, leader of the fur dressers and dyers joint board and secretary of the May Day body, and Louis Weinstock, chairman of the May Day committee. Others who spoke were novelist Howard Fast; Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader who won acquittal of a frameup charge recently; and Aubrey Grossman, of the Civil Rights Congress.

Straus reported that when the May Day committee arrived at police headquarters for a parade permit, they found a roomfull of 15 or 20 persons there to object. Among them were top executives of two banks and of shipping department store, packing, express, and several other companies along with their

attorneys.

They came with their usual lies about May Day, said Straus, "apparently under the impression that May Day was something started in Moscow, and ignorant

of the fact that it was born in the United States."

Weinstock, who has headed the May Day committee since its formation in the 1930's, was also optimistic of a larger than usual turnout this year. He observed that the first rent increase imposed by Governor Dewey will be due May 1. The parade must be a giant protest against the hike in rents and fares.

Fast aimed his main fire at the idea that "fascism is inevitable" or that "it'sgot-to-worse-before-it-gets-better." Pointing to the great recent rise in peace hopes, the novelist said there is an opportunity for May Day to become an expression for that sentiment.

The conference passed two resolutions on the political and organizational program for the parade.

"A new situation has been created which makes the possibility of ending the cold war a reality," said the political resolution.

"To working men and women, proposals for peace are not a 'trap.' They have no peace 'jitters'; they have no stock in Wall Street to fall with the prospects of peace. They need a peace economy, jobs dependent upon the manufacture of consumer, not war, goods; upon trade with the hundreds of millions of people

of the Soviet Union, China, and the other people's republics." Also stressed was the defense of living standards, featuring New York's rent and fare hike. The third main group of slogans in the parade will be aimed at McCarthyism and the general thought-control drive, and at police brutality and

other forms of attacks on the Negro people.

The United Committee for May Day set up headquarters at room 535, 80 East 11th Street, where all material—posters, leaflets, buttons, and a special pamphlet—are obtainable. The committee also set up a workshop at 214 Stanton Street, where a group of artists is busy filling orders for banners and other display materials.

### EXHIBIT No. 598

[Daily People's World, March 10, 1944, p. 6]

### Meet the People—Around the Bay

By Jane Gilbert

Saunders King and his outfit beat out some solid jive and Maceo Williams slugged out some throbbing piano rhythm last Saturday night at the Herbert Resners', where San Franciscans gathered to celebrate in honor of the Council for

American-Soviet Friendship. Nobody went home at the usual going-home hour. Among those present were Claudia and Dave Williams, Bjorne Halling (still in town), Jack Montgomery, Pete King, and Jeff Kibre (from Los Angeles), Jean Blodgett, Kate Telford, Aubrey Grosman, the David Jenkins, the George Andersons, Dr. and Mrs. Ernst Wolf, and Dick Lyndens and lots more.

### EXHIBIT No. 599

[Daily People's World, August 22, 1945, p. 5]

### Civic Unity Bodies-Forum Topic

OAKLAND.—Can civic unity committees play an important role in the development of American democracy? What should be the role of such committees? These questions will be discussed in a symposium to be held Wednesday,

August 22, 8 p. m., at the California Labor School, 2030 Broadway, Oakland. Participating will be Aubrey Grossman, attorney for the CIO, member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and member of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco; Matt Crawford, secretary of the Council for Civic Unity; and Rabbi William F. Stern, of the Temple Sinai and member of the mayor's committee for civic unity of Oakland.

The speakers will discuss the role of community action in developing unity between racial, religious, and other groups in the cultural and economic life of America, and the formulation of civic unity committee programs to further this end.

The symposium will be followed by discussion from the floor. The public is invited.

### EXHIBIT No. 600A

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

\*(To be Riled out and submitted in duplicate.) UNITED STATES

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Appropriation

DR.

TO william deikkila

23/1 Chesunut Street

San trancisco, California

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I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Quairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

[San Francisco Chronicle 1940]

### Aid to Aliens—Group Picks 24 Directors

A 24-member board of directors has been named by the newly formed Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, committee headquarters announced vesterday.

Board members include Carey McWilliams, George G. Olshausen, Rev. Edgar A. Lowther, Louise R. Bransten, Estoly E. Ward, Henry Schmidt, Mrs. Thelena Johnson, Pat Megino, Kenneth Y. Fung. E. Iyana, Felix Rodriguez and A. J. Nicholag

Also Kamini Gupta, Mrs. Sydney Kahn, Annie C. Watson, Ignacio Castillan. Ottorno Ronchi, Grace McKay, John Vallas, Rene Battaglini, Wendell Phillips. Joan Omura, Sarah Jenkins and William Heikkila.

The committee was formed Saturday at a conference under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born of which Carey McWilliams is national chairman. The group will work for racial equality, solution of alien problems, and expansion of naturalization department facilities.

### EXHIBIT No. 602

[Daily People's World, August 30, 1940, p. 31

### Committee Set Up for Foreign Born

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Pledged to meet once a month or oftener and lead the campaign against any more anti-alien bills, as well as to render aid to the thousands of aliens mistreated by the present Smith law a widely representative Board of Directors of the Northern California Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born was in action today.

Elected to the board by the first northern California conference of the committee recently, were:

Carey McWilliams, chairman of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; George G. Olshausen, Academic and Civil Rights Council; Rev. A. Lowther, 1st Congressional Church; Louise R. Bransten, Academic and Civil Rights Council; Estoly E. Ward, Labor's Non-Partisan League; Henry Schmidt, Longshoremen No. 1-10; Mrs. Thelma Johnson, Swedish American Patriotic League; Pat Megino, Northern California Committee for the Protection of Philipino Rights Kenneth Y. Fung, Chinese American Alliance; E. Iyana, Japanese American Democratic Club, Oakland; Felix Rodriguez, Vacaville Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Also named were: A. J. Nicholas, Croatian Fraternal Union, Mountain View; Kamini Cupta, Democratic Youth Federation; Mrs. Sidney Kahn, National Council of Jewish Women, San Francisco Section; Annie C. Watson, International Institute: Ignacio Castillan, Miscellaneous Union, No. 110: Ottorno Ronchi, Italian Groups; Grace McKay, San Francisco Youth Council; Jahn Vallas, Greek American Educational League; Repe Battaglini, Cooks Union No. 44; Wendell Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers Union; Joan Omura, Japanese YWCA; Sarah Jenkins, Negro Women's Committee for Housing; William Heikkila, Finnish Club Western District Committee.

Ехнівіт №. 603

	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE	To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born American	SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRIA HOJ
FIFTH ANNUAL	SOUTHERN	To Protect The	SATURDAY, MARCH

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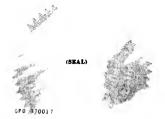
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 29 1956

### CERTIFICATION

BY VIRTUE OF the authority vested in me by Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2.1, a regulation issued by the Attorney General pursuant to Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

General is the legal custodian by virtue of Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be affixed, on the day and year first above written.

Truce of Barter

District Director Immigration and Naturalization Service (an Francisco District

### EXHIBIT No. 604—Continued

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- (10) Mylastfureign residence was Village of Heidkile, Vassa Frov.
- (11) The place where I took the stop or train who a Linded me as 1 11 / 1 . States we
- (12) I traveled on (an unnegration one, a passport, or permit to rester)
- (15) I was reamined by Unit. I States in magnation officers ac-(14) (If not examined, state why, and give the circumstances of your entry).
- (15) The person in the United States to whom I was coming was
- (In) The place in the United States to which I was going was
- (17) The names of some of the passengers or other persons I travered sort or I many members of my own family and their relationship to me, if any, are

[OVER]

### Exhibit No. 604—Continued

•		2	2			. 8	
e wind the first transfer of							
(18) In what places in the United States h	ave you resided during i	he past live years	,				
San Francisco,	Califor	nie Oc	ct.	1939	to		
(c sc) os mean)	7764		Monta	1 sec		M w	1 tor
SCAPA on some?	(Massa:	From	Month	Next	to	Months	7 tear
(Chip ve town)	Plane	From	Months	) tea	to	Most	
(19) What were the names, occupations, a	and addresses of your e	onlessara duenna et		1800 00	tached	Sheet 1	
Int!l. Workers Or						11. 4/ <u>1</u> 4	C-3/42
General Engineer (20) Have you read the following outh of	ing & Dry	Dock Co.	500 Sa	msome St	. SF CE	1. 8/42	-1/44
				1411			
I HEREBY declare, un oath, or sovereignty of whom or which ! States of America against all enemi without any mental reservation or p	I have heretofore been ses, foreign and domests ourpose of evasion. So I	a subject or cities :, that I will bear lelp Me Cool	m, that I will a	upport and defen	d the constitution	in and lass of the	e United
<ul> <li>Are you willing to take this oath in b</li> </ul>	secoming a citizen? Y	6.5					
Cf what country are you now a citiz	Car on accompany	nland					
(21) If necessary, are you willing to take	up arms in defense of th	as country? Y	0.5				
Have you ever, during the time th						irted from the jur	adiction of the
enrollment district or the United		to the military or	naval forces of t	the United States	, No		
(22) How many times have you ever been							
- (23) Have you ever been an inmate of an	mounte de la com-	NO					
(24) Have you ever been arrested or charge	ged with violation of an	law of the Unite	d States or Stat	e or any city ordi	name or traffic i	egulation? Ye	. 5
If so, give date place and cause of Cese Dismissed.	arrest and disposition o	: each case - 17 <b>u</b> 1928 <b>-</b>	iitamark	inn. Obs xxixxx	structin	g traffi	. C
Bismark, N.D.	intersering	with th		Charge	s dropp	ed No	v.1935
(25) Have you ever been deported from the					No		
If so, state all facts	ik Chitti . Pris. of all	departation prin	econiga now pen	stong against y to			
(20) During the last ten (10) years I have	heen a member of the	following organiz	ations and accord	Intil.	Worker	s i rder	
United Office &	refessiona	l Worker	a. CIO	- Feders	tion of	Archite	cts
Engineers Chemi dom Citizens C (27) Was your father or nother ever a cit	ommittee I	gicting	CIO- Co	mmurdist	Farty - Mother	Fight g	or Free
ized thru her fo	ther but		citize	nship by	marria	ge in 18	. 98
(28) Did you register under the Alien Reg	istration Act of 1940?	Yes					
If so, state the number of your Alie	n Registration Receipt	Card 567	8711				
(29, If male, did you register under the Se				Yes			
II so state your Draft Board No						Calif.	
Classified in class $4-F(H)R$							
(30) Did you yourself fill out this form?	Yes	If not, give	the name and a	uldress of the pen	un who did		
(31) It is my intention in good faith to be potentiate, after on sovereginty of I am not, and have not been for it damage, injury, or destruction of jorganization or body of persona tea- ted one. I am, and have been dur- to the good order and happiness of the	whom is which at this e-period of at least 1/1; property, or subotage thing dishelid more pping mg all if the periods re	time I am a sul mars immematels me a disbehever siti ei to organize	net or entries, price ing the c in or epposed to digovernment	ord at its interpretation of the state of th	iti in to i i i i e pe i nto anore vivilis tro i i i i to roi i ik tre firo (ivo lisi	e soleviti filoso veneber iz lis Li ago iz issigo	i in Linner on adamid on the distant
I CERTIFY that all the statements of	nade by me in this appl	ication and form:	are true to the b	est of my knowle	by and belief		
				E A	rest a glass t		
				age to the first			****

### EXHIBIT No. 604—Continued

(19) Employer Occupation
International Workers Order, Fieldman - fraternal insurance | 136 Valencia St. SF,Cal. | Prom | A pril 1940 | March 1942

| Employer | Occupation | Sliison & King | Draftsman | 500 Samsome St. SF, Cal. | From | To | Jan. 1948 | Oct. 1944

| Employer | Occupation | J. M. Smith | Draftsman | 683 Warket.St. SF, Calif. | To | Present Date

### Exhibit No. 604—Continued

	1134 3 .		
Statement of For To Be Used in Makin	ng and Filing My Petition	Naturalization	3
) My full, true, and correct name is Ream Heikklia	- Kaino He	A11a	14
,		m which has lown and it at a new	
7) My present place of residence is 1536 Stockton Stre	et Sr	SF'	Calif.
) My occupation is	C Tillian		(4) I am St years old
) I was born on March 14 1906 h Villa	ge of Feikkiss	A8928	Finland
) My personal description is as follows: Sex Mala	a complexion Light c	sior of cycs ELUS	
	ible distinctive marks المرقط الماء المراقط الماء المراقط الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الماء الم	nt nationality F1Fe's	ish
Tace White Ten not married, the name of my wife or husband is	A y Ψ presei	it nationality - A + F - 5	3
and the second control on	*		
Months and horn of	42 # 1 *** v0	fish -	e a made
entered the United States at	U1	*	for permanent residence in
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at		me a cirizen by	144
Clay or seen, 24sts			
I have no children and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and	d present plant of residence of a	each of said of ildren wise	is living one as follows
Watherdla Vocas	Finland		
My last place of foreign residence was Heikkila, Vass	Finland (10) Lam.	grate: to the Unit: Mar	a .c. rifasiboor
··· England ···			
My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at	New York,	NY .	note and
Kaino E eikkila	. an	une 1	.C, 19CE
on the SS Coltic			
) Since my lawful entry for permanent residence I nave hot been also	sent from the United States, for	r a period or periore it is	author inger as fidure
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1 870 154 154			
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I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on Fet	o. 19, 194;		Superio r
Charles and the contract of th	Francisco	Cali: June 1	c. 1906
) I have resignify intimiously in the United States of Aircross into			1939
and conting usly in the State of California	w p. c	Oct.	1922
) That present we make pertain for cat relies to be			April 1 mar 1 ar 2 M
at Grand Rapids, Itasca, Minn		81.3 20	and the cause of
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1819 Stockton St.	San Francisco		if.
Hirst not that with the Line Control of the Nov.	1939	,	
(Cdwweet) Mr. Ire Kessey	Civil E	ngineer	
1255 Kearny St.	San francisc	o. 3	wilf.
I first that I as witness in the late, and a. Nov.	1939	-,	
1 (ERTH) that the above seatment of facts as been read by	and and		(
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State	request Applicant		
Examiner	Date		
EARTHER)			



### LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

326 West 3rd Street, Room 312, Los Angeles, Calif., MA 2169

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF

# FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

HELD AT

THE PARK MANOR, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FEBRUARY 7, 1953

### . Summary Report

# BOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTERENCE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF BOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

February 7, 1953 from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Park Manor. Los Angeles

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### Summary of Conference Proceedings

### MORNING SESSION

The Conference was opened by David Hyun, Chairman of the Conference Committee, who welcomed the delegates and observers on behalf of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Conference Sponsors.

Reverend Stephen Fritchman chaired the session. Rev. Fritchman eloquently placed the Conference problems within the athical framework of Biblical references to brotherhood and the equality of man. Ministers and rabbis as well as the general public would not have been stirred to vehement protest against the attack on the foreign born contained in the Walter-McCarran Act, had there not been conferences such as this and, more important, steady day-to-day campaigning on behalf of the foreign born between conferences by such organisations as the L.A. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Delagates stood silent in a solem moment of commonation in memory of Genero Garcia, Mexican-American arrested for deportation by the Immigration Service despite his decades of self-respecting residence here, and who died under the harassment of deportation.

Cleophus Brown, President of the Los Angeles Chapter, National Negro Labor (Jounnil: (Excerpts from Speech) ... As Regross we see in the Mo-Carran-Walter Act am attempt to weaken our struggle for first class ditisements. Through its quota system regarding emmigrants from Jamaica and other countries of colored peoples, they are attempting to accomplish two things: one, to segregate the Negro people hare from the colored peoples of other countries; and, two, to belster white supremeoy (as has been) the policy of the rulers of America for 300 years.

We need, and the entire American people need, the friendship and exchange of ideas that can only come through the free imagration of people such as the people of Africa and other colonial and descoratio countries whose experience could help us in our struggle...

It is necessary that all of us recognise our responsibility in the struggle for the protection of the foreign born as the main line of defense to preserve the rights of all of the American people. It ien't just the foreign born they are after. It is the trade unions they are after as well. It isn't just the foreign born, it is the professional people, the teachers and other intellectuals; and, further, what they are really after is to abolish the rights and dignity of every individual American so that human decempy and brotherhood themselves will become a crime...

The Negro people have been struggling for j00 years for first-class citizenship and we have always warned the entire American people, especially the progressives and the working class, that the freedom they enjoy will be taken from them. Today we see this historic truth, which the Negro people know, acted out in fact through the NcCarran-Welter Act and other repressive legislation against trade unions, the foreign born and against those whose political beliefs are at variance with the belief of our country's rulers...

### EXHIBIT No. 605-Continued

In my own union, the Laborers (AJL), we must recognize the importance of entering the struggle immediately against the haracement and mass deportations of the Maxican people or we will have no Union...

The Mexicans are victime of mass deportation, police brutality, job discrimination. The Megroes are victime of job discrimination, segregation and all types of Jim Crow. Our white members, along with the other two groups, are the victime of speed-up, insecurity, a low standard of living and the threat of our union being weakened or destroyed. All of us, white members included, cannot make any gains unless they join with the Mexican people and the Megro people in the struggle for Fair Employment Practice and against the McCarran-Walter Law.

The current fight for fair employment and against anti-lebor legislation in California is a part of the fight in uniting the people of California against the McCarran-Walter Act, nationally. In California, we won't get fair employment if the mass deportation of the Mexican people is continued. We won't defeat the Taft-Hartley Act unless the unions join in the struggle in behalf of the Mexican people.

We, in the Megro Labor Council, are ready to join you and we ask you to join us that all Americans, foreign or native, can walk this land and hold their heads up with the dignity of first class citizens. We had better got together now, because if we wait such longer, we will probably want to get together and we can't...

The Brotherhood of Man must be fought for. We must defend the foreign born in order to retain those sacred rights for all Americans.

(Full text of Mr. Brown's speech available upon request at Committee office)

### Standing Committees Were Elected as Follows:

CREDINITIALS COMMITTEE: Marion Kinney, Chairman

Fred Firestone

· Mike Daniels

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE: Lillian Doran, Chairman

Lillian Ripps
Frank Spector
Charles Gladstone

And 1 representative from each Panel

MCMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Harry Carlisle, Chairman Mary Calloway

Robert Robinson Sanford Goldner Sandra Gladstone

Gilbert Canales, Eusiness Agent, Local 26, ILRU spoke briefly on the problem confronting the Mexican workers deported by the hundred thousand monthly, being imported legally or otherwise to provide cheap labor and then being kicked out again. He compared the conditions facing Magro and Mexican workers as being in important respects similar. The five million Mexican-American residents of the Southwest suffer from the "mass deportation" policy of the Immigration Service, as Mexican appearance is sufficient in

### **Ехнівіт** No. 606

Provident





LOS ANGELES CHAPTER

# National Negro Labor Council

4118 S. CENTRAL

LOS ANGELES 11. CALIF.

AD 4-9001

MARIE BOWDEN A

PRANETE LEE SIMS

February 1953

Facord no Sec

Dear Friends:

BOOID MORDONS
SULA MAE PAYNE
SULA MAE PAYNE
JESSIE JONES
TOM CPEED
ART GEARING
BOB ROBINSON

In Jevember 1951, the Jegro Leber Council Legan its campaign to win jobs for Jegro wo en at Hoffman Padio-TV Corporation. This company claims "no discrimation" against Negro women, but hundreds, trained in wor done at Coffman's, have applied. OF REST-ROW ACTIVITY Was hired!



Our Council gives tireless leadurable for full social, political and economic equality of the Jerro people. Were hard won advance benefits all, egro and white. We must have the support of all — exceptable our white sinters end brothers, in order to smash Hoffman's Jim Crow policy.

We urge you:

- 1. Join our richet 1'me, 10 to noon every Laturday 6200 avalor 31'd. (Your organization Nathers and placards welcored).
- Sign and will those per cards. (cords available in quantity by whome or ail).
- 3. Write to lr. H. J. Roffiar 3761 So. Hill St., L.A. Denand they hire terro women in reduction work.
- 4. Fhone Hoff an fadio-TV Corp. AD 3-3151 insist they hire wearn women in rroduction work.
- 5. Don't buy Hoffman products. Urge your local furniture dealer to relister complaints to Hoffman; and to stop selling hoffman products until legro women are hired.
- 6. Call L. A. lagro Labor Council for speakers.

Fraternally yours,

Robert S. Robinson Executive Secretary

Enclosures (Labor Donated)

### EVHIRIT No. 607

Daily People's World, April 21, 1950, p. 21

### East Bay CRC Votes Full Support to Oakland May Day Celebration

OAKLAND, April 20—The East Bay Civil Rights Congress has voted full support of the Communist Party's May Day rally here.

Cleophas Brown, executive of the CRC chapter, has written the party pledging the support, voted unanimously by the CRC executive board at a recent meeting. The May Day rally, scheduled for the evening of May 1, in the Civic Auditorium,

will feature Henry Winston, one of the 11 convicted Communist leaders, as a major speaker, if he obtains court permission to travel.

In supporting the rally, Brown wrote, "the board recognized that denial of the right of the Foley Square defendants to travel and present their case to the American people strikes a direct blow at freedom of speech.

"CRC firmly believes that the American people will fight for their right to hear all ideas for themselves even though those ideas may be unpopular with such

big business spokesmen as Judge Medina.

"We support your effort to break through the unconstitutional ban on travel for the Foley Square defendants and will do all in our power to publicize this effort among our members and supporters in the East Bay."

# OVER ONE MILLION HAVE APPEALED

Aerording to staff ireffer Frederick Wolfman, N. 3. World-Triegram, in a column a month ago.

# THE WORLD APPEALS

Chaptain to the Queen of England, Charles Raven, wrate President Trumon "This savage verdict... is a tragic event for all lovers of America "

terrible punishment." Menri Pierre, in "Le Mande," Poris "Reasanable daubt

Queen's Counsel, D. N. Pritt "Agoinst all standards of Anglo-Saxon justice." Fernande Senti, Italian Parlioment "Simple decency calls for a new trial"

Other appeals have come from Mexico, Israel, Japan, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Argentina, and other countries

# AMERICA APPEALS

DR. HAROLD C. UREY, one of the most important atom-bomb scientists in the United States, directly connected with the Government's atomic activities, said.

"I have read the testimony given at the trial — I found the Testimony of the Rosenbergs mare believable than that of the Greenglasses — They (the Rosenbergs) were convicted an testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reosonable doubt I am amazed and campletely autraged at the punishment I strongly urge a coreful reconsideration of this sentence Similar pleas for clemency were filed in the Federal Court by **Prot. Philip Marison**, nuclear scientist of Cornell University, displayment along the base propert. **D. Harlow Shapley** of Horovad University, world-tamous astronomer. **Dr. Edvard U. Candon**, incoming President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, incred Rabbi, **Dr. Abba Hillel Silver**; and other noted personalities.

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or Linus Pasting of California Institute of Technology has just written a letter adung

ether Clarence & Deffy: "The United States has a unique chance to give laadership

to the world by commuting and revising the sentence."

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AN APPEAL FROM JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

There is No Appeal from the Grane

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Will You Join This World-Wide Appeal? unprecedented in our history is excessive and should be reconsidered." PRESIDENT to sin by silence when we shot lo protest, makes towards of men,—abraham lintolin,

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lewish Day: "Commute the death sentence." Beptier Ministers' Convention: "Our prayer The Charabana: Excessive and Cruel

AIRMAIL

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FUNDS TO CARRY ON ARE NEEDED DESPERATELY! SEND TO ABOVE COMMITTEE, c o MRS. JOHN CLEWE, 1234 WEST 40TH PLACE - AXMINITEY 1.7914 COMMITTE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS 6.05 Azz. 188 NON-PARTISAN

Ехнівіт № 609

Friday, December 21, 1945

Daily World

# Your World Toda

By JUANITA WHEELER Richmond Branch NAACP

Over 50 members of this orsubscribe to The ganization Daily People's World-and that is really only the beginnning.

I think it was really the 1944 election campaign that first showed us which paper in the Bay Area supported the interests of the Negro people-and of the whole American people. too.

Long before election date, our members knew that only one paper in the Bay Area really supported President Roosevelt and his policies every single day.

And our members never forgot that President Roosevelt was the man who set up the Fair Employment Practices Committee. He'set it up and all the newspapers - but one tried to knock it down again. They did a pretty good job at that.

The exception was The Daily People's World The Daily People's World not only supported President Roosevelt and all that he did for the Negro people. It went much farther. It fought, and still fights, for equal rights for all Americans on jobs, housing, in unions, in street cars; in rights of our people.

fact, it fights for the acceptance of the Negro people as fullfledged citizens of our society.

That is what our members observed. So, one day a few months ago, our executive committee held a meeting. There were 16 people present. Unanimously, the executive endorsed The Daily People's World, then holding a drive for funds.

But we did not stop at that. We subscribed to the paper, each and every one of the 16 present. at the same time. In addition. a few days later, a meeting of the whole branch also endorsed the paper. Finally, when Cleophas Brown, circulation manager for The Daily People's World in Richmond, asked our help in spreading the paper among our members, we gave it to him.

Since Mr. Brown has been talking to our members about the paper he informs us that 35 more have subscribed. However, he has not yet been able to see all of us.

We are sure that our members will continue to subscribe to The Daily People's World and to support it because it is the only daily paper in the West which never lets up in fighting for the

[Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, August 10, 1950, p. 5]

### 150 Notables Hit Threat to Void Citizenship of 1,000

In an open letter to President Truman, 150 prominent Americans have declared their concern "over the recent announcement by the Department of Justice that it will, on political grounds, seek the denaturalization of more than 1,000 naturalized American citizens." The letter was released yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Among the signers of this open letter are Dr. Stringfellow Barr, Dr. Algernon Black, Dr. A. J. Carlson, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Very Rev. John W. Day, Dr. Haven Emerson, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Uta Hagen, Prof. Fowler Harper, William R. Hood, recording secretary, Ford local 600, Garson Kanin, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Prof. Philip Morrison, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Cesar Saerchinger, Prof. Oswald Veblen, Hon, James H. Wolfe.

The statement declares that "any attempt to establish distinctions between the rights possessed by naturalized American citizens and the rights possessed by native born Americans violates basic American principles. These denaturalization proceedings endanger not only the rights of 11 million naturalized citizens

but also the liberties of all native-born Americans."

The other signers are:

Dr. Edith Abbott, Hull House, Chicago; C. A. Adams, consulting engineer, Philadelphia; Prof. Edward S. Allen, Ames, Iowa; Dr. Walter Allmendinger, Royal Oak, Mich.; Rev. Paul Johnson Allured, Lansing, Mich.

Dr. Victor Arnautoff, San Francisco; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Jacob Auslander; Rev. Lee H. Ball, New Paltz, N. Y.; Prof. Bernard Baum, State University of Iowa; Elmer A. Benson, Appleton, Minn.; Jack Berman, Independent Progressive Party, Los Angeles.

(The complete list of all signers is retained in committee files.)

### EXHIBIT No. 611

[Dally People's World, October 1, 1952, p. 21

### Ninety-three Notables Urge Martin Young Bail

New York, September 30.—Ninety-three prominent Americans have signed a letter to Attorney General James P. McGranery requesting bail for Martin Young, the Citizens Committee to Secure Bail for Martin Young announces.

Young is a noncitizen union organizer who was arrested October 26, 1951, for deportation under the McCarran Act. Repeatedly denied bail by the Attorney

General, he has been held on Ellis Island ever since.

The letter to the Attorney General was initiated by a committee of five: Elmer A. Benson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Clemens J. France, Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr., and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.

The letter declares:

"We, the undersigned, have become disturbed over the prolonged imprisonment

of Martin Young and denial of bail to him.

"While we are in no way ready to pass judgment regarding deportation proceedings initiated against him, we do feel that his imprisonment without bail since October 4, 1951, is in violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

"It is our understanding that your authority can release Mr. Young from Ellis Island on bail. We urge that you review your decision in Mr. Young's case and allow him to be freed on bail, to join his wife and two children until disposition of his case has been made."

California signers were: Paul F. Albright, Victor M. Arnautoff, Dr. James J. Fell, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Prof. Arthur W. Galston, Rev. B. J. Morris, Prof. Constantine Panunzio, Rev. Edward L. Whittemore, Armond and Betty Woodbury and Rev. Cone C. Young.

EXHIBIT No. 612 Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, p. 4

# 280 Nat'l Leaders Ask Truman Amnesty Jailed Communists

An appeal requesting the President to grant amnests to the leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act, has been made by 280 prominent Americans and forwarded to President Harry S. Truman in

the White House by Rev. Kenneth Stringfellow Barr Charletters & Va Ripley Forbes of Philadelphia, it and since Barrows. East But Hill. Me

tions"; and concludes with the following statement:

"In the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence and its principles of liberty and equality, we respectfully urge that you grant amnesty to the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S. and thereby give added meaning and added strength to our country's basic charter of freedom."

dom."

Bigners of the appeal follow: Samuel Hopkins Adams, author, Auburn, N. Y.;
Paul P Absight Hollyda & Calif Rev
Gross W. Alvander Melhod st. Church, Chur

thony, educator, Protincetown, Mass
Also Dr. Victor Arrauloff, president,
Russian American Societe, San Francisco
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Mitham T. Paird, pasico, Essex Community
Church, Chicago, Rev Edward Baker,
Portland, Ore; Fmily G. Baich, Nortland
Frize winner, Wellesley, Mass; Rev. Frededic E Hall, Ottewn III; Dr Gerald Barnes, Boston, University, Boston, Prof.

Riplev Forbes of Philadelphia, it and after Barrows. East Bar & Hill. Me was announced vesterday.

The Appeal for Amnesty was initiated by Rev. Forbes. Dr. Stringfellow Barr of Charlottes. Dr. Str

Brook, Harverd University,
Alto Dr. Leslas F Brown Norfolk Val:
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### EXHIBIT No. 613 Hollywood Citizens-News, September 22, 1955



United Press telephoto

### DICK SAYS HANG IT UP AND LET 'EM LOOK

Vice President Richard Nixon, in a telegram to the San Francisco Art a telegram to the San Francisco Art Commission, said that the public "should not be denied a full oppor-tunity" to see a lithograph which depicts him as "Dick McSmear." The picture portrays Nixon 'carrying a

pumpkin in one hand (symbolic of the pumpkin papers in the Hiss case) and a red daubed paint brush in the other. Drawn by Victor Arnautoff, Stanford University are instructor, it was ordered removed from art exhibit.

# COALITION FOR FREEDOM

### AND DEMOCRACY

# A REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - NOVEMBER 1955

The radiant promise of Geneva - that peaceful coexistence will replace the "cold war" - is of the greatest significance to defeating McCarthyism, restoring the Bill of Rights, and extending democracy in our country. During all the years of the "cold war" an ever-widening attack upon the most cherished liberties of the people has been casselessly pushed by reaction. Today, as we hail the great advances of Geneva and Bandung, American bourgeois democratic freedom stands in the danger of eclipse by the McCarran Act. A moment of supreme danger to American freedom comes at the moment when we are moving out of the "cold war" atmosphere into the sunshine of Geneva. The McCarran Act, coming up for decision before the U.S. Supremo Court this fall is a "legislative blueprint for a fascist state". Detect for the law passed in the hysteria of the early months of the Korsan war will give a big lift to the whole struggle to ensure and consolidate peaceful co-cristence; victory for the law will have the most serious and unfavorable consequences for realizing the spirit of Geneva. The people of the world are watching anxiously the outcome of this battle. It is a time for the fiveest unity of action of all democratic forces to smash McCarthyism and "end the cold war at home".

### DEMOCRACY - HIGH ROAD TO SOCIALISM

What is the connection between the struggle for democracy and the goal of socialism?

Mark and Engels, founders of scientific socialism, proclaimed the basic unity of the struggle for democracy and socialism from the very beginning. Engels said:

"The imony of world history turns everything upside down..... the parties of order, as they call themselves, are perishing under the legal conditions created by themselves....they cry despairingly legality is the death of us'; whereas we, under this legality, get firm muscles and rosy cheeks and look like eternal life."

(Class Struggles in France, p. 27)

In the same year - 1895 - that Engels wrote these prophetic words, Lenin was writing a braft Program of the Social Democratic Party of Russia from a prison cell. Lenin urged:

"Therefore, the most urgent thing the workers must do, the first thing the working class must aim at in bringing its influence to bear upon the government is to achieve political liberty, i.o.,

the guarantee by law (Constitution) that all citizens will be able directly to participate in the administration of the state: to secure for all citizens the right to assemble freely, to discuss their affairs, to influence the state affairs through the medium of associations and the press."

(Selected Works, Vol. I., p. 491)

Twenty-one years later Lenin was polomizing against "leftist" views on the national question in the European accialist movement and emphasizing the unity of the battle for domogracy and socialism:

"It would be a fundamental mistake to suppose that the struggle for democracy can divort the proletariat from the socialist revolution, or obscure it, or overshadow it, etc. On the contrary. iust as socialism cannot be victorious unless it introduces complete democracy, so the proletariat will be unable to prepare for victory over the bourgeoisie unless it wages a many-sided. consistent and revolutionary struggle for democracy."

(Selected Works. Vol. V., p. 268)

The record of Marxism in America is a story of a continuous battle for more and more democracy. Communists today carry forward this democratic tradition as Betty Gannett urged in her report to the election conference in August, 1954:

"The task of defeating fascism, defending and extending bourgeois democracy is not a 'tactic' or a 'maneuvre' in order to win new supporters among the workers and the people generally. It is a orucial struggle which must be waged wherever the fascist danger roars its head. It is a prerequisite, under the conditions of our times, to the advance to socialism -- a stage of struggle that cannot be skipped over."

However, as Marxist-Leninists we must not idealize bourgeois democracy and "forget" its limitations. We must stubbornly and without reservation defend what has been won because we want to march forward to socialism.

'le must beware of the Right opportunist danger of reliance on the "automatie" functioning of bourgeois democracy. There is the Truman line that violations of civil liberties happen after every war and then pass away. There is the liberal line of "leaving it to the courts" in the hope that in some mysterious way the courts will hand out even-handed justice whatever the political climate, or the liberal line that Congress will not "dere" pass such and such a law because it is too rawly unconstitutional.

We must keep firmly in mind the shortcomings of bourgeois democracy in fully protecting the rights and living standards of the masses of the people. None the less, we Marxists emphasize, underscore, and hold to the principle of the inseparable connection of the struggle for more democracy as the highroad to socialism.

### COALITION POLICY AND OVERCOMING RIGHT AND "LEFT" OPPORTUNISM

Basic to our work is a correct estimate of the objective situation and developing of a corroct political line. In the past there were moods and theories developed from incorrect estimates of the power of the peace camp and the war camp, and in the readiness and power of the American people in that struggle to come through and really deliver. The main errors have been "Left" with an under-

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estimation of the power of the people of the world to really compel peaceful negotiations. From such profoundly pessimistic views and moods a fatalist line developed which conceded all kinds of struggles before an adequate battle was made. The special report of the National Committee has shown how the incorrect estimate of the power of the war camp and the speed of fascization in our country led to the piling up of "Left" errors in program, tactics, and organization. The recent possibilities for peaceful co-existence and for restoring American democratic rights underscores how wrong was the 1950-4 estimate in our district.

In the struggle for a correct estimate of the battle for democracy it is valuable to keep in mind the approach Mark Logan employed last winter:

"the two-sided development: an upsurge in the resistance to McCarthyism of great meaning and promise for turning the tide; and at the same time a sustained and systematic dismantling of the Bill of Rights by the Congress, the Department of Justice and the courts. Both these features must be understood if greater victories are to be scored in the immediate period....."

Only by keaping in mind the struggle between these forces and by careful observance of the changes in the relation of power between these forces can we arrive at a correct estimate and avoid Right and "Left" errors.

### Dismantling the Bill of Rights

The sustained and systematic dismantling of the Bill of Rights is still on. Reaction is not giving up just because it has suffered some setbacks, but pushes its program as ferceiously as ever. Brownell launches new attacks on the trade unions - U.A.W. and Mine Mill. More Communists are arrested under Smith Act membership provisions. Outrageous bails are still set by the courts, and in the most recent case - Max Weiss - the judge declared that he would prefer to make a Smith Act arrest a non-bailable offense! The UnAmerican committee still prowls and sets up blacklists. Newspapers, radio, and T-V still retreat before the Ma-Carthyite blackmail. Cedric Belfrage is deported for challenging McGarthy. Anti-Communists in Congress prepare new bills to add to the structure of anti-democratic laws loading the books. In the midst of the world-wide concern over President Eisenhower's heart condition, the Justice Department refuses a parole to Jacob Mindel, Communist political prisoner, though he is 10 years older than the President and has suffered from such a severe heart condition that he collapsed several times during the 10 month trial! Finally, there are cases pending before the Supreme Court this fall and winter, which if undemocratically decided will mark a new leap backward to repression and tyranny.

### The Popular Upsurge

It is refreshing and energizing to review the impressive list of victories in recent months which mark the growing advance to restore the Bill of Rights. The Bridges victory defeating a 21 year conspiracy to weaken the Longshore union; the ending of 5 years of attempted frameup of Cwen Lattimore as the intended fall-guy for "our loss" in China; the restoration of the 5th Amendment in the Emspak, Quinn, and Bart cases; the knecking out of the case against Corliss Lamont and his associates; the freeing of William L. Patterson from a frameup of indefinite jailings for alleged contempt; the winning of a new trial for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Charney because of the sensational Matusów expose; the Hastie opinion in the Pittsburgh Smith Act appeal; the Genzalez and Alacantra cases here affirming rights of the foreign born; the wimning of time in the Cleveland Smith Act trial - an unprecedented 2 years and more since arrest; the victory in the

Connecticut Smith Act case on the jury challenge, which won favorable recognition in trade union circles; the splendid First Amendment position by the corporation lawyers appointed in the Denver Smith Act trial; the cutting of Cleta Yates' "contempt" sentence to one year. These are some of the cutetanding defeats for the 13th Juror in recent months.

In the past weeks a new spurt has taken place with the Supreme Court taking the unusual step of accepting the friend-of-the-court brief signed by 360 Americans asking that the McCarran Act be declared unconstitutional. "Let's take a second lock at all Smith Act convictions" said the Supreme Court in effect by agreeing to review the California Smith Act case on all the issues of the trial. Last week the Appeal Court in San Francisco ruled that the procedures used by the Coast Guard in "screening" maritime workers were arbitrary and unconstitutional. This break-through gains additional significance by the Court's declaration on "the clear and present danger" line that the "character and magnitude" is not so great as to warrant setting aside the Bill off Rights. Also, the decision raps the use of secret informers as harmful to the general welfare. These advances have taken place at a time when the most militant strike movement in years swept the South, when labor unity is moving to reality, and when continuing advances have been made in wiping out segregation in schools in scores of cities and areas in the South.

### Perspective of Victory

The dominant note in this two-sided struggle today is that the opposition against the fascist danger has reached a new high and is now capable of routing the McCarthyites and restoring the Bill of Rights. This is a wonderful perspective for unleashing and mobiliz ing the popular counter-offensive against the whole system of repression in our country. Claude Lightfoot can realistically assert that while "the reactionary forces have held the initiative...firmly in their hands" that the situation now "opens up the possibility that pro-democratic forces can wrest the initiative entirely from the hands of reaction."

This welcome perspective puts more punch into every fighter for democracy and more zip into every campaign for freedom. The Big Lies are shriveling up. The quickening exchange of delegations is ripping apart the lie of socialist aggression. Tens of millions of Americans have got a good look at McCarthyism. They don't want it, and they're determined to get rid of it. These are strong and stable and growing currents and solid guarantees which add up to the perspective of victory - of saving our country from fascism.

### Coalition

Our national Program affirms that a people's coalition is absolutely necessary to meet the problems confronting our country today, and that no one group can do this immense job. Today we can approach coalition work with a clearer perspective of the new opportunities and advantages which will bring victory. We can more easily and thoroughly throw off "loftist" isolating moods and methods of work, which have impoded our relations with bread forces. Fortified with confidence that the Big Lies are losing their potoncy we can approach many groups and forces, which we have, hitherto, thrown all too readily into "one reactionery mase". Coalition or muster front action has been a convert of Maruson since the Manifesto. The struggle for a mase line has been a signal feature of the history of the victorious parties in Russia, China, and the Peoples Democracies, as in the progress of the French, Italian, and other large parties in the ceptitalist world. The recent elections in Brazil and Indonesia demonstrate brilliantly how the Communict Parties were able to build a coalition to evergone the origeer threetening

their countries.

The sectarian exposition to coalition has caused great harm. Because of this influence we have ignored many forward steps on the part of broad organizations or have missed the exportanity for developing parallel actions. For example, the railroad paper, Labor, week after week blasts away at IcCarthy and Brownell and their anti-labor record. When the railroad labor newspaper hit hard on the Kulich case of guilt-by-kinship last spring there was not an adequate local response which could bring a bigger sweep to the exposition to the frameup. That such exportanities existed was proved by the fact that 3 Congressmen, including the arch-reactionary Mack of the 3d District, spoke out against the persecution of halter Kulich. Again, during the University battle over the invitation to Professor Opponheimer the many possibilities of a state-wide fightback were not realized.

The right opportunist opposition to coalition has likewise caused groat harm, One prominent expression of this has been the under-estimation of the fight for the logality of the Party and its right to be a part of the coalition. This slackness in fighting for the right of the Party and the Left to a definite place in the popular coalition leads toward a "coalition" without the participation of the Marxist vanguard - or no coalition at all. Our main attention must be to do away with the isolating "Left" sectarian opposition to coalition, while we do not "forget" the Right danger of liquidating the fight for the right of the progressive movement to participate even if this will most often take the form of parallel actions in the present conditions.

Building the coalition against McCarthyism will bring about that "popular majority which is in the process of development but which has not yet been forged and organized in the country." (C. Lightfoot). Today we need to equip ourselves still more with the great strength in the theoretical works of Marxism, and in particular the History of the CPUSA by Bill Foster, if we are to avoid the obstacles of all forms of opportunism.

### FOR A CONCENTRATION POLICY IN DEFENSE WORK

The ferocious attacks upon the people's liberties during the period of the Gold Mar are without parallel in the long history of our country. Attack has followed ettack in which each part of the government tried to outdo the others in dismenting normalar liberty. In his recent report Claude Lightfoot noints out that the reactionaries have held the initiative for years, and that "pro-democratic forces during this period were almost overwhelmed by the relentless attacks...on the Bill of Rights."

In Mashington the pro-democratic forces are not overwhelmed, but certainly have their hands full. Currently there is the McCarran "hearing" on the Mashington Pension Union, the Seattle Smith Act appeal is pending in San Francisco, there is a new state outlaw-the-Communists statute, a lumber worker faces prison under a Infi-Martley frameup, another is battling a Velde committee contempt conviction, a job blacklist operates against many progressive workers, a Negro leader is arrested on a perjury frameup, young workers are saddled with undesirable armed forces discharges, waterfront workers are screened, and foreign born persecutions continue.

How can our Party most effectively help the pro-democratic forces meet these multiple attacks? Some time ago has Hall characterized the central feature of the Leminist maked of work as composited than, for taking hold of the main link which can bring the whole claim along. Cloude lightfoot in his report shows how "The intense personation of the Party has unfolded on so many fronts that it has been ex-

osedingly distable to work from unitional plans. Our whole Party must be garred to some lending on the most vital matters." What is our overall strategic aim in this fleid? That is our national concentration?

Our aim is to help restore the First Amendment liberties - the right of the people to free speech, free press, and to assemble peaceably and petition the government for redress of grievances. Our aim is to help restore democracy today as the necess ary basis for progress. We need to make this great and noble aim the guiding line of all our defense work. The battle for the First Amendment rights is the straight edge for keeping our work in the right direction. The First Amendment is the keystone of all the constitutional liberties, and its restoration will be the mightiest force for restoring all of the people's rights and expanding democracy. The right of the Communists to enjoy these liberties is at the heart of this battle, and the more the general right is restored the more rapidly will the rights of the Communists be restored also. The strategic aim and guiding principle of restoring the First Amendment and making it mean what it says, is in the highest and most patriotic interests of our country.

Within this general guiding approach pro-democratic forces must take hold of that precise link which is most important today. What is this key link? "Top priority must be given in all districts, without exception, to the McGarran Act" Lightfoot urges. This is the key concentration within a general concentration on 3 issues above all others: The McGarran Act, which comes up for decision by the Supreme Court this fall; the Steve Nelson case, which will decide the fate of all state sedition laws, also before the Supreme Court this fall; and the Smith Act membership cases of which the Lightfoot and Scales cases are now in the appeal courts. The master link today is to smash the McCarran Act peril.

How do we believe the First Amendment rights can be restored?

### DEMOCRATIC UNITY TO RESTORE THE FIRST AMENDMENT

The full restoration of the First Amendment rights is a central task of the democratic movement in America today. This is the right at the very heart of constitutional liberties. It is the one best known and loved by the people. It is that right - with its declaration of free speech, press and assembly - which is most feared and hated by reaction. The First Amendment is therefore the special target of reaction in the dismantling of the rights won over centuries of struggle

Abraham Lincoln in speaking of the Declaration of Independence said words for the First Amendment:

"Its authors meant it to be, as thank God, it is now proving itself, a stumbling block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land to commence their vocation, that they should find left for them at least one hard nut to orack."

The democratic tradition is such a hard nut to crack that American reaction must pose as the defenders of constitutional liberties as they attack the First Amendment with McCarran acts, Smith Act trials, Taft-Hartley frameups, and Velde "hearings". Then, there are the conservative-minded people who believe that progressive ideas and movements have only come from the "discontented", and, that in order to guarantee progress, the channels of discussion must be kept fully open, for what is a minority idea today may well prove itself to be the best idea to-morrow.

The idea of the First Amendment is indispensable to the struggles of the American people. As such its ready support by all sections of the people is a most powerful one. We must help bring about a coalescing of wide forces of all kinds to unite on the basic proposition of restoring the First Amendment rights.

Such forces and currents are active and potential in our state. We saw a vivid proof of it in the 1954 elections. The Republican congressional candidates rolled up a majority of over 100,000 over their Democratic opponents in the six Congressional districts. But, when it came to the Congressman-at-large race there was a shift unprecedented in the history of our state. Magnuson defeated Canwell by roughly 125,000 votes, which means that 225,000 voters switched on this one race! Thus, almost 1/3 of the voters drew a bead on Canwell and produced one of the outstanding victories over McCarthyism in the 1954 elections. Clearly, people of the most conservative views wanted no part of Canwell, and broad circles of the people had become convinced that our pioneer opposition to Canwell was correct. It is clear that many Republicans shifted on this one point because they didn't want Canwell. This is one indication that a ocalition much broader than any political party or grouping can be forged around the protection of the First Amendment liberties.

### The Key Link

The burning need to orient and operate from a unified national viewpoint is so great that Claude Lightfoot urges that top place must be given to the battle against the McCarran Act... "Even in states where local Smith Act trials will take place shortly, this outlook must be established."

There is a need to find the ways and means to link up the different struggles with the battle against the McCarran Act. All struggles need to be examined with an eye as to how they can help swell the popular opposition to the McCarran Act and thus speed its defeat. Few pieces of legislation ever had so much resistance as did the Mundt-Ferguson-McCarran bills of 1950. All branches of labor, the Negro peoples organizations, churches, fraternal groups, scientists, etc. opposed its passage. Thus, there exists a powerful reservoir of sentiment which needs again to be set into motion.

This hearing and decision by the Supreme Court is no routine matter. It is another turning point similar to the Dennis decision of 1951, which opened up a flood of attacks on the rights of all Americans culminating in the McCarthy outrages. This is a turning point more profound and more decisive than the Smith Act decision, which formally affected only the rights of individuals "conspiring". The McCarran Act test is the most serious in the entire history of our country, for it involves the right of people's organizations to exist at all. The Communist Party declared in Sept. 1950 that it would never "register" under the Act because of its fascist character. Registration under the Act would compel an organization to hand over a list of its members to the Justice Department and mark each piece of mail "distributed by a Communist organization", when the terms of the McCarran Act make this designation equivalent to admitting it is an organization of foreign agents, spies, and traitors! Other savage restrictions would be in store for any so foolish as to "register". Officers and members of organizations which did not "register" would be in peril of 5 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for each day missed. Thus, the McCarran Act is not a registration act, as its defenders plead, but is a suppression act without parallel in our country's history.

The peril of the McCarran Act was acknowledged even by Harry Truman, whose administration launched the cold war and started the prosecution of Communiste, in his veto message:

"Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and this is down the path of increasingly repressive measures, until it becomes a source of terror to all its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear."

The McCarran Act can be defeated. The rapid easing of international tensions underouts the basic pillar of the Act that an "international conspiracy" is at work "directed from the Soviet Union". The McCarran Act is inconsistent and incompatible with peaceful co-existence. The democratic upsurge against the entire McCarthyite system cannot permit a McCarran Act to survive. The growing momentum and power of the popular upsurge has been highlighted by the filing of the friend of the court brief by 360 Americans, and the remarkable and unique acceptance by the Supreme Court of an amicus brief on a political case.

Provided we join with the popular forces and "work tirelessly, energetically, and above all correctly" this legislative blueprint for fascism can be defeated. What a wonderful and joyous day that will be when the McCarran walls come a-tumbling down! Then, the American people will really be over the hump in smashing the McCarthyite conspiracy.

### NEW FORCES TO RESTORE THE FIRST AMENDMENT

The democratio upsurge against McCarthyism is bringing forward new forces for democracy. Among these are the Hennings Committee, the Freedom Agenda, Americans for Traditional Liberties, and the American Association for the United Nations.

### The Henning Committee

Simultaneously with the development of coalition work around the First Amendment and the McCarran Act there is need to organize support to the investigations of the Henning Committee on Constitutional liberties, as part of the defense of the First Amendment.

This Committee opened its hearings on Sept, 17th - Constitution Day - sitting in the well of the old Supreme Court chamber and listening to spokesmen for organizations tell them from the bench how they view the picture of constitutional liberties. The Christian Science Monitor commented that this is the first time since the first Congress that the Congress has listened to the people on the Bill of Rights.

At this opening session it became clear that a mighty struggle is already underway to shape the direction and character of the Committee's work. Reactionary groups made it clear they wanted the committee to imitate the McCarthyite committees. NAACP and PTA spokesmen made the outstanding pro-democratic contributions, with labor being strong on "right-to-work" laws and silent on the witch-hunt legislation. Hearings on the status of free speech and free press started in November.

### The Freedom Agenda

Beginning the middle of October the League of Women Voters sponsored a series of neighborhood discussions on civil liberties. The series is sponsored by well-known citizens - judges, bishops, business agents, etc. 27 discussion groups are now organized. A study of the locations shows a preponderant middle-class character with few in the working class and Negro neighborhoods. The study material will concentrate on the First Amendment rights, and was prepared by the Fund for the Republic, now under a vicious attack by the American Legion leader-

ship and other McCarthyites.

These discussion groups represent another cracking of the wall of fear that the pro-fascists tried to throw around even discussion of the Bill of Rights. The rank-and-file of the discussion groups represent those elements who have decided that it is time to know their freedoms in order to restore them.

### Americans for Traditional Liberties

On Sept. 25th a new group - Americans for Traditional Liberties - issued an Cpen Letter to the American people demanding reaffirmation of the historic rights in the Constitution and an end to violations of it.

It was issued over the signatures of almost a hundred well-known Americans, including labor leaders Potofsky of ACW and Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters, Edward Corsi former state department officer, LeRoy Gore, founder of the "Joe Must Go" movement, Archibald MacLeish, former Librarian of Congress, and Arthur B. Spingarn, President NAACP.

In its Open Letter are listed "nine evils" which "must be excised from the body politie". They are points of a broad First Amendment nature, plus a call for an end to denials of the vote, and the right to housing and unsegregated schools.

### American Association for the United Nations

The AAUN is carrying on an intensive campaign for the widest observance of Human Rights Week - celebrating Human Rights Day (December 10th) to further understanding of the grand principles set forth in the International Charter of Human Rights and the American Bill of Rights on December 15th. Splendid educational material has been produced by the AAUN for Human Rights Week.

These are some of the broad forces moving actively into the defense of democratic liberties, and is undoubtedly only the beginning of the great popular upsurge which will restore the First Amendment liberties to their old and accustomed place.

### THE MEMBERSHIP CASES

The membership arrosts under the Smith Act are a new threat to American liberties. At the same time they open new opportunities to expose the McCarthyite plot and to mobilize people against the whole business. Reaction by moving on from "conspiracy to advocate" charges to simple charges of membership in a political party is forced at the same time to tip its hand further as to its real intentions.

The deep resistance of the American people to political persecutions forced the government to put on a show of long trials in order to create the impression that the Communists had their "day in court" and more. The 1950 plans to imprison tens of thousands has not been so easy to achieve. "Advocacy" trials were long and drawn out. A speedier belt-line conviction machine of "guilty of membership" was needed.

However, things have not worked out that way. The rising upsurge against McCarthyism has caught up with this before it could get well started. McCarthy was censured the month before the Lightfoot trial. The climate has turned out to be quite different than the McCarthyites calculated. So, at the very time the needs of repression have demanded a widening of the attacks and speedier methods, there has been the emergence of a popular majority against McCarthyism upsetting all these neat schemes.

Moreover, the opening of the membership offensive has coincided with the tremendous turn in the exposure of the informer system through the Matusow-Natvig-Vatson-Deve Brown revelations, which has rocked public confidence in anything a government informer might say.

Nevertheless, the Justice Department is pressing the membership arrests as its answer to the Geneva spirit. There has been a step-up in the membership arrests - Blumberg, Noto, and Weiss, The reactionary calculations undoubtedly are that the membership cases would be a "bridge" to building a "proper" climate for the McCarran test, and a reserve in case this did not come off. It is clear that this is a major front of struggle in the coming months.

How fast are the membership cases moving? Very fast. Faster than the other Smith Act cases. The Justice Department is pushing the Scales case out front to be orally argued in the 4th Circuit Court this fall - one of the most reactionary-staffed courts in the country, headed by Judge Parker, who was kept off the Supreme Court by AFL and NAACP protests when he was nominated by Hoover in 1930. This is the court which brushed off the Baltimore appeal in record time. The Lightfoot case is due for oral argument on Nov. 1st.

### THE NELSON CASE AND LABOR'S STAKE

The Nelson case is becoming one which can bring a radical shift in labor's intervention to restore democracy, and bring into play the decisive force in the coalition. The Nelson case, brought before the U.S. Supreme Court'by national reaction, which is seeking to retain its host of reactionary state laws, many far more vicious than similar federal laws, is beginning to arouse the trade union movement to the great dangers to itself in the Nelson test. This past week the Nelson defense amounced that the general counsel of the AFL, Herbert Thatcher, will argue the Nelson appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court. This follows the concern voiced by the national AFL executive council last fall that the fate of all state anti-labor laws will be at stake in the appeal on the Pennsylvania sedition law.

The First Amendment rights by which labor fights for its immediate demands are today menaced by the growth of right-to-seab laws, outbreaks of vigilante action against union organizers, capped by the mass shooting of pickets in the Newcastle strike, and anti-labor injunctions. The state sedition and anti-labor laws can be given a severe setback with a victory in the Nelson case.

As labor moves into the Nelson fight, there will become possible new opportunities to relate this to the Smith, McCarran and Butler laws. The same testimony was made against Steve Nelson in the sedition and Smith Act trials, and the Pennsylvania court held that there was not one word in the record that Steve Nelson had advocated overthrowing government, thus making even more clear the raw frameup in both cases, and paving the way for wider circles of labor to oppose the federal repressive laws.

### TURN THE STRUGGLE AROUND THE LOCAL CASES INTO A POWER FOR THE FIRST AWENDMENT

In Washington there are a number of local cases, which, if fought correctly, can give strength to the key issues of the First Amendment and the McCarran Act. Because cases all over the country have been fought in relative isolation from each other there needs to be a special emphasis on relating the struggles to each other, for advancing the popular understanding of the key importance of the concentration cases.

### State Outlaw "Loyalty" Test Case

Of outstanding importance is the coming appeal brought by two University professors against the State Outlaw law "loyalty" provisions. This is the first such challenge by academic forces in our country in some time. It comes at a time when the national "loyalty" racket is under the sharpest attack yet with such standout events as the Landy case, the Democratic Congressional attack on the Republican "numbers game", Harry Cain's attacks upon the Attorney General's list, and the still-mounting revulsion against the informer system. It comes at a time when Geneva undercuts the Big Lie of socialist aggression and the supposed need for "loyalty" caths for teachers and other government employees. A strong fight here can give solid support in building a favorable national climate for the consideration of the Nelson "sedition" case.

### Washington Pension Union v. SACB

The ourrent "hearings" against the Washington Pension Union are an important milestone in the history of freedom struggles in our state. This is the first McCarran attack upon a state organization and marks a new penetration by the SACB against the people's right to assemble and battle for better conditions.

Through these hearings tens of thousands of Washington citizens will come to realize how destructive the McCarran Act is, and why the pending test in the Supreme Court is the decisive civil rights issue in our country today. Victory for the Communist Party appeal will wipe out the cases against other organizations. Defeat for the appeal will go far to close the door to winning any of the second round cases.

The Washington Pension Union case is an important one and all-out progressive support is called for around the two issues of the First Amendment rights and the high moral and humanitarian character of the Pension Union's record. One of the inspiring developments is how the Pension Union membership and its friends are beginning to come forward with a tremendous fight-back spirit.

### The Seattle Smith Act Case

This case has great vitality to bring to the general anti-McCarthyite struggles. The raising of over \$100,000 bail money demonstrated the deep-seated popular opposition to the threat of the Smith Act and the confidence which many people had in the program and record of the Communist Party.

Nationally the reactionaries have lost tempo and to some degree initiative in the Smith Act persecutions. In 1950 the plan was to put 21,105 Communists and non-Communists through the Smith Act wringer. Today there are 20 Smith Act prisoners in the country; in addition there are several score who are under indictment or whose cases are on appeal. The continued fight for amnesty or parole for those in prison and the quashing of the charges against those under indictment or on appeal is an indispensable part of the battle. The rising fight-back against McCarthyism has put a brake on the Smith Act timetable. The last "conspiracy to advocate" arrests were in Connecticut in May, 1954. It is now more than 25 months since the Scattle verdicts and the oral argument is satill to be made before the Appeal court (the first eleven were in prison 21 months after conviction). The Cleveland Smith Act trial opened October 31st or more than 26 months after the arrests - when the pattern in previous years was a 6 or 7 month interval between arrest and trial. It is possible that the Appeal Court in San Francisco may wait until it gets the signal from the Supreme Court on the Schneiderman appeal before it schedules the Hawaii and Scattle cases for oral argument.

The Smith Act struggles have clearly benefitted from the general sweep against McCarthyism and the braking it has applied to all repressive moves. The fight-back spirit and content of the trials made a significant contribution to this slowing down of McCarthyism. The Smith Act was a particular speerhead of repression, and the many struggles of the people against the evils and brutalities of McCarthyism has cut down the hear of conspiracy and blunted the Smith Act attacks. The widest support of the fight against the McCarran Act is today the single best defender against the Smith Act convictions here and elsewhere. Similarly, success and advances around the Steve Nelson and the membership cases, and all the other struggles, national and local, helps to build the climate and atmosphere necessary for victory.

In discussing the fatalism that no matter what we do the jury will convict political defendants, Claude Lightfoot makes the point that "the times determine the crime" and the important thing is how to change the times in each trial. Every trial - and every appeal - "must be viewed as a stepping etone toward changing the existing political climate". (Sept. '55 P.A.)

### The James McDaniel Case

The charge against Mr. McDaniel combines an attack upon the right of the Negro people to organize for jobs without discrimination as he is charged with being an officer of the National Negro Labor Council, and an attack upon the right of Americans to join in the battles to improve social security for he is charged with being a member of the Mashington Pension Union.

So far as is known this case is unique in the U.S. As such it is nationally significant as a "tester" brought by the Justice Department. This is a case of potentially great power and vitality. The setting of a trial date has been indefinitely postponed with the government directed to supply the McDaniel defense copies of all original documents and the right to examine the originals.

### The Al Fisher Taft-Hartley Appeal - An Attack on Labor Leadership

The mounting clash between the trade unions and the Cadillac Cabinet administration and its monopoly backers is a prominent feature of today's developments. As the economic storms gather round a decaying capitalist economy, based upon a war orientation in the time of Geneva, and when the confidence of capitalism's supporters is so thin that the President's heart attack can spark a sharp decline in the stock market barometer, it is clear that the American working class will not stand idly by to be pushed into the Hoovervilles. The militancy of the southern strikes this spring, the power of the longshore strike on the east coast, the stubbornness of the Kohler strikers, and the solidarity of the Newcaetle strike in the face of armed terror demonstrate clearly that the American workers will not put up forever with the anti-labor laws either. This is the objective basis within which the Fisher case can be won.

The Taft-Hartley affidavit gimmick was the direct forerunner of the McCarran Act proscriptions of people's organizations. Trade union support of the labor leader A. A. Fisher appeal against the Taft-Hartley frameup strengthens the national struggle against the McCarran Act. The Bridges victory shows what is possible and is of special importance in exposing the Justice Department and its informer system.

### The Velde Cases

The Un-American Committee today is at its lowest point of public standing. The popular opposition is more outspoken and determined. The people are fighting

back more militantly than ever - witness the mass picket line in Newark and the actors' fight back in N. Y. The Geneva spirit and the Emspak decision have caused a big change. The un-Americans were set back further this past week when the Judge acquitting Berrows Dunham held that if the atmosphere of the hearing was such that the accused was fearful of being trapped that he was entitled to use the Fifth Amendment even though any particular question might not be incriminating in itself. The Velde cases here can also be won, and they can be strong stepping-stones for changing the climate.

### NEGRO FREEDOM - POWERFUL ALLY OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MCCARTHYISM

The struggles of the Negro people for full freedom have always been a mighty anti-imperialist and anti-reactionary force. Today this freedom movement is more powerful and united than ever before and with strong ties with the trade union movement. Proof of the power of this movement is demonstrated in the unanimous decision forced from the Supreme Court to end segregation in education, and the steadily rising number of Negroes elected to office in every part of the country, including the South.

Bandung represented a tremendous new world power for the defeat of racism everywhere. The Cairo conference coming next spring will further isolate the racists on an international scale and strengthen the arm of the Negro-white alliance within our country. The recent UN action to debate the Algerian question demonstrated a new majority within the world body, which will grow in the conditions of peace. (The Vatican's statement condemning the barbarous discrimination in the U.S. will be a mighty weapon in mobilizing wider support against the racists.)

The strivings of the Negro people for equality demand the full use of the First Amendment rights. As such it represents a mighty and permanent force for the defense of democratic rights. Recently the California Eagle wrote:

"The trouble with the kind of law that permits prosecution and conviction of a Claude Lightfoot is that it encourages other legislation to curb dissent and dissenters. As Negrões, we have a special stake in protecting the right to disagree. We must remember that the Abolitionists held very unacceptable beliefs for a long time and that the NAACP principles aren't exactly in favor in Mississippi and Georgia."

Negro leaders have been in the front ranks in the battles against McCarthyism - Dr. DuBois, Paul Robeson, William Patterson, and symbolized powerfully in the triumphant clash Mrs. Eslanda Robeson had with McCarthy.

Mat are the special features of the picture today? The unity of the Negro people for progress is at the highest point yet with the NAACP coming forward as the instrument for an all-class alliance. The law of the land is now officially anti-segregation, which gives a strong moral advantage to the Negro people and their white allies against the small and diminishing Dixlecrat oppressors.

Into this picture there has come the lightning flash of the Till murder and the mockery of trial at Sumner, Mississippi. This crime has stirred America to the depths. The Negro press reveals an indignation and anger of colossal proportions. In the jungle fury of the Dixieorats who sense their doom in the desegregation decision, the labor merger which has the power to organize the south, and the Bandung spirit, there is visible the desperation of a dying ruling class. Over the country we see the silence of the two big parties with their political

ties with the Dixieorats. Only the working class alliance with the Negro people is powerful enough and determined enough to change this situation. Labor in turn needs the Negro alliance to organize the South, repeal anti-labor legislation, and aphievs a democratic America.

The labor movement is beginning to move with power. The Clothing workers of New York sponsored a street meeting protesting the Till murder which attracted over 20,000 persons. The United Auto Workers last week issued a splendid statement of laber's responsibility in safeguarding civil rights and announcing that it was joining "a host of other or ganizations" in a January, 1956, civil rights mobilization in Washington, D. C. This is the most advanced step yet taken by a trade union. The UAW proposed detailed actions to enlist U.S. Congressmen to enact civil rights legislation, which gives a clear lead for labor nationally to win the passage of civil rights laws, and stymis the Dixiecrat plan to take over the 1956 election struggles. In Washington there have been new and significant steps toward strengthening the Labor-Negro alliance as a number of unions responded to the NAACP appeal for support in the Till case and against police brutality.

### DEFEND THE FOREIGN BORN - ALLY AGAINST MCCARTHYISM

The defense of the rights of the foreign born has always been of decisive influence in defending the rights of the native born. It was so during the Alien and Sedition acts and is even more true today.

Moreover, the key struggle today against the McCarran Act has a most powerful ally in the nation-wide opposition to the Walter-McCarran Act. Actually, the most vigorous fight-back against a repressive law - once passed - has been made precisely against the Walter-McCarran Act. Its repeal has been demanded by organizations representing a clear majority of the American people. Election platforms of both major parties call for some amendment of the Walter-McCarran Act. The spirit of Geneva pounds on the Walter-McCarran Act in a special way as increasing numbers of delegations from socialist countries come to America and are confronted by the fingerprint provisions of that law.

In Washington the struggle in defense of the foreign born has made important national contributions. In a recent evaluation of the work in this field, Abner Green, national executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born said:

"....The most important contribution....was made by the Seattle committee,....which won the Gonzalez case in the U.S. Supreme Court and the Alcantra case in the federal court of appeals in San Francisco...."

### FOR A RENEWED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE INFORMER SYSTEM!

The Justice Department is faced with a crisis in its use of infermers.

Following upon the Matusow exposure and the other confessions of false testimony, there have been as number of first-rate developments relative to abolishing the political informer. Judge Goodman in his opinion acquitting Bridges lashed out at the "inconsistencies, hates and malice" which marked the Justice Department witnesses, and stated bluntly "They were not worthy of belief." And this from a judge who made it clear that if he could have found a way to deport Bridges he would have been all for it.

Judge Ederle, hearing the denaturalization case against William Allen in

Detroit, ruled that he would not recognize John Lautner as an expert in any sense of the word. The Fund for the Republic has allotted \$25,000 to the Stanford Law School for a study of the testimony of the government witnesses in the Smith Act and other witchhunt trials and hearings.

The informer crisis has reached such proportions that J. Edgar Hoover recently complained that he was "disheartened". This admission reflects Justice Department alarm over the widespread opposition to the political informer system. A great change in the climate, indeed!

### ABOLISH THE POLITICAL POLICE AND THE LABOR SPY RACKET

The restoration of the Bill of Rights must include the abolition of the political police and the rooting out of the nation-wide FBI sponsored labor spy racket in the industries and shops of America.

Twenty years ago the LaFollette Committee exposed the labor spy racket set up by the big monopolies to prevent trade union organization. Today the FBI organizes labor spies with the taxpayers dollars. The Smith Act trials, especially in Detroit, heve revealed how FBI informants were carrying on anti-union spying. Every trade union struggle brings to light more FBI labor spies at work. The country is literally crawling with these thought control police.

The FBI cannot find, let alone prosecute, a single lyncher. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of NAACP, recently drew attention to the fact that FBI agents were searching for the kidnappers of a 3-year old white boy in New York state within one day, while no investigation was ever made of the gunpoint kidnapping of Emmett Till. Wilkins asked: "What is the role of the FBI in our country today?"

McCarthy is a discredited politician, but the FBI surveillance of workingclass leaders still continues. The wings of the un-American committee are being clipped, but the FBI wiretapping of homes, offices, and telephones still goes on. The informer racket is shaken, but the FBI continues its intimidation tactics to frighten Americans away from reading whatever newspaper or magazine they want to.

It is high time that the FBI political police activities and its labor spy apparatus be abolished.

### THE NEED FOR A CORRECT TACTICAL APPROACH

We want to win the great majority of the American people for the Party's Program. Our policy for ending the cold war and McCarthyism is being proved correct every day. We must have correct tactical approaches to extend our general policy into flesh-and-blood reality among the masses of the people and their organizations.

Stalin speaks of

"The task of tactical leadership is to master all the forms of struggle and...to bring to the forefront those forms of struggle and of organization which are best suited to the conditions prevailing..."

(Foundations)

Gus Hall in his report to the 1950 Party Convention pointed out:

"We do not always remember that tactics flow both from the

Porty's general line and from the concrete situation at hand... A general political policy and line will not mean much, if the tactics used to put it into life are unsuitable and so defeat than nurness."

(Peace Can Be Won)

These guiding principles can be a big help to us in a persistent effort to overcome "Left" sectarian thinking and approaches which have plagued our Dietriot, as well as in combatting Right opportunist tendencies.

There are no "little" things in tactics. "Little things", "trifles" will either lead us in a correct direction or carry us off in a wrong direction. Either the "trifles" make perfection, or something quite different. Gus Hall's warning is that for correct tactics we need two things - an overall line and the closest analysis of the concrete situation. Recent examples make it clear that the overall effect of the "Left" line is still with us, as well as slippings into Right opportunism.

Let us beware of .

"...a careless disregard for tactical considerations,... Underestimation of the importance of tactics leads to indifference to the thinking of the masses, to disregard for their level of development at a particular time or in a particular place. For if you aren't worried about tactics, why worry about what the masses think, what they want to fight against, or how they want to fight?"

(Gus Hall - Peage Can Be Won)

Continuous checking of our tactical approach in light of these theoretical principles can greatly strengthen and speed our advances in all fields of work.

### THE LEFT CENTERS AND COALITION

A mature and vital coalition spirit and approach will see the Left forces giving their main attention to seeking every possible point of unity with the other forces in the coalition - labor, the Negro people, professionals, etc.

Only the unity of the masses and their organizations can decide the vast national questions which face our country, and the Left must be a part of this unity. So long as the McCarthyite attacks on the peoplo's rights goes on there is need for Left defense organizations. Such Left centers have performed and can continue to perform a valuable service by:

- Speaking out and acting on advanced issues...defense of the rights of Communists, abolition of the Attorney General's "list", ratification of the genocide convention by the U.S. Congress.
- Linking up the advanced propositions with the already accepted struggles which others in the coalition do not yet see or do not yet want to speak on. In this way to help the coalition see further and move steadily ahead in the battle against McCarthyiem.
- 3. Constructive work winning acceptance as a legitimate section of the coalition.

The Left Centers must examine the struggle for the First Amendment in all parts of our state in terms of forces, currents, groupings, and organizations which are concerned with civil liberties issues. There is a need for a more intimats and extensive knowledge of who is who, and who is doing what, and who is ready to do more to restore the First Amendment rights and upend the McCarran Agt. The assistance of such forces, which exist in every area, can be invaluable in helping correct forms of organization, struggle and methods of work.

### THE PARTY AND COALITION

The role of the Communist Party is to be vanguard in all the people's struggles. There is a special need for the Party to play an independent role today in the battle to restore democratic freedoms in America. The popular coalition needs the active participation of the Party in order to develop resistance to the Big Lie of "communist subversion".

In Washington there is a burning need for the Party to speak out on a state level, as well as in the regions and the clubs, in defense of the Party as the first line in the defense of the Bill of Rights. It is true that the Party cannot become a defense organization, and thus repeat the fatal mistake of the I. W. W., and it is equally true that the Party must defend itself as an indispensable part of the whole fight. The defense of the Party cannot be left to anyone else. On the contrary, to the degree that the Party speaks in its own defense to that degree will we be able to further help win non-Communists to the defense of the rights of the Communists.

Our Party hero has gone through a most severe ordeal. Our Party is now restored and forging ahead. Let us apply the lessons we have learned, and we can be sure that our contribution to the national struggle will be a helpful one, and that we shall see the Bill of Rights restored and America cleansed of the filth of McCarthyism.

In concluding his report to the August Conference Claude Lightfoot said:

"In a larger and more basic sense, in order to carry out these objectives, what is required is greater boldness and initiative in applying the policy of the united front everywhere. What is called for is a more consistent effort and resourcefulness to cultivate, crystallize, and influence on all levels, the strong democratic currents and rising peace expressions in the nation, and especially the heightened fighting spirit and unity trends among the workers and the Negro people."

The people can defeat the McCarthyite attack. It can be broken up with a concentrated force on the main objective - restoring the First Amendment by building the popular offensive to smash the McCarran Act.

There is a solid objective basis for our confidence that peace will conquer war, democracy will overcome fascism, and brotherhood will be achieved.

"It is now possible so to broaden the front against reaction by a correct policy of the united front in defense of the Bill of Rights that we can onter what Comrade Lightfoot called 'a new era of struggle - an era in which the fascist menace can be decisively crushed': Then, in Jefferson's words, 'We shall see the roign of the witches mass over, their spells dissolved, and the reople recovering their true sight'." (S. Gerson, Octobor '55 P.A.)

This is our goal. There can be no doubt that we shall see this happy and glorious time.

BUILD THE POPULAR COALITION TO RESTORE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES IN AMERICA!"

RESTORE THE FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH, PRESS, AND ASSEMBLY.

DEFEAT THE MC CARRAN ACT. -

SUPPORT STEVE MELSON -- DEFEAT THE RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS.

DEFEND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT AND JUNIUS SCALES --SMASH THE SMITH ACT MEMBERSHIP FRALESPS:

STRENGTHEN THE LABOR-WEGRO ALLIANCE -- FOUNDATION ROCK OF THE COALITION.

JUSTICE FOR EMMETT TILL - FEDERAL PROSECUTION OF THE LYNCHERS - FEDERAL INVERVENTION TO PROTECT THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THOSE FRAMED BY REPRESSIVE LAWS.

ABOLISH THE POLITICAL POLICE -- THE INFORMER SYSTEM AND THE LABOR SPY RACKET.

DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE FORMIGN BORN. - REPEAL THE WALTER-MC CARRAN ACT.

BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY -- VANGUARD FIGHTER FOR PEACE, FREEDOM, AND PROGRESS!

-14 -

Issued by - Washington State Committee of the Communist Party

[Daily People's World (NW), February 17, 1956]

### Nelson to Head Communist Party in State

SEATTLE. February 16.—Election of Burt Nelson, veteran Seattle maritime union leader, as chairman of the Washington State Communist Party was announced this week by the party's State committee. Other officers elected are Milford Sutherland, organizational secretary, and Paul M. Bowen, chairman of the Negro commission.

The election was ratified by party conferences throughout the State.

Nelson, 46, a former longshoreman, started work on the waterfront in 1932. He was a 3-letter man in football at the Everett High school and graduated from Broadway High school in Seattle in 1931. He attended the University of Washington in 1935–36.

Sutherland, 41, a carpenter, came to the State in 1942 from Minnesota. He is a Navy veteran of World War II. Bowen, 33, a former seaman and aircraft worker, was a defendant in the 1953 Seattle Smith Act trial. He served in the Army in the European theater and was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant.

### EXHIBIT No. 616

[Daily People's World (NW), April 27, 1956]

### May Day Dinner, Panel Slated

SEATTLE, April 26.—A panel discussion by Washington State Communist Party leaders and a question period will feature a May Day festival and dinner Saturday May 5 at the Casa Italiana, 1520 17th Street.

Subject of the panel talks will be the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 1956 elections. Those participating will be Burt Nelson, State chairman; Milford Sutherland, State secretary and Paul M. Bowen, chairman of the Negro commission.

A ham and turkey smorgasbord dinner will be served from 6 to 7:30 p. 11. A musical program will follow the panel discussion and question period. The affair is being sponsored by the May Day Festival Committee.

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OF THE FOREIGN HOWARD COMMITTEE

### THE NORTHWEST COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

### American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born

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### NORTHWEST CONFERENCE TO FIGHT DEPORTATION

of foreign-born Americans because of their labor and social activities.



Saturday, March 17, 1951

1 to 6:30 P.M.

Marine Cooks and Steward Hall 110 Cherry, 2nd floor Seattle, Wash.

Dinner at 6:30, in honor of Northwest victims of the deportation drive. Irvin Goodman, Portland civil rights attorney will speak.

Evening entertainment.

"We are an immegranteer children of ion migrants."
- Francisco ! Toosevelt.

Sponsored by

Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born

Marion Kinney; Chairman

/Lenus Westman, Executive Secretary /Mabel Conrad, Treasurer

affiliate of American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born Aoner Green, Executive Secretary
Rt. Rev. Arthur Moulton

Honorary Co-Chairmen /Rev. John W. Darr. Jr., Chairman of Board of Directors

- THE JUSTICE FIRST INCIT has announced that it will arrest and deport more than 3,400 non-citizens on the basis of the deportation provisions of the McCarran Law....
  - --that it intends to unlawfully revoke the citizenship of more than 1,000 naturalized American citizens.
- THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, through its Immigration Service, is attempting to use the McCarran Law to establish concentration camps in the United States by illegally re-arresting 48 non-citizens and holding them without bail.

THESE ATTACKS ON AMERICAN HERITAGE AND TRADITIONS throaten 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans! The "Justice" Department seeks to use the foreign-born as scapegoats, and to establish legal and political precedents for attacking the civil rights of native born Americans as well.

THE "JUSTICE" DEPARTMENT - not our deportation victims - is overthrowing the Constitution of the United States in its attempt to enforce the unconstitutional McCarran Law. It is trying to silence criticism of the activities of our public servants - the President, Congress, the Justice Department - who share the tremendous profits that Wall Street reaps through war and inflated prices at the expense of the people and the death of their sons.

TO THIS CONFERENCE the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born invites all organizations and individuals who wish to join in the drawing up of a program of action urgently needed to maintain the democratic rights of the American people by pretecting the liberties of the foreign-born Americans.

LET US UNITE TO SEND a relative of one of the deportation victims to Washington, D.C., the week of March 19th, to join other relatives from all over the United States to protest in person the wrecking of homes and friendship ties of these innecent people.

### Sponsors: (partial list)

Myrna Andorson, Pros. DPOW. Walter Belke, Secy. Norther Wash. Dist. No. 2. IWA-CIO Prof. Joseph Buttorworth Dalum Pait Dr. C. H. Fisher Hon Russell H. Fluont William Gettings, Regional Dir. I.L.W.U. Ray Glover Secy. ITA 2-157 Enunciaw Oiva Halonen, Dist. Secy. Intl. Werkers Crder Florence & Barton James Thomas Lynch, Attorney, Spokene Rex McCarty, Secy. IMA 2-90 Port Angeles : Charles Nichols, Secy. Marine Cooks and Stewards Matins J. Lagunilla; Secy. Local 7-c I.L.W.U. / William J. Ponnock, Pros., Wash. ington Pension Union

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Constancio Cargado
Jose Raymundo

Prof. Herbert J. Phillips
Thomas C. Rabbitt, Excc.Secy. Progressive Party of Washington
Winnie Thomson, Secy.Treas. Reduction
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William Wallace, Vice-Pros. Northern
Wash. Dist. No. 2 I.M.-CIO
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Rights Congress

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### EXHIBIT No. 618—Continued

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Dinner: number of reservations
Send all communications to:
Northwest Committee for the Protection of the
Foreign Born, 610 Eitel Bldg., Seattle 1, Wn.

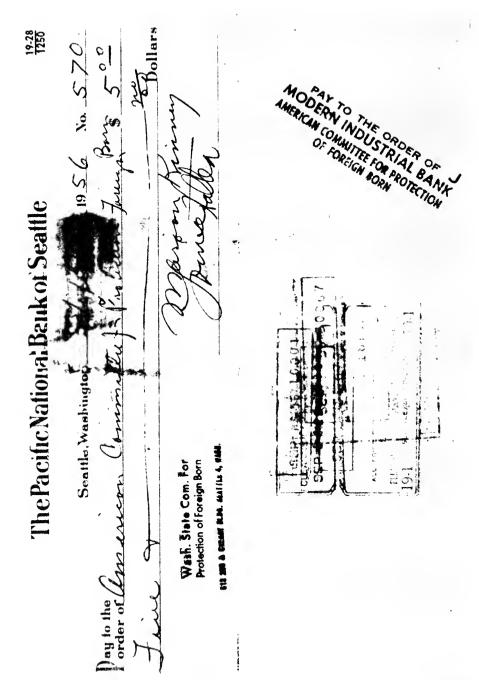
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NORTHTEST CONFERENCE TO STOP DEPORTATION

Saturday, March 17, 1 - 6:30 P.M.

Marine Cooks and Stewards Hall - 110 Charry, Scattle

Ехнівіт №. 619



[Daily People's World, July 1, 1949]

### New Chapter Formed to Aid Foreign Born

SEATTLE, June 30.—Protest against illegal fear tactics of the United States Immigration Service was voiced at the organizing conference of the Northwest Chapter, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born here.

The spirited conference constituted itself a 70-person sponsoring committee for the new chapter. Elected as board of directors were Dr. C. H. Fisher, chairman; Chris Mensalvas, secretary; Mabel Conrad, treasurer; Ernie Mangaoang and Marion Kinney, vice chairmen.

A resolution directed to immigration officials, President Truman, and Attorney General Tom Clark cited illegal questioning and other intimidation methods used against the foreign born and demanded the deportation cases against five noncitizens here be dismissed. The group also acted to condemn the Hobbs concentration camp bill.

Speakers included John Caughlan, labor attorney; Hazel Anna Wolfe, one of the local deportation drive victims; Mrs. Florence Bean James, Jerry J. O'Connell, and Mangaoang, business agent of CIO Cannery Workers Local 7.

# Copy UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Congress of the United States

TO MACION R. KIPPET	210 29th, North, Seattle, Mashington,
	, Greeting:
Pursuant to lawful authority,	YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the
Committee on Un-American Activiti	ies of the House of Representatives of the United States, or
a duly appointed subcommittee there	of, on Recenter 13th. , 19.56.,
at 10:000'clock, a.m., at their C	ommittee Room, Countarioners Assembly Coom,
Soon AM, County-dity Elds	, Seattle, Unshington,
then and there to testify touching r	natters of inquiry committed to said committee, and not to
depart without leave of said commit	ttee.
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED	to bring with you and produce before said committee, or
Secretary, Washington State Committee with your and reclude before eakingoment the following: (1) All letters and covery nature what seevery incoming on Committee For The Protection of the American Committee for Protection of period January 1, 1753 to October 20	reof, the following: "Ou are hereby Commanded as e For The "rotection of the Foreign Dorn, to bring mittee, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, opies of letters, and all leaflets and documents of outpoing, panning between the Washington State Foreign Forn, its officers, and aronts, and the Foreign Born, its officers and agents, during the 1, 1056, designed to revise, repeal and influence with Act; (b) Internal Feourity Act; and (c)  Excerpts from the nimutes of all meetings (over) answer your default under the pains and penalties in such
cases made and provided.	
To .TIM. McCulloush, SHERIF	F. KING COUNTY, to serve and return.
GIVEN under my hand this	8th. day of November , in the
year of our Lord, 19.56.	Francis Ellalter
1671627-1	Chairman—Chairman of Subcommittee—Member Designate of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

### RETURN

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by Chiefle Calmary

all consideration given to proposals to revise, repeal and influence the revision or repeal of the the reriod January of the Washington State Immigration and Mationality Act. (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and retection of the Foreign Born during 956, showing all action taken and

EXHIBIT No. 623A

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FIFTH ANNUAL

Ехнівіт No. 625

SOUTHERN CALIF To Protect The Rights SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 19	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE To Protect The Rights of Foreign Born Americans SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955 • ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, L.A.
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Address 2.16 - 29	
City	, phone
Organization Week 18 C 22 11.3	Star 1
Delegate	Observer Fee pd
Please check panel you wish to attend:	Mass deportation of Mexicans in S. W.
Nationality Trade Union	Community & Religious
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EXHIBIT No. 626.



WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BOR

Vol. 3 No. 1

Seattle, Washington

January-February, 1956

### CAMPAIGN GROWING TO STOP HAZEL WOLF DEPORTATION FEBRUARY FIRST

Senator William Langer introduced SB 1425 for the relief of Hazel Anna Wolf last March, long established precedent should have ensured stay of her deportation until Congress acted on the bill.

However, only the intervention of Sen. Langer prevented the Immigration from deporting Mrs. Wolf last October, despite the bill. At that time Immigration Commissioner J.M. Swing agreed to post-pone the matter "until February 1st if Congress had not passed the bill".

The WCPFB is doing everything possible to acquaint the public with this inhumane and shameful intention of the Immigration. It has and is calling on all of its supporters to write Sen. Magnuson at Washington, D.C. about this case, urging him to advise Commisioner Swing that the people of Washington demand that the February 1st order be cancelled.

Copies of letters already sent have been received. The Michigan Foreign Born Committee has written Senator Kilgore, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and has pledged Mrs. Wolf its support.

Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, wrote Sen. Kilgore; also California attorneys John W. Porter, Esther Shandler, Leo Gallager, Daniel G. Marshall, Laurence Sperber, Wm. B. Esterman, A.L. Wirin and others.

Attorneys Royal W.France of N.Y. Harriet Bouslog of Hawaii, Nels Peterson and Irvin Goodman of Ore-Harriet Bouslog of Hawaii, gon; George W. Crockett of Michi-gan; Harold Buchman of Maryland; Ben G. Levy of Texas; Theresa Ehrlich of Illinois, John M. Coe of Florida, are among those that have come in to date.

In Seattle many attorneys have written who know Mrs. Wolf personally or through John Caughlan her employer.

Rev. John W. Caughlan, WCPFB chairman has advised many Methodist ministers of Mrs. Wolf's case and it is expected many will write to Senator Magnuson.

Friends and acquaintances of long years' standing are writing and have pledged to support Mrs. Wolf in her fight to remain in this country which has been her home for thirty-five years.

REPEAL WALTER-McCARRAN

### EXHIBIT No. 626—Continued

### SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW JAY CASE

When Cecil Jay applied for suspension of deportation to England on the grounds of his long and law abiding residence in this country, the Immigration Department admitted that his character was exemplary and he was eligible. However, it added, because of confidential information which they refused to divulge, the Dept. denied his application. Mr. Jay's attorney, John Caughlan, charged that the Department had no confidential information and challenged it to produce any. Both the U.S. District and the 9th Circuit Appeals courts sustained the Immigration.

A petition was filed with the U.S. Supreme Court asking that they review the case. This petition was granted January 10th.

The WCPFB believes that in thus carrying the important issue: that the accused shall be faced with his accusers, to the high court, a favorable decision will result. In fact, it must if cherished American traditions are safeguarded.

The fate of many hundreds of foreign born who are in similar jeopardy is at stake, including the case of Jim Crain.

The WCPFB faces a serious problem in raising sufficient funds to carry this petition before the Supreme Court and will presently launch a fund raising campaign for that purpose.

### ACPFB DEFENDED BY ABNER GREEN

At the hearings before the SACB in Washington, D.C. the government has been parading a long line of paid informers, including Barbara Hartle and Clark Harper of local fame, since last fall.

Abner Green who has worked for the American Com. for 20 years is now on the stand in defense of the Committee. He is one of the principal defense witnesses.

### -2-KOREAN CHARGED WITH HOLDING DAN-GEROUS THOUGHTS

Doo Sik Shynn was born in North Korea 58 years ago, and left his native land because of Japanese oppression, like thousands of his countrymen, and settled in Manchuria, where he became a Chinese citizen. He came to Seattle in 1920, and has remained here ever since.

In July 1954 he was arrested for failing to report his address each January as is required by law of all non-citizens. A hearing was held before the Immigration Pept. and it was decided that his failure was not wilful and was, there fore, not contrary to the law.

At the hearing, however, under questioning by Immigration officials Mr. Shynn spoke freely of his political opinions. Among other things, he said that Chaing Kai Chek was driven out of China because he did nothing about land reform, nor did the South Korean government in South Korea.

He stated that the Communist government in China was good for the people of China.

But what really made the Immigration recoil was when Mr. Shynn said he believed, as Abraham Lincoln said, that the people have a right to any kind of government they choose, in China, in Russia, or in the United States, and to establish that government peacefully if they can and by force if they must!

So he was ordered deported (the order does not say where) because he is "an alien who advocates the economic, international and governmental doctrines of world communism."

Mr. Shynn is a culinary worker. The decision in his case is being appealed by John Caughlan and the WCPFB has pledged to support his fight to stay in this country.

## Exhibit No. 626—Continued

### ROSE CHERNIN TO VISIT SEATTLE AND SPOKANE

Mrs. Rose Chernin the executivesecretary of the LACPFB, will be the guest speaker at a dinner and rally held in Washington Hall in Seattle on January 28th, and in Broadway Hall in Spokane under the sponsorship of the Free Press Discussion Club.

Mrs. Chernin has just returned from the Detroit National Conference at which January was desig - nated the REPEAL WALTER MCCARRAN MONTH.

### SEATTLE BAR ASSOCIATION SECURES COUNSEL FOR CLARA PAULSON

At a recent meeting of the Civil Rights Committee of the Seattle Bar Association, it was decided that the Bar Association would assume the responsibility of the Clara Paulson denaturalization case. Attorney Kenneth A. MacDonald was appointed to represent Mrs Paulson.

On Jan. 30 a government motion to consolidate the cases of both Gunnar Paulson and Clara Paulson will be argued in the Federal Court. John Caughlan, who represents Mr. Paulson, has stated his intention of opposing the consolidation in the interests of securing a fair trial for both persons.

### RECENT COURT VICTORIES

The U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision January 16th that it was unlawful for the Immigration Dept. to subpoena American citizens to testify at administrative hearings relating to proposed denaturalization cases.

Saul Grossman, secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was recently acquitted of a charge of refusing to produce Committee documents before an Un-American Activities Committee hearing.

### NON CITIZENS MUST REGISTER

During the month of January all non-citizens are required to report their addresses to the Attorney General. Forms for this report are available at all local post offices and at the WCPFB.

### CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL WALTER McCARRAN ACT STEPPED UP.

Now that Congress has reconvened our representatives should be reminded that the people of this country expect the legislature to repeal the Walter McCarran Act.

Letters to congressmen should be sent containing the following:

- 1. What is their position on this unpopular law?
- 2. Ask them to make sure that a full report on the recent Kilgore hearing is made to the Senate.
- 3. Ask them to sign the Anfaso Discharge Petition on HR 501 (a bill to revise the law).

Only in this way can the current drive against the foreign born be stopped. TELL YOUR REPRESENTATIVES YOU EXPECT WALTER-McCARRAN TO BE REPEALED IN 1956:

## \* \* \* \* FUNDS NEEDED

We know our supporters are not wealthy people and they have given generously in the past. We know, too, that they will continue to contribute. Our Committee is carrying a large load in our job of defending the foreign born and we urgently need funds for court cost and other expenses. Will you send us as much as you can spare to get us through the next few months?

THANK YOU.

# IF YOU ARE GOING

Ехнівіт No. 627

TO ALASKA!!

TAKE UTITH YOU:

, Your Alien Registration Card, or

2. Pro.of of Naturalization, or

. Your birth certificate, when born in U.S.

If you are not a citizen and you were ever arrested for a crime, or in a hospitul or institution for treatment of serious illness, than at least two months before you leave for Alaska, it would be advisable to consult one of the following:

1. Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 2. Your Union officials, or 3. Any attorney experienced in Immigration matters.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** 

HELP REPEAL WALTER-MCCARRAM LAW

that any naturalized citizen who has been a citizen for 10 years or more, could In August, 1953, 32 Members of Congress introduced the Lehman Celler Bill, naturalization law. Among its provisions, the Lehman Celier Bill includes: which would repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and enact a new immigration and

Address

No. Ехнівіт 627

not have citizenship revoked for any reason; that, if a non-citizen has lived in this country for 20 years or more, he could not be deported for any reason.

The Lehran Celler Bill was introduced because of widespread opposition to

the Walter-McCarran Law. It needs even wider support to insure public hearings. According to the N.Y. Times, an agreement between certain Congressional

Contribution We, the undersigned, respectfully call upon the to hold public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, United States Senate and House of Representatives leaders would kill the Lehman Celler Bill without hearings, and would prevent which would repeal the Walter-LicCarran Law. zi OFFICER Address ۷I Name સ Please return petition, togecurrent session of Congress. asking for open hearings. call for public hearings. 3. Get your organization to any changes in the "Walter-1. Write your Congressmen 2. Sign this petition and \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* McCarran Law during the get others to sign. You Can Helpilli

Collected by 4. ب ا ລ contributions to:

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Rm 513-Second & Cherry Bldg.

Seattle, 4, Wash.

PROTECTION OF FCREIGN BORN

MASHINGTON COLLITTEE FOR

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### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 513 Second & Cherry Building Seattle 4, Washington

Rev. John W. Caughlan Chairman

Marion Kinney, Executive Secretary.

February 17, 1956.

### Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed please find two releases which describe the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Tora Rystad, 47 year old mother of two children, and Mr. Cecil Jay, 65 year old man, both of Seattle. There are many other persons in the state and throughout the nation similarly threatened with deportation under the Walter-McCarran law, but we feel the two above named are representative. The punishment of banishment meted out to an individual who has lived ten or more years in this country can no longer be described as a "deportation"; it can only be considered as "exile" and permanent separation from all that gives life meaning.

President Truman's Commission on Immigration recommended against such deportations and urged that "...(the law) should not require deportation of non-citizens who entered the country at an early age or have been long-time residents."

The Governor of Michigan, G. Mennen Williams, as a representative of the Democratic National Committee, commenting in Los Angeles recently on the Walter-McCarran law demanded an end to the "totalitarian concept of second-class citizenship" and branded the law a disgrace to the United States and written by "timid, fearful men who would restore the privileges of place, of birth, of nationality and creed."

In contrast to Governor Williams' opposition is the concept expressed in the recent recommendation of President Eisenhower for revision of the law to provide for the more speedy deportation of "criminals, narcotic agents and subversives". This is an artful attempt of the spokesman of the Republican Party, under the pretext of punishing unpopular individuals, to cover up the fact that a serious blow is aimed against 40 million foreign born and their families - a blow aimed by "timid, fearful men..." The truth is that tens of thousands of persons, in addition to the mere handful so astutely singled out by the President, are deportable under Walter-McCarran - and are being deported every day - for entry irregularities; for failure to register; for having been dependent on public assistance; for infringement of laws (even of the out-moded Prohibition law; for holding or for having held unpopular political beliefs. Even persons suffering from mental illness have been exiled under this most ruthless law - whose processes the President wishes to speed up.

The Party of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (who once said: "We are all immigrants or the children of immigrants") is shamed by such "timid and fearful men..." as Democratic Senator Walter the father of the Walter-McCarran law, Senator Eastland and other racist and wested-interest representatives in the Party, who have placed themselves outside of democratic principles.

### EXHIBIT No. 628—Continued

We in the state of Washington are proud to recognize that Senator Magnuson placed himself in the forefront of the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran law when he sponsored the Lehman-Celler bill. We believe that the rest of the Washington delegation would take a similar position were they appraised of the nature of this law and of the will of the people that it be repealed.

The Lehman-Celler and numerous similar bills are now bottled up in committee in the 85th Congress. Because a small clique headed by Rep. Walter block the emergence of these bills, Rep. Victor Anfuso (D-N.Y.) is circulating a discharge petition to bring his HB 50l on the floor of Congress for open debate. By signing this petition our Washington Representatives can help defeat the maneuvers of the handful of selfish men who are not responsive to the general interest of the people.

In the coming pre-election months we urgently ask you to consider these matters. We also respectfully suggest that (1) you write to the Washington delegation to reaffirm their position for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran law and the enactment of a just and humane Immigration and Nationality law; and (2) that you urge our Representatives to sign the Anfuso discharge petition.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Caughlan
Chairman
Action W. Loughton

PS Funds are greatly needed for the legal defense and publicity of the cases of Mrs. Rystad and Mr. Jav.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 513 Second & Cherry Bldg. Seattle 4. Washington

Rev. John W. Caughlan Chairman

Marion Kinney Executive Secretary

Dear Candidate,

Do you know that there are 700 reasons for deportation under the WALTER-McCARRAN Immigration law?

Among these, the law provides that: a non-citizen who has been committed to a public sanitarium, say for tuberculosis or mental disease, may be deported; a non-citizen may be deported for unorthodox political views.

Under the Walter-McCarran law a foreign born citizen may be denaturalized and deported for having been a past member of a proscribed organization, say twenty or thirty years ago.

Hundreds of organizations have urged revision. Many bills have been introduced in Congress which would forbid deportation of noncitizens having resided here for twenty years and the denaturalization of anyone having been naturalized more than ten years.

This letter is to inquire about your position on the Walter-McCarran law.

A law which causes cruel hardship for thousands in our country and insecurity for 40 million people (this includes the foreign born and their children) should surely receive the attention and outspoken concern of every political leader of any persuasion.

80,000 persons have been deported since the enactment of the Walter-McCarran law. This does not include the Mexican people.

A typical case of threatened deportation is that of Mrs Tora Rystad, a Seattle mother, concerning whom a leaflet is enclosed.

Another pathetic case is that of a man, Nemesio C. Navarro, who has been arrested for deportation because he has been in one of our state mental hospitals.

We shall appreciate hearing from you on the law and what you will do to influence changes in the next session of Congress?

Sincerely yours,

Marion Kinney
Executive Secretary

### EXHIBIT No. 630A

NORTHWEST COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN
316 Bay Building
Seattle 1, Wash.

January 24, 1953

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We are enclosing a breakdown and discussion of Public Law No. 414 the Immigration and Nationality Act commonly known as the Walter-McCarran Law.

This law affects directly 14 million foreign born Americans, some of whom are members of your union. Since two-thirds of the persons now facing deportation and denaturalization are members and leaders of unions, we can only conclude that the intent of this law is to curtail labor from seeking better wages and conditions. Such a menuce to labor is, of course, a menuce to all decent and democracy loving Americans.

The immigration director has the power not alone to screen travelers from Alaska but also to screen citizens and non-citizens alike going to Alaska. As you know screening is the polite term for blacklist. The livelihood and conditions for all seasonal workers in Alaska are at stake unless this arrogant invasion of their rights is stopped.

The President's Commission on Immigration & Naturalization has recommended complete revision of the law. Representative W. A. Barrett of Pennsylvania has already introduced a bill for the repeal of the law. Delegate E.L. Bartlett of Alaska has also introduced an amendment exempting Alaska from the law.

The Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is calling a conference to help publicize and support the widespread demand for repeal. It will be held in Los Angeles, on February 7th., at 607 So. Western Avenue.

You are invited to send a representative. If you cannot do so, will you help us send a representative delegation by doneting in amounts that you are able.

We need funds to help us send out more materials to work for the repeal of this disgraceful and victous law.

We hope that your local will give grave consideration to the danger of this law to our cherished liberties and living standards and take all appropriate action to alert your membership and community to petition for repeal of the Walter-McGarran law.

Fraternally yours,
Stoned: Marion Kinney, Actg. Sec'y.

[Daily Worker, June 6, 1949, pp. 4 and 91

### Men of Labor and Civic Leaders Throughout Nation Voice Indignation

Scattle

### By Terry Pettus

SEATTLE, June 5.—Judge Medina's jailing of the three Communist leaders is

drawing bitter protest from all parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Within a few hours of the unprecedented court action, a flow of telegraphic protests were being sent to Judge Medina and to President Truman. Many also sent messages of greeting and pledges of support to Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party.

Leaders of unions in lumber, maritime, the fishing industry joined with the Washington State Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the Progressive

Party and many individuals in wiring protests.

Russell Fluent, chairman, and Jerry O'Connell, executive secretary of the Progressive Party, wired Medina: "Thousands of members are shocked at your willful, unlawful and unconstitutional attempt to deny any defense to the Com-

munist Party leaders now on trial."

Henry Huff, chairman, and Clayton Van Lydegraf, secretary of the Washington State Communist Party, wired Dennis; "The northwest district is proud and inspired by the splendid fight the defendants are making against the biased conduct and vicious rulings of Judge Medina who is acting as prosecutor at Foley Square. The jailing of John Gates, Gus Hall, and Henry Winston has shocked and aroused our party and the mass forces to a new fighting pitch and widespread protest action.

Speaking for the northern Washington district council of the International Woodworkers of America, Karly Larsen, president, and Walter Belka, secretary, wired Medina; "Your high-handed action makes a mockery of the Bill of

Rights.

Protests were sent to the judge by W. W. Wallace, business agent of the Bellingham IWA local; Ray Glover, business agent of the Enumclay IWA local. and Giles Evans, business agent of the Sedro-Woolley IWA local.

Thomas C. Rabbitt, former State senator and secretary of the Washington State Civil Rights Congress, wired Medina that by his action he is attempting

to replace traditional court procedure with a "trial by terror."

Robert Cummings, secretary of the CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers Local 3 said: "This is turning American jurisprudence into American judasprudence."

A. Dearinger, business agent CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 9: "This is part of the rotten attempt to silence protest and intimidate the people. It is a coverup for the Truman administration's failure to produce on its campaign promises.

Robert Kinney, regional director, CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers: "This is a new low in the court's savage repression of the minimum basic

rights of the defendants.

Others who voiced protest included Winifred Thompson, business agent, IFAWA Local 7; Jerry Tyler, secretary, Seattle CIO Council.

William Pennock, president of the Washington Pension Union, wired Medina: "Your action strongly reminds us of the notorious Hitler courts where every cherished concept of justice and fair play was replaced by naked force and violence against accused. Surely you must be aware that before the peoples of the world you are holding up judicial process up to contempt and loathing. You should immediately disqualify yourself."

Joseph Harris, port agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards: "As a trade unionist I am opposed to anybody being jailed for refusing to become a stoolpigeon. We have enough professional stoolpigeons bothering us now, and the entire trade

union movement must unite to stop them in their tracks."

### INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

\* HON YITO MARCANTONIO President
\*DOXEY WILKERSON Vice-President
\* ROBERT W DUNN Treasurer
\*ANNA DA'AON Secretary

### MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Josephine Truslow Adems-Joseph Jurich \* Dr. Josephine Trusto \* William Albertson \* George Anderson \* Rose Beron -Conred Keye -Roctuell Kent George Kleinman \*Rose Beron
\*\*Charlotte A. Bess
\*\*Mon. John T. Bernard
\*\*Warren K. Billings
\*\*Paul Boulet
\*\*Louis S. Burnham Edward Lomb . Alfred G Lerke . Clifford T, McAvoy . Louis F McCobe \* Dr. Padro Albisu Campos \* Mrs. LeRus McCormick \* Mini Carson \* Hon Vilo Marcantonio Mini Cersen -Herbert Merch
-John D. Messa
- Holls G Metheny
- George 8 Murphy Revels Caytor Winifred L. Cheppell
Cheries Cellins
Louis Celman - Gilberto Concepcion
- Eugene P. Connolly - Gilberto Concepcion r Frederick N. Myers Samuel A Neuburger - Eugens P. Connolly
- James Carray
- Juan Antonio Corretier
- Theims Dale
- Anna Damon
- Samuel Ornitz Anna Damon Joseph Pass W. J. Decker - William L. Patterson Dirk de Janes Hugh DeLecy Hon Earl & Dickerson eTerry Pottus

Rev Mee C Putney

eJeck Reskin . Dr Belle Dodd -Prof Welter Rautenstrauch Graham Dolan
\*Dr Arnold Donawa Bernard F Ress Paul Robeson \*Muriel Draper

\*Mobert W. Dunn

\*Frank Dutto

\*C. G. Edelen

\_lsidor Englander

\*Frederick Field , reul Robeson

Reid Robinson

Mermen Rosenfeld

Devid Rothstein

Aaron Schneider Joseph P Selle - Auguste Steert art · Ishmeel P Flory
· Derothy K Funn Sasha Small
Ford nand C Smith Mort Furay · Leo Gellagher , Mrs Isobe Water Sout . Hope Stevens , Louise Thompson , Robert C Trans , Sau C Wadtaum alrein Goodman John Goodman Abner Green a Mrs J C Guggenhaimer , Moran W Westen Poneld Henderson - Daild McKery W Prof. Drawy Wiser "Day d McKery White Pick Disey Wilserson "Mrs Ada Wight "Richard Wright . Angela Herndan Metherine Hoffman
 Hester G. Huntington . D. Mas Yergan

> Room 204, 112 East 19th Street New York 3, N. Y.

. Hon Hulen Jack

# VICTORY IN OKLAHOMA OVER HITLERISM IN AMERICA

OCTOBER 1943



[Daily Worker, December 31, 1934, p. 2]

### Daily Worker Salesman Syndicalism Trial Set Middle of Next Month

PORTLAND, OREG., December 30.—Trial of Edward Denny, Daily Worker salesman, charged with criminal syndicalism because of his chairmanship of a meeting last July 27 to protest the terror against the west coast strikers, has been postponed to January 14.

Denny is the third criminal syndicalism defendant to go on trial in Portland, and the fourth in Oregon, as a result of vigilante-police raids on workers' headquarters, homes, and meetings, designed to break the west coast strike. In Portland, Don Cluster, 21-year-old organizer of the Young Communist League, has been sentenced to a year in jail, and Dirk DeJonge, Communist candidate for mayor in the last municipal elections, to 7 years.

All three cases are being appealed by the International Labor Defense, which is waging a broad legal and mass campaign also for the defense of the remaining criminal syndicalism defendants, and for the repeal of the anti-working-class law.



# COMMITTEE for PROTECTION of OREGON'S FOREIGN BORN

ROOM 322 DAWS BUILDING

PORTLAND 4, OPEGON Feb. 4, 1953

Chairman MARK A CHAMBERUN

Vice Chairman
WM. HENRY CURL

Secretary-Treasurer
MRS. ANNA BELLE MacKAY
Rt. 2, Box 207, Portland 10, Ore
Phone UN 3764

Corresponding Secretary MRS. RAMON TANCIOCO X 7805 S. W. Taylors Ferry Rd. Phone CH 5110

Executive Committee

MRS. MELEN COOK

D. N. DELANEY

MRS. MABEL MOORE

Counsel
Attorney Irvm Goodman

Sponsors
(Partial List)
C. E. Berggguts
C. E. Berggguts
Connoe Chamburlam, M.D.
Robert H. Ellis, M.D.
James S. Fantz
Peter Himst.
C. E. Jobaneu
Attorney Reuben Lennke
Barnev Malhin, M.D. X
Matt Meehon
Mrs. Richard Nunn
Briland C. Peterson
Dr. Robert A. Bosenbaum
Mrs. Valerie Tarlor
Mrs. Valerie Tarlor
Miss Lucy K. Trevett

- 11

Mrs. Mose Chermin, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Poreign Sorn 326 W. 3rd Street, Am. 317 Los Angeles, Valif.

Dear ars. Chernin:

I understand there is a possibility you will be in Seattle around March 1st and am wondering if you could also meet with some of our people in Forthand.

We have scheduled a meeting with Abner Green for Sunday March 1st, and will hold our sparing Testival Saturday, March 16th, at which Ermie Mangaoang has been invited to speak. If neither of these dates would be convenient for you, something else could be arranged.

Let us know your plans.

With best wishes.

Mary Jane Tancioco Corres Monding Secretary



Chairman

vice Chairma WM RENRY CURL

Secretary-Traesurer MRS. ANNA BELLE MecKAY Rt 2, Box 207, Portland 10, Ore Phone UN 3764

Corresponding Secretary MRS. RAMON TANCIOCO 7805 S. W. Taylors Ferry Rd. Phone CH 5110

Executive Committee

MRS HELEN COOK

D N DELANEY

MRS MABEL MOORE

Counsel Attornes from Generalization

Sponsors (Perhel Lut) C. Berggust Corane Chamberlain, M.D. Fobert B. Billi, M.D. James S. Fantz Forey Himshi Artican at allow Leman Barney Malhin, M.D. Matt Michael Mr. Buland Nana Boland C. Peterson Dr. Robert A. Bosenharan Mrs. Valerie Tarlor Mrs. Lucis & Trevett



# COMMITTEE for PROTECTION of OREGON'S FOREIGN BORN

pertonic hard blades/andrichland :

PORTLAND 45 OREGON

### REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

This un-American law which breaks up families, allows the use of paid informers to testify falsely against their neirhbor, opposes the Fill of Rights and retards Fragmens must go. Only you can do it by constantly reminding your Senators and Representatives that we need a new Immigration and Nationality Act that is in accord with our American traditions of justice and progress, a law that will instead the rights of the non-citizen guaranteed in the 11307 Rights.

The Mational Conference of the American Committee has proposed the following five principles to serve as a guide for major provisions of a new immigration and nationality law. The Oregon Committee agrees with them. They are:

- 1. Any non-citizen who has lived in the U.S, for 2 or yrs. or more, if entry was in accordance with lsw, should be permitted to become a U.S. citizen by appearing in open court and taking an oath of allagiance to the Constitution
- 2. Any non-citiven who has lived in the U.S. for 5 yr or more should not be threstened with deportation for any reason whatseever.
- 3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened wit cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless obtained by clear fraud; and then only if danaturalization proceedings are initiated within 5 years of the granting of naturalization.
- 4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of established quoty.
- 5. At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Pill of Rights, appearably those sections dealing with right to bail, and freedom of speech, belief and association.

Write your Senators asking them to make sure that a full report of the Kilgore Hearings be made in the Senate, Your A epresentatives should be asked to sign the Anfuso Discharge Fetition to bring the Anfuso Bill, H.R. 501, a bill to revise the law, to the floor of the House where it can be acted upon.

All of your Congressmen should be asked to work for REFEAL.

### EVHIRIT No. 637

[Daily People's World, April 6, 1955, p. 1]

### ILWII Tells Brownell: Hands Off

(By Allen T. Yates)

Long Beach, April 5.—In one of its first policy actions the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union convention today denounced the Brownell-Butler law, and pledged an unyielding fight to defend the union against attacks under that law. The resolution agreed with the officers' report that "the real purpose of this legislative monstrosity is to silence all dissent in our land."

Although the law is officially labeled "The Communist Control Act of 1954,"

the resolution pointed up its threat to labor.

The resolution cited Senator Herbert Lehman's warning that "this bill would place in the hands of an Attorney General who might be antagonistic to labor a powerful weapon to cripple labor, to break strikes, to prevent efforts to organize labor in areas where labor is weak and unorganized."

The resolution pointed out "that no government board, politician or agency is going to assume the power of passing on or judging the policies of this union."

The resolution was especially aimed at the portion of the law that empowers the Attorney General to label a union "subversive," and then haul it before the Subversive Activities Control Board which could put the union out of business.

### LIVELY DISCUSSION

Presented by Chairman Charles (Chili) Duarte of the resolutions committee, the resolution provoked lively discussion among the delegates, including some from key dock locals.

James Fantz, Portland Longshoremen's Local 8, said the Brownell law is a hoax on the American people and the delegates should bring back the discussion to the rank and file.

"Today." he said, "there is no free discussion and we must speak out."

Bill Lawrence, president of San Pedro Longshoremen's Local 13, said "every member of ILWU should stand up and be counted for the real issue is do we have the right to take what action we deem best for the rank and file."

George Lee, Los Angeles Warehousemen's Local 26, called for renewed loyalty of all members to the ILWU to fight the law and said the convention delegates should give the resolution a rising vote so all could be counted.

### TAKE TO RANKS

Aaron Bindman, Chicago Local 208, said the main job is to take this to the membership and bring to them clarity and militancy in the fight against the law.

L. B. Thomas, local 13, pointed out that "the ILWU is in a unique position—it has a responsibility to history—to fight against reaction, to speak out and fight."

Frank Maxey, San Francisco Warehousemen's Local 6, opposed a section of the resolution which called for defense of individuals who might be moved against because they are ILWU members.

President Harry Bridges pointed out that the resolution was dealing with an individual's right to belong to a union and to say what he wants in support or opposition to the union's policies.

### EVERY RESOURCE

The resolution stated the ILWU "will fight with every resource at our command any attempt to prevent this union from continuing to make its own policies as its members decide. In such a fight we ask and expect every member of this union—no matter what his belief or bias—to leave the job and to appear as a boldly united group before any court or government board, if necessary, to protect the union."

[Daily People's World, February 23, 1951, p. 31

### Peace Poll Booms

SEATTLE, February 22.--A peace committee of Local 35, Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, is gathering signatures to the mass "peace poll" sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, President Myrna Anderson announced this week. Hundreds of signatures have already been obtained, she said.

### EXHIBIT No. 639

Daily Worker, January 27, 1953, p. 31

### One Hundred and Fifty Women Sign Plea for Amnesty for 11

An appeal for amnesty for the 11 leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act was made to the White House recently by 150 women in many parts of the country, it was announced yesterday by the Families of Smith Act Victims.

Among signers of the letter are:

Nora Stanton, Charlotta A. Bass, Elzodia N. Berry, Clara Bratman, Dorothy Brewster, Sara N. Claghorn, Lucile Costa, Marian R. Davis, Helen Dobo, Margaret M. Donaldson, Pat Evans, Gertrude Evans, Corrine Fisher, Lucille Flint, Barbara Giles, Lillian B. Gilke.

Also: Florence Gowgiel, Emma C. W. Gray, Dorothy M. Hayes, Sondra Hershhorn, Grace Hutchins, Mrs. Albert E. Kahn, Dorothy Knight, Helen Kunnap, Margaret I. Lamont, Sarah H. Lesser, Meridel Le Sueur, Harriet Magil, Mary Phillips, Rosalie L. Pinckney, Marian Raymond, Zerlina Reefer.

Also: Bertha C. Reynolds, Eslanda Goode Robeson, Anna Rochester, Annette T. Rubinstein, Rose Russell, Vida D. Scudder, Louise Pettibone Smith, Minna B. Schel Mary, Sortherd Mary, Bloreke Royler, Veleria Lee Terrico A.

B. Sobel, Mary Southard, Mrs. Blanche Taylor, Valerie Lee Taylor, Bernice A. Torin, Lelia Wallace, Anita Whitney, Helen Wortis.

"We have confidence," says the letter, "in the ability of the American people to shop around in the free market of political ideas. We do not believe they need any political police to protect them from contact with any political advocacy. To prosecute and imprison people for exercising their rights to freedom of speech, and belief is contrary to the constitutional guaranties of the Bill of Rights.

The letter further states that the signers are "disturbed by the fact that our country has recreated today the hated and feared status of the political prisoner. and that the wives and children of these people have become the victimized families of the politically persecuted."

### EXHIBIT No. 640

[Daily Worker, November 15, 1951, p. 2]

### Four Hundred and Thirty-Eight at Washington State Peace Parley Ask Immediate Cease-Fire, Big Five Talks

### (By Will Parry)

SEATTLE, November 14.—A throng of 424 delegates, observors, and visitors—far exceeding expectations—packed the Swedish Club to overflowing here Sunday to chart a course toward peace at the statewide conference held under auspices of the Washington Peace Crusade.

Workers, farmers, housewives, mothers, Negroes, the young and old, elected James McDaniel, Negro people's leader, and Mrs. Hildur Jo Hughes, Seattle teacher and peace fighter, as conference cochairmen, then broke up into six panels to forge by vigorous democratic discussion the program this State's peace forces will take to the people.

At the heart of that program will be two key demands: For a cease-fire in Korea now, and for five-power peace talks.

The conference was keynoted by Giles Evans, business agent of CIO Woodworkers Local 2-75 in Sedro-Woolley and State crusade chairman, and tradeunion participation and leadership was evident throughout the proceedings Evans set the convention's basic demands for immediate cease-fire and a fivepower peace conference in what he termed "simplified definitions."

"Cease-fire means just one thing-to stop shooting at each other," Evans declared. "Big power talks simply means setting aside extraneous differences such as economic systems and sitting down together around the negotiating table

to establish peace."

More than 80 workers took part in the labor and peace panel, chaired by Secretary Robert Cummings of Seattle Fishermen's Local 3-3. Rank-and-filers took the lead in denouncing the Defense Production Act, calling for struggle in behalf of the economic needs of Negro workers, demanding rejection of the Japanese war treaty and urging a vigorous defense of the trade-union movement against all attempts to smash it as an obstacle to war.

Housewives, mothers, and teachers, meeting in the panel on women and peace, found the welfare of children "closest to our hearts." That welfare, they

said, "can only be served by waging peace."

Oppression of the Negro people at home was linked to colonial oppression throughout the world as a breeder of war by the panel on the Negro citizen

and peace.

The panel declared its unanimous conviction that "peace is impossible without Negro-white unity in the struggle to attain it." It urged fullest support to the fight for jobs and social and political equality for Negroes throughout the State. It declared the Negro people are the first victims of the war program and pointed to three centuries of struggle for liberation as proof their energies and talents are indispensable to the cause of world amity and brotherhood.

War and preparations for war have meant the elimination of 31/2 million family-sized farms under the pretext that large corporate agriculture is "more efficient" in serving the war economy, it was pointed out by Mrs. Etta Tripp, Kitsap County Grange leader, in reporting for the panel on farmers and peace.

Emphasis was placed by the community, church, and peace panel upon personal contacts on the issues, small home gatherings, and the use of literature, John

Affolter told the conference.

As State chairman, Evans set the keynote for the deliberations when he declared that "there is room in the peace movement for everybody but the warmakers."

"We must keep all doors open. We must set aside every other difference and

unite on the common ground of our need for peace," he cautioned.

A special report was delivered by Gretchen Kimple, national committee member of the American Youth Peace Crusade, on the stake of young America in the fight for peace.

"For youth, peace means the right to live," Miss Kimple, a Garfield High School student, declared. She said the warmakers want to break up young people's homes before they get started, deny them jobs, education and a career and turn them into a "generation of cannonfodder."

Special greetings were brought direct from the Cincinnati convention of the Negro Labor Council by Earl George, veteran Negro warehouseman and secretary of the Washington council.

A highlight of the afternoon session was the reading of Beulah Richardson's poem, A Black Woman Speaks of White Womanhood.

The entire conference unanimously approved the declaration of principles and the plan for peace adopted last summer at the Chicago Peace Congress.

### Ехнівіт №. 641

[Daily People's World, April 17, 1953, p. 7]

### Auxiliaries of ILWU Support Rosenberg Plea

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The worldwide movement for executive elemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg won support of the sixth blennial convention of the Federated (Women's) Auxiliaries of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The auxiliaries convention was held last week at the same time as the ILWU convention

The unions convention unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the auxiliaries as representing "an enormous potential strength for any action in which the union is involved" and calling upon all ILWU locals "to encourage and stimulate the organization and growth of their auxiliary organizations.

The Rosenberg case was one of several included in a comprehensive section on civil liberties in the auxiliaries officers report unanimously adopted at their convention

### PEACE DRIVE

In the civil liberties field, greatest emphasis was laid on-

Support for ILWU President Harry Bridges, vice president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, whose "perjury" conviction is now before the United States Supreme Court.

Repeal of the Walter-McCarran immigration law which directly threatens the livelihood of thousands of Filipino ILWU members who work in Alaska and Hawaii.

The convention also agreed to continue work for repeal of the Taft-Hartley.

Smith and McCarran ("internal security") laws.

The issue of world peace was given prominence, via the officers' report and a special address by Mrs. Minnie Carter, chairman of the Northern California Peace Council, who attended the recent World Peace Congress at Vienna.

The convention voted to reaffirm opposition to universal military training.

Other guest speakers were ILWU vice president Robertson and Mrs. Goldie Kranz, secretary of the ILWU welfare fund, who spoke on health and welfare.

### CHILDREN'S CAMP

Delegates were told that since the last convention, two new auxiliaries were chartered, at St. Helens, Oreg., and New Westminister, British Columbia, with a third auxiliary reactivated at Rainier, Oreg.

Thirteen auxiliaries were reported functioning, with the greatest strength centered in the small ports of the Columbia River area where six auxiliaries banded to form a district council.

Among other recommendations made were these:

To explore the possibility of setting up an ILWU summer camp for children. To offer assistance to the ILWU in carrying out surveys and plans for group purchasing service for food, wearing apparel, and other essentials.

To cooperate with local unions in administration of the ILWU health and

welfare plan.

To request the ILWU book club to include works of special interest to women (Grace Hutchins' Women Who Work was mentioned) and to offer a guide to children's reading.

Officers selected for the coming biennium were:

President, Valerie Taylor, North Bend, Oreg.; first vice president, Alice Van Brunt, Kelso, Wash.; and secretary-treasurer, Norma Wyatt, North Bend, Oreg. In addition, there are four regional vice presidents:

California: Rose Arian, San Pedro.

Washington: Willabell Coop, Vancouver. Oregon: Lorette Wagner, St. Helens. Canada: Violet Godin, New Westminister.

### Ехнівіт №. 642

[Daily Worker, November 25, 1953, p. 2]

### 134 Notables Hit Move to Ban Marxist School

Washington, November 24.—One hundred and thirty-four educators, ministers, and other professionals from 21 States and 3 foreign countries today declared their support of the "constitutional right" of Americans to teach and learn Marxism in institutions like the Jefferson School of Social Science, a 10-year-old adult evening school in New York.

Their joint statement was issued here on the eve of hearings scheduled to begin tomorrow (Wednesday) before the Subversive Activities Control Board on the petition by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., petition to order the Jefferson School to register as a "Communist-front organization" under the (McCarran) Internal Security Act of 1950. Officers of the school contend that the Attorney General's charge is false, and that any such order to register would necessarily result in closing the institution in violation of the first amendment guaranty of free speech.

The full statement follows:

"Our constitutional right of free speech necessarily includes the right of Americans to conduct schools in which to teach and learn the truth as they see it. I believe, therefore, that any attempt to suppress the teaching and learning of Marxism in such an institution as the Jefferson School of Social Science represents a serious threat to all free inquiry."

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### DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1938

# Oregon Delegates Hail Victory Over Martin







THREE FROM THE COAST: Delegates to the National Communist Convention (l. to r.): Victor Hicks, Charles Reno, and Clayton van Lydegraf.

'It Was the Logger and Lumber Mill Vote That Finished Him Off,' Say Visitors from the Northwest

### EXHIBIT No. 643—Continued

### By Art Shields

Back on the Oregon trail from the woods, and the ships and the ranches of the Pacific Northwest, seven Communist Party delegates rolled in for the Tenth National Convention yesterday.

They are a vanguard of the bigger delegation from Washington, Idaho and Oregon due in today.

Seaman, longshoreman, cannery worker, logger, teacher, student and professional—they are a cross section of the robust folks that have peopled the northwest since Clark biazed the trail in the dim long ago.

They were proud and happy. these 20th Century Americans, as they rolled up to the Daily Worker office. . . Proud of the Party they helped build; proud of the Party recruiting drive in the porthwest where the membership tripled since January, 1937. And happy at the good news that caught them in route from the Oregon primaries, where CIO and A. F. of L. unitedly showed Governor Martin that a politician who sends troops against strikers digs his political grave with their bayonets.

"The logger and lumber mill vote finished off Governor Martin in the late returns from the woods and the mill towns," said Claydown Van Lydegraf, the Party's organization secretary from Portland.

### CIO GROWS

Charles Reno, a Washington State logger, who now serves as Communist organizer in the Grays Harbor lumber and shipping section, spoke up:

"You wouldn't recognize the logging country—it's changed so much in the last three years." he said. "A hundred thousand lumber workers have joined the CIO in the northwest. And that is making as much difference in the northwest's political life as it made in their standard of living."

He told of the wooden bunks and straw ticks that the union cleaned up. One boss had to spend \$27,000 on new bods not long ago. Cleaning up of the government in Washington state will follow in the elections this fail and in 1940; he said.

Woodsmen are joining the Communist Party, and so are seamen, longshoremen and cannery and farm workers.

Some of the Party recruiting is done secretly, for Vigilantes and "goon squads" still trample down liberties in parts of the North-

"The worst farm Vigilantes are found in the Yakima area," said a cannery worker, whose name I can't use, "yet the Party gained 30 new Yakima

recruits in the last two months."
The fascist "Associated Farmers" movement is behind these Vigilantes, who slug agricultural unionlists—they slugged two more near Yakima the other day—and terrorize poor farmers too.

But the "Associated Farmers" don't have things all their own way. Their slate got beaten in the Oregon Grange shortly before the primaries, and this defeat for reaction was a omen against Martin.

### RED BAITING ON THE RUN

Red baiting is on the run among the longshoremen of Seattle, said a docker delegate. The Party is gaining members rapidly among the men on the piers and winning support for the unity program that is strengthening the union. Only three Northwest longshore locals are still outside the CIO.

No trail of roses leads the way to labor unity between A. F. of L. and CIO and independent unions. The "goon squads" of Lundberg of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, a seaman delegate told of, fight the progressives, who seek to unite the workers of the Porthwest.

But the movement gains power, "Labor's victory in the Oregon primaries will help bring labor unity in Scattle too," said Victor Hicks, section organizer of the Party, a former teacher.

Yes there are plenty of struggles ahead in the Northwest, but the peoples' forces grow stronger day by day, and if you talk with these even splendid 20th Contury American leaders, you know why,



Seattle, Nashington

To on. Selle Resvea Secretary of State olympia, Washington

### BELLE REEVES SECRETARY OF STATE

TIS IS N. SERTIFY, that on the 9th day of July, 1946, there was held at 601 Adri Avenue, Sity of Seattle, County of King, State of Masungton, a convention of the Communist Party, SiAs, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 94, Session lews of 1937, "en art relating to election", providing for an exclusive method by which sinor parties may nominate sanitiates for out-in fifteen."

The more that ten lays prior to the P h lay of July, 1946, to-witt on the Lami dato. June, 1946, there was published in the Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper of general circleting, unlisted in the city of Jestile, Washington, a notice calling said convection, said notice being as follows:

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TEAT the said convents o organized by the election of Henry Tuff of Seattle, Wastington, as its Chairman, one Andrew Homes of Seattle, Washington, as its Secretary, and the following mosedings were held:

υς motion, manimously sio tel, the name of the party was designated as the Jommanist Sarty, '.S.A., and the party pletform as adopted was:

To defend lemoratic rishts and oppler liberties; to advance the welfare and social security of the people; to work for full social, econotic and positions a public of the Vegro people; to work for the complete destruction of fascism and for a lurable nears.

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JUL 26 1946

BELLE REEVES
SECRETARY OF STATE

### Exhibit No. 644—Continued

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### EXHIBIT No. 644—Continued

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DR. Address 1408 E. Street, Apt 5.

Bellingham, Washington

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(Bill must be completely filled in before certifeation by payee, and there must not be any \* DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE

erasure or alteration whatever.)

I CERTIFY that the above articles have been received in good condition and in the quality and quantity above specified, or the services performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement.

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities...

EXHIBIT No. 645B

# Seattle Times

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1950.



WASHINGTON STATE VETERANS' BONUS CHECK OF CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF, Communist leader's bonus was for wartime service in the Far East

By ED GUTHMAN

TREASURER OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Clayton Van Lydegraf, state Communist secretary of the Party, indorsed his Second World War state bonus check to the Communist Party, an investigation by The Times disclosed to-

day. The \$475 check was cashed by the Washington State Communist Party Defense Committee. Van Lydegraf declined to comment.

The committee was organized to collect funds for the defense of 11 top Communists leaders convicted in New York last October of conspiring to teach foreful overthrow of the United States government.

Van Lydegraf, 35 years old, was an Air Force pilot and flew planes over the "hump" from India to China during the war.

"Of course, a man can spend by sees this bonus in any way he sees thin during the war.

"Of course, a man can spend by sees this bonus in any way he sees this China during the war.

the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The check was among bonus pose."
records in the office of State Van Auditor Cliff Yelle.



INDORSED BONUS CHECK Cashed by Communist group

He was a first lieutenant and bonus was for service rendered was awarded the Air Medal and in the war and I'm sorry to see a penny of it go for such a pur-

Van Lydegraf is the No. 2 Communist leader in the state, second

only to Henry Huff, the party's state organizer.

May Resign Commission an Lydegraf told a Univerof Washington faculty inves-

committee in 1948 that he probably would resign his Air Force commission in event of war with Russia. His commission expired in 1948 and has not been renewed.

Van Lydegraf told the committee he has been a Communist since 1933 and state Communist secretary the past three years.

### EXHIBIT No. 646.

[Los Angeles Times, December 13, 1956, pp. 1 and 34]

### Student Death Follows Red Design for Murder—Investigator Links UCLA Case to Six United States Assassinations

### (By Gene Blake)

The death last April of Sheldon Joseph Abrams, 25, Socialist agitator at UCLA, falls into a pattern of at least 6 well-documented Communist assassinations in this country in the last 20 years, the Times was told exclusively vesterday.

Techniques varied but the motive was always the same—to silence someone either in or out of the party who had too much information and no longer was

considered a good risk.

### TOLD BY COMBS

And each assassination—whether undisguised murder or ingenious liquidation passed off as suicide or accident—served the additional purpose of warning others who knew too much of the fate that awaited them if they talked.

This picture of continuing Communist intrigue was painted for the Times yesterday by Richard E. Combs, chief counsel of the State Senate Committee on un-American Activities, following a 2-day hearing here into the circumstances and significance of Abrams' death.

### DISCLOSURES MADE

Combs has been an intrepid investigator into subversive activities for two decades and is probably one of the best informed on the subject in the country. His library is said to be more voluminous than the FBI's.

It was his work on the Abrams case—which he tackled a few days after the student's body was found— that brought public disclosures this week indicating that the youth's carbon-monoxide death could not have been accidental.

Spurred by the expert testimony at the hearing, Santa Monica Police Chief Otto Faulkner announced yesterday that investigation of the 8-month-old case will be reopened.

And Combs—admittedly in possession of much more evidence than was made public at the hearing—said he will remain here until Monday to follow up leads and talk to persons who had volunteered even more information.

### HAVE NAMES NEEDED

"We have the names of almost all the people even alluded to in all the correspondence found in Abrams' room," he said. "It is now a process of elimination to determine which ones he was closest to and who would have motives to kill him.

"But there were significant gaps in the chronological sequence of the documents. It is interesting that there were no gaps in the nonsignificant, non-

critical documents. We don't know how much is missing."

Combs surmised that because of the volume of material in Abrams' room, his killers may have overlooked a most significant letter which told of his meeting in Pasadena with five "Stalinist" Caltech students, a representative of the French Communist Party, top local Communists and Trotskyites.

### HIS INDISCRETION

The young Socialist's "indiscretion" apparently was in attending such a meeting and then "writing it all up," Combs said.

Significant from the committee's point of view, Combs said, was that this meeting was the first implementation in this country of a new "popular front" party line laid down last February by Soviet chieftain Nikita Khrushchev.

Combs expressed particular concern over the mention of the five "Stalinists" at Caltech because of the critical scientific work being done at the Pasadena institution. He recalled the case of a Chinese physicist at Caltech whose attempt to take classified material to Red China a few years ago was nipped at the last moment.

### CONTACTS CALTECH

The committee counsel said he has been in touch with Caltech officials since the disclosure of possible new Red activity there and is receiving complete cooperation in the investigation.

Tracing the pattern of Communist assassinations in this country, Combs noted that the apparent ransacking and theft of documents from Abrams' room had a close parallel in the 1940 murder of Mrs. Laura Law in Aberdeen, Wash.

Both Mrs. Law and her husband had been active in Communist Party activities in the trade-union movement in Washington, Combs said. Jealous over her husband's attentions to another party member, Mrs. Law made the mistake of threatening to disclose what she knew.

### WOMAN BLUDGEONED

She was bludgeoned to death in her home, beaten beyond recognition, and stabbed seven times with a stiletto. Her room was ransacked but no valuables were disturbed.

Later, there was sworn testimony before a State legislative committee that Communist Party functionaries had sent agents to the home before police arrived—to remove certain documents overlooked by the killers. The murder remains unsolved.

Typical of the finesse of assassinations carried out by the Soviet secret police, Combs said, was that of Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, head of Red army intelligence in Western Europe just prior to the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939.

### ORDERED TO RUSSIA

"He had showed signs of defection and learned from friends that he was a candidate for liquidation," Combs said. "He had been ordered back to the Soviet Union, but he escaped to Paris and then to the United States.

"He published a book, 'In Stalin's Secret Service,' a classic work on the Soviet secret police, and started doing articles for the Saturday Evening Post. It was a tribute to the accuracy of the author when they shot him in 1941 in his hotel room in Washington, D. C."

Combs said the slaying was arranged to look like suicide and that's the way authorities closed out the case, although Krivitsky had left a document to his wife and child stating that he would never kill himself.

### STALIN'S VIEW

"As Stalin once said, 'Anyone can commit a murder, but it takes an expert to arrange a suicide,' "Combs remarked.

Combs said everyone close to Communist investigations believes that Krivitsky was killed by a Philadelphia taxi driver, George Mink—an agent of the Soviet secret police and a cousin of a member of the Politburo. Mink vanished and is assumed to be in Russia—"probably dead," Combs said.

"Every head of the Soviet secret police has either been liquidated or has died in a mysterious way," he pointed out.

### STARTS IN 1936

The series of documented Communist assassinations in this country ticked off by Combs began with the 1936 murder in Oakland of George Alberts, engineer of the steamer *Point Lobos*.

It varied from the pattern in two respects: Alberts was an ardent anti-Communist—and 4 of his 5 assassins were caught and convicted.

Combs said Alberts was marked for liquidation because of his intense fight against Communist infiltration in the maritime industry. He was clubbed to death and horribly mutilated in his stateroom.

### HIDDEN BY REDS

The ringleader and a known Communist, Ber Sackowitz, was hidden out by party members in Alameda County until he could make good his escape to New York and eventually to Mexico, Combs said.

One of the assassins, George Wallace, turned State's evidence and went to prison with the other three, Earl King, E. G. Ramsay, and Frank J. Conner,

identified by Combs as either Communist Party members or "so close to it that it would be just a matter of bookkeeping.

The next case was that of Juliet Stuart Poyntz, a New York woman described by Combs as a "do-gooder with a good family and social position who drifted into Marxism with sincere motives.

### DEEP IN MESH

"But she was drawn deeper and deeper into the mesh of party work until finally she reached the point of no return," he said. "She transcended the ordinary rank and file of the party and obtained extremely critical information involving the Soviet spy net.

Combs said Mrs. Poyntz was contacted by the Soviet secret police and then just disappeared one day in 1937. Her fate was never determined officially. "Undercover party members have told me she was murdered," Combs said.

### DEATH OF HUDSON

Next came the Law and Krivitsky assassinations, both occurring about the time Leon Trotsky, exiled foe of Stalin, was assassinated in Mexico City.

No. 5 was Everitt Hudson, 20, UCLA student found dead in 1948 in the furnace pit of a student cooperative dormitory near the Westwood campus.

Hudson had been active in Communist-front groups at Stanford before he transferred to UCLA, and had been in touch with "one of the most important Communists in the United States," according to testimony before the State committee in 1950.

One witness testified that Hudson's Communist advisers at Stanford were aroused because he had refused to carry out orders and remain at the northern school. Combs said he apparently had learned a number of secrets the agents were afraid he would divulge.

### ACTIVE AT STANFORD

He had attended a Communist Party meeting the night before he died and had written letters expressing fear of a violent death.

Hudson's death was attributed to pulmonary edema—a seepage of body fluids into the lungs. The cause of the edema was never announced publicly but murder was indicated.

Combs said he knows the means used but would rather not disclose it, lest it give someone an idea. He emphasized, however, that reports Hudson was "literally scared to death" or was a victim of some "diabolical" method are not

And then came Abrams, found dead last April 20 of 71 percent carbon-monoxide poisoning in his rented 1-room bungalow in Santa Monica, where, according to testimony of 2 toxicologists, he could not possibly have met such a death accidentally.

### Ехнівіт No. 647А

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### Ехнівіт № 647В

CERTIFIED COPY OF RESOLUTIONS OF AUTHORITY OF UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, TRADE UNIONS, HERE

TO THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE.

We. Ernesto a. Mangaoonque

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Ехнівіт №. 648С

\*(To be filled out and submitted in duplicate.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES

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performed as stated, and that they are in accordance with the orders therefor; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with

Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities

[Daily People's World, August 3, 1948, p. 3]

### 7.500 Hit Firing—Union Parley Condemns "PW" Writer's Discharge

PORTLAND, August 2.—Delegates representing 7,500 CIO plywood veneer and box shook workers at their annual conclave here over the weekend branded the recent discharge of Julia Eaton (Kathleen Cronin) from her civil service position in the Oregon Welfare Commission as an attempt to abridge the freedom of the press.

Mrs. Eaton, who in her spare time was a special writer for The Daily People's World and other labor publications, at the time of her discharge was at work on a series of articles affixing responsibility for loss of life and property in the Vanport flood.

A former woodworkers' auxiliary chairman, Mrs. Eaton has an honorary lifetime membership in one of the locals affiliated to the plywood council.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

[Daily People's World, October 22, 1948, p. 2]

'World' writer's discharge upheld by civil service

### By VERNE C. BRIGHT

Special to The People's Daily World

PORTLAND, Oct. 21-Discharge of Julia Eaton, civil service employe fired without notice July 26 because she criticised the Oregon public welfare commission for its failure to help Vanport flood victims today bore the approval of the civil service commission.

The three-member board admitted there were irregulari-

ties in the discharge.

The story in which Mrs. Eaton scored the commission and which was the pivotal point in the case appeared in the Daily People's World last June under the byline, Kathleen Cronin.

### DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Commenting on the board's decision, which has been pending since August 25, Irvin Goodman, attorney for the labor writer, today pointed out that a dangerous precedent has been created.

"If the appointing authority can get away with discharging a civil service employee without a moment's notice, then there is no security in employment for 8500 other public employees in this state," Goodman told The Daily People's World.

"I lost a job," Mrs. Eaton told The World, "It was a job I need, sion fiasco and the sale of pubed, but the people of Vanport lost lie timber without competitive their homes, some of them their bidding.
lives. I am glad I wrote their off m story. I would do it again."

### A THREAT TO ALL

of the defense committee established by labor officials here to public welfare commission which aid The People's World writer, issued the following statement:

"The Civil Service Commission by its flagrant disregard of realty board. the facts in the Eaton case has endangered the ploye in Oregon."

recent shocking liquor commis- the new party.



JULIA EATON

"It marks a new low in political morality in our state.

Members of the civil service Francis J. Murnane, secretary commission are appointees of the discharged Mrs. Eaton last July. One of the public welfare commissioners is secretary of the

The Civil Service Commission fundamental turn-down in the Eaton case is rights of speech, press and as regarded by many as a last ditch sembly of every civil service em- attempt on the part of Republican top brass in the state set-up Murnane also declared that the to intimidate underlings who decision is a "reflection of the have display too much interest in

[Daily People's World, February 17, 1956, sec. 2]

### America's Stenchildren

The United States Has 14 Million People of Foreign Birth—Once They Had Protection Against Ex Post Facto Laws and Second Class Citizenship—Not Any More

### By Julia Ruuttila

PORTLAND.—On October 31 a small group of people, including a grandmother and a young boy, stood shivering in the wind outside Portland's International Airport. The boy was sobbing inconsolably. His father was to be deported on the next plane.

At this same moment the boy's mother waited in a downtown office for a lawyer to get through to the appeals court in San Francisco; and the boy's father, in the county jail, waited for the turnkey's clock to click off his last minutes in the town he had called home for 30 years.

For Hamish Scott Mackay this desperate hour marked the end of a 6-year fight to remain in the United States. The charge in the Canadian-American's document of arrest was membership in a "subversive organization." But reporters who sat through the hearings came away feeling Mackay's doom was sealed when he participated in a strike during the depression.

The epilogue at the airport 20 years later was not unusual in year 3 of the Walter-McCarran Nationality Act. In that year the Immigration and Naturali-

zation Service sent 11,954 persons of foreign birth into exile.

Of the number, only 853 were deported because of what Commissioner Joseph M. Swing described as criminal activity or immorality. Who were the others? What was back of this vendetta, unparalleled in United States history, against the foreign born?

A few were political dissenters; some were heads of unions which had fought the Taft-Hartley Act; one was the editor of a newspaper which had crusaded for peace.

But many were people of no political bias—men and women caught up in the technicalities of a 700-page law a President's Review Commission labeled "unworkable" and "in need of revision from end to end." Others had been brought over the Mexican border, and when the spikes were driven and the crops harvested, they had been shipped back like so many draft animals. A few were seamen.

Mackay's case differed from hundreds of others only in its surprise ending. In San Francisco a judge acted at the 11th hour. A family went home from the airport together.

Elsewhere in the United States the vendetta continued against those whose

ships of entry had traced the Mayflower's wake.

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In Wisconsin, a writer on a Finnish language paper, Knut Heikkinen, was tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison for failure to comply with some McCarran Law mumbo-jumbo. (The original trial was recently thrown out of court and a new trial ordered.)

In Michigan Mrs. Peggy Wellman, born during a visit of her mother outside the United States, was ordered deported to Canada; and the 70-year-old mother, forced under threat of imprisonment to testify as to her daughter's birthplace, was ordered deported.

Also in Michigan, Thomas Dutton, 70, told he could take only a couple of suitcases with him when he was deported, looked back over 45 years in Detroit and asked; "How much of my life can I carry away in my 40 pounds of luggage?"

These are some of the known victims. Hundreds of victims just disappear from the scene. People remembered by neighbors and coworkers as "that nice Canadian woman I used to meet at the supermarket," or that Norwegian, or Italian, or Finn.

People who had no money for lawyers' fees, no idea which lawyer to approach. Men who told their wives before they were hauled off to jail; "Call up the plant (or the hiring hall). Tell 'em I can't come to work for a while, but say I'm sick." Men who never saw their fellow workers again.

This might have happened in the Mackay case had it not been for the casual question of a reporter: "You belong to a union, don't you? What position does your point take?"

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"I don't know," said Mackay. "I was hoping it wouldn't get out."

"They might help you," said the reporter.

And the union did. A union official, looking in on a hastily called meeting of Mackay's neighbors, remained to become treasurer of the new defense committee.

But the Mackay case was an exception. There were those who deported themselves, through exhaustion of funds, health—or because they felt that the help available to them should be used for others less able to endure exile

There were those who died. In Portland, since the late Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada drew up his blueprint for persecution, of 14 tagged for deportation under the dread "association" label, 3 escaped exile by suicide or death from heart attack

But it is not of the dead I would write, nor of the living who fought and went

on to begin life again in another land—at 40, 50, 60, 70.

I would write of life under the shadow of the McCarran Act for those Americans of foreign birth (there are 14 million of them) who have come no closer to the midnight rap than the faint sound of it upon a neighbor's door. And I would write of supervisory parole, and what it means for the noncitizen to live in this limbo of surveillance and fear.

Under certain conditions a noncitizen who has been ordered deported may be placed on supervisory parole. The category includes persons who can find no

country willing to give them asylum.

What are the conditions of this parole for a person whose crime under the McCarran law may have been that he read a newspaper the Immigration Service does not approve? Or one who may have failed to report a change of address

within 10 days?

They include: (1) Submission to psychiatric and medical examination; (2) discontinuance of membership in all organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list (since the list is constantly growing, the noncitizen is forced to conclude it is safest to drop out of everything down to and including his pinochle club); (3) giving information under oath; (4) weekly reports as to his associations and activities; (5) travel restrictions (if the noncitizen wants to visit his brother-in-law who has a chicken farm outside the city limits, he must get permission to do so).

The newspaper-reading public learned of supervisory parole for the first time when 14 noncitizens (including Benjamin Saltzman of New York—one son killed, another wounded in the Battle of the Bulge) challenged its legality. The Supreme Court held that serious constitutional issues were involved, and sent

the case back to a lower court.

It is not known how many persons in this country are living under supervisory parole. Millions of men and women outside the cities where our foreign-born population is concentrated have never heard of it. And even in such centers it is not spoken of openly in the meeting hall, but only in the family circle of the individual on parole or to his or her close friends.

With the cases on parole and those deported, there have been warrants of arrest and hearings—however far removed from the rules of evidence. But there are areas in our land today where restrictions have been clamped upon noncitizens

and naturalized citizens as well, without benefit of official proceedings.

A recent survey in Oregon showed that many persons in towns along the Columbia River had been called into local immigration offices to answer questions about their activities and associations. In most instances they were made to sign documents; in at least one case the individual could not read what he was forced to sign. In one community, Government agents made surprise visits to homes, armed with recording machines.

The effect on the individual of such experiences is cumulative and corrosive. If you are active in your union or a vociferous critic of some of the evils in our country, and you have a neighbor named Ruuttinen, Rukich, or Rujalsky who used to borrow your power mower or give you a lift home from work but who lately was hurried into his house when you were out clipping your hedge—the chances are he isn't sore about anything, but that he has been made to understand by some bureaucrat in the immigration office that you are out of bounds.

The Nationality Act rescinded statutes of limitation which in former times gave some protection to the noncitizen of long-standing residence. Ex post facto laws are barred from the criminal statutes by the Constitution, but the Nationality Act permits persons to be deported for something they may have done 40 years

ago when the action was legal.

Even more serious, the law has stamped the papers of naturalized citizens "second class," The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born reported some time ago that more than 45 denaturalization proceedings had been initiated.

There are no reliable figures on the number of men and women who have been hauled before local immigration agents throughout the country, harassed in their places of employment, or called on the telephone and reasked questions they answered in detail when they received their papers 10, 15, and even 20 years ago.

Popular indignation over McCarran Act abuses finally exploded last November in a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee heard testimony on the act itself, and on several bills to revise it. Among these was a measure sponsored by 10 Senators which would: restore the statute of limitations on the basis of 20 years' residence; replace the present undemocratic national-origins quota system; and remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Justice Department, making it an independent Government agency.

Among the organizations that testified at the hearing or made known their opposition to the law before the hearing started were the AFL, CIO, NAACP, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, National Council of Churches of Christ, American Civil Liberties Union,

and the American Bar Association.

But the 84th Congress will not repeal the Walter-McCarran law on the say-so of a few organizations. The Lehman-Kefauver-Morse bill can be gotten out on the floor only if unions from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oreg., demand it be acted upon.

### EXHIBIT No. 652

[Daily Worker, January 29, 1956, pp. 7 and 14]

### Who and What's Behind This Law-McCarran Act Exiled Over 11,000 Last Year

### By Julia Ruutila

(First of a series of articles written exclusively for Federated Press by Mrs. Ruuttila, secretary of the Clatsop County Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)

PORTLAND, Oreg. (FP)—On Oct. 31 a small group of people, including a grand-mother and a young boy, stood shivering in the wind outside Portland's international airport. The boy was sobbing inconsolably. His father was to be deported on the next plane.

At this same moment, the boy's mother waited in a downtown office for a lawyer to get through to the appeals court in San Francisco; and the boy's father, in the county jail, waited for the turnkey's clock to click off his last minutes in

the town he had called home for 30 years.

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Of the number, only 853 were deported because of what Commissioner Joseph M. Swing described as criminal activity or immorality. Who were the others? What was back of this vendetta, unparalleled in American history, against the foreign born?

A few were political dissenters; some were heads of unions which had fought Taft-Hartley, one was the editor of a newspaper which had crusaded for peace.

But many were people of no political bias—men and women caught up in the technicalities of a 700-page law a President's Review Commission labeled "unworkable" and "in need of revision from end to end." Others had been brought over the Mexican border; and when the spikes were driven and the crops harvested, they had been shipped back like so many draft animals. A few were seamen.

Some, like Mackay, might have lived out their lives in the country of their adoption, rearing their families, doing the nation's work, sending their sons to its armies, their blood to its blood banks, putting in their spare time as scout leaders and PTA members, paying their taxes, their mortgage installments and their union dues without notice, except for some long-ago episode hoarded in the memory of an immigration agent who might not have finished high school but who had the power to break up a family and send a father into exile.

The Mackay case differed from hundreds of others only in its surprise ending. In San Francisco a judge acted at the 11th hour. A family went home from

the airport together.

Elsewhere in America the vendetta continued against those whose ships of

entry had traced the Mayflower's wake.

In Wisconsin, a writer on a Finnish language paper, Knut Heikkinen, was tried and sentenced to serve 10 years in prison for failure to comply with some McCarran law mumbo-jumbo. (The original trial was recently thrown out of court and a new trial ordered to begin January 9.)

In Michigan Mrs. Peggy Wellman, born during a visit of her mother outside the United States, was ordered deported to Canada; and the 70-year-old mother. forced under threat of imprisonment to testify as to her daughter's birthplace,

was herself deported to England.

Also in Michigan, Thomas Dutton, 70, told he could take only a couple of suitcases with him when he was deported, looked back over 45 years in Detroit. and asked: "How much of my life can I carry away in my 40 pounds of luggage?"

My files bulge with the case histories of men and women hounded by today's watchdogs of the nationality act. These are some of the known victims. But for every case that is known, dozens lie buried in the immigration files under the grim notation "case closed."

### EXHIBIT No. 653

[Daily Worker, February 5, 1956, p. 71

### Shadow of Fear Hangs Over Many Foreign Born

### By Josephine Ruutila

Portland, Oreg. (FP).—Hundreds of victims of the vicious McCarran-Walter nationality act just disappear from the American scene. People remembered by neighbors and workers as "that nice Canadian woman I used to meet at the supermarket. or that Norwegian—or Italian, or Finn—"who worked on the

People who had no money for lawyers' fees, no idea which lawyer to approach. Men who told their wives before they were hauled off to jail: "Call up the plant (or the hiring hall). Tell 'em I can't come to work for a while, but say I'm sick." Men who never saw their fellow-workers again.

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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1956

### Immigration Laws Create Second Class Citizenship

By JULIA RUUTTILA

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP),-Congress turned its back on the Statue of Liberty when it passed the Walter-McCarran Act in 1952, Under this law thousands of the Thomairs, and onpressed" are being given one-way tickets back to lands where they face starvation or death

With the cases on parole and those deported, there have been warrants of arrest and hearingshowever far removed from the rules of evidence. But there are areas in our land today where restrictions have been clamped upon non-citizens and naturalized citizens as well, without benefit of official proceedings.

A recent survey in Oregon showed that many persons in towns along the Columbia River had been called into local immigration offices to answer questions about their activities and associations. In most instances they were made te sign documents; in at least one case the individual could not read what he was forced to sign. In one community, government agents made surprise visits to homes, armed with recording machines.

The effect on the individual of such experiences is cumulative and union or a vociferous critic of some of the evils in our country, and used to borrow your power mover there would be no other guests dent government agency, or give you a lift home from work, present, lest "they" hear about it. But the 85th Congress house when you were out clipping and come your hedge-the chances are he isn't sore about anything, but that



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(Last of Three Articles)

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[Daily Worker, June 2, 1948, pp. 3 and 11]

### Oregon CP Presents Flood Aid Plan

(By Kathleen Cronin)

PORTLAND, OREG., June 1.—The Oregon Communist Party today presented a blueprint for relief of the 90,000 persons driven from their homes along the lower Columbia River in the worst flood disaster the Northwest has ever known.

In a leaflet distributed to 15,000 Vanport refugees, Jimcrowed in emergency

shelters in Portland grade schools, the Communist Party proposed:

Enactment of emergency national legislation by Congress to provide grants of \$2.000 for each adult evacuee.

Immediate construction of 10,000 decent low-rent housing units in safe areas of Portland on nondiscriminating basis.

A congressional investigation into the Vanport tragedy, in which an entire city was destroyed in 10 minutes and uncounted hundreds are believed to have lost their lives unnecessarily. A bulletin issued by housing authorities only a short time before the dikes broke urged residents not to evacuate.

Also requested was immediate construction of a 4-year State university in Portland and suitable temporary housing for students of Vanport College which was utterly destroyed in vesterday's disaster.

### LOSSES OF WORKERS

Although hundreds of thousands of acres of rich farmland from Vancouver to Astoria, including 10-mile long Sauvis Island, are inundated and the property damage in river factories will run into millions of dollars, the real cost of the Memorial Day weekend disaster must be measured in terms of the losses suffered by the low-income families at Vanport and bleak despair of Vanport College students most of them Negroes, whose hope for an education, like their schoolbooks, lies buried forever in the Smith Lake mud.

In the case of Vanport's 5,000 Negro residents the right to live and work has literally been washed into the sea because of housing restrictions in this area where the semiofficial attitude since the last Liberty ship went down the ways has been that "colored warworkers should go back where they came from."

Today in dozens of interviews with workers and students, white and Negro, wandering aimlessly on the embankment near their ruined homes or squatting on the cheerless concrete in Portland schools, the writer saw the slow anger of an entire section of the populace, submerged at first by shock and grief, mounting as the empty hours wore on.

### UNION HEROES

Bracketed today as heroes in the minds at the homeless were members of the AFL fire fighters local in Vanport who on Sunday morning, in the face of the housing authority's minimization of the danger, warned residents to flee until allegedly silenced by the sheriff's office; members of AFL Street Carmen Local 757, who risked their lives to take busload after busload of refugees out of the doomed city, and Portland's CIO longshoremen who, in response to radio appeals from their officials, on Monday morning carried 120,000 bags of sand to save the dikes guarding Portland proper.

In contrast to the selflessness of union members and hundreds of other volunteers, many of them members of the Armed Forces on leave in Portland, was the attitude of officials like race-baiting Governor Hall, who, while vacationing at the Oregon beach, said on Sunday, after a city had been destroyed, "I will give up my vacation and return to Portland if I am needed."

Tons of flour and other stores in riverside warehouses were moved to high ground ahead of the raging waters. Some 700 racehorses were evacuated to safety from low-lying Portland Meadows adjacent to Vanport City.

But today, under the planes, circling like buzzards over the dark waters, the flimsy war housing which yesterday was home to 18,000 human beings, had become for many their last resting place.

### Ехнівіт No. 656А

Daily Worker, Magazine Section, May 4, 1952, p.

# Peter died when the Snark sank. But he need not have died nor his ship have sunk.

It Was Murder on Clatsop Spit

- By KATHLEEN CROVIN (FEDERATED PRESS)

ing about her husband, Peter, who salmon troller a few months ago on LTE'S better off dead." Mrs. died when they lost their 46-foot Clatsop Spit. They had been married over 30 years and the Snark representhouse, clinging to one of the steep LL Emelia Peuhkurinen was talked their life's savings. Her comment shocked me. Then I said: "You mean The dangers of a fisherman's life. That was what I had come to interview Mrs. Peuhkurinen abo et in her little white you're glad he's out of danger at last." ASTORIA, Oregon. strects above Fishermen's Wharf.

"Sea is fascinating, if you did not have that I had almost decided the interview But as we talked about their life at scu-she had served as heat puller and cook for her husband-there was so little reference to the hazards of seaturing was a failure. Then suddenly she said. to work so hard and if sandbars were taken care of so there was no trouble in going through."

bar, which had a reputation for being I asked her about the Grays Harbor a graveyard of ships, "Peter was in the group that went out that tune when 19 of 20 boats capsized,"-she recalled. "It was right after the depression when ishing boats did not have enough ballast and the bar got rough all of a sudden." She added casually. "Not a man was saved

Now I began to understand. To a isherman, danger was ever present, like an tusseen member of the crew. It nection with something else. In the was mentioned in a story only in connot that appropriations for river and story Mrs. Peuhkurinen was telling me, the point was not that men had died. harbor development were inadequate.

she stared at me pityingly. Didn't I know that only packers could insure heir hoats? Marine insurance at something like \$100 for each \$1,000 was "Weren't the boats insured?" I asked. prohibitive for individual boatowners.

and son-in-law through the water on a basin," she said proudly. "When it went aground on Clapsop Spit, it could have sent the cutter, but instead they sent only a small boat which did not arrive for two hours. They pulled my husband tope and when Peter saw they could not take the Snark off, he fell down dead." She began to speak of the Snark. "It was the most seaworthy hoat in the been pulled off if the Coast Guard had

Two weeks later a private concern towed the Snark to the boatvard of the Columbia River Packers Association, pairs, was \$5,500, Mrs. Peulikurinen had to give up the Shark. She supposed The salvage hill, without needed rewhich held the mortgage on the boat. it now belonged to CRPA, the Columbia River canning colossus controlled or Transamerica.

ished for CRPA for 33 years and "they this not send so much as a wreath to She added that her husband had funeral," I thought of the strong,

"Peuhkurinen, Peter." the company's windburned Finnish face in the family album she had shown me. Then I thought of the untotaled tons of salmon. pottom fish and tuna in the fish reonly official recognition of his existence. "This would have been Peter's last eason anyway," Mrs. Peuhkurinen said anddenly. Because of the accident to is arm she had told me about? "Oh, no. Because they are verecoing the fisherseiver's ledger under the heading,

She explained that her husband had been a leader in the trollers union before it was broken by Justice Department anti-trust suits. He had not asked the Attorney General "what paper to read" and he had sent money to Finnish-American leaders facing deportation under the McCarran law. men. Like the longshoremen."

"It is easier for me; I can make out," se would not know how to earn his was fisherman. He is better dead than "So Peter would have been screened off the Pacific Ocean," she said. "And iving ashore. Thirty-three years he on the beach with a broken heart.

the indomitable, 54-sear-old woman said, "I have much to do. People must se told how it is today. I go to meetings. I write letters. It was different in was put cour gear in the boat and light wind and wave, that a man knew how the old days when all you had to do to do. And sometimes he could win, and ring the catch home and laugh with is grandson. But screening is something

It was the first time she had else agam. There is danger in it."

EXHIBIT No. 656B

[The Worker (southern edition), August 28, 1949, p. 1]

### Layoffs Mount As State Dep't Bans China Trade

By Kathleen Cronin

ASTORIA, Ore.—Benefits paid to jobless workers in Oregon in July reached the highest midsummer total ever recorded, with the exception of 1946, when veterans and war workers hit the peacetime labor market in droves. The figures reflect twice as much unemployment as last year, when the Columbia River floods were a factor, and threo times as much as in 1947. Industries hit hardest include fish packing, marine commerce, humber and the building trades.

In Astoria, a Federated Press survey revealed that the hugo Pillsbury flour export mill was running only two days a week; 2,000 fishermen, ineligible for jobless payments because self-employed, were out of work; hundreds of camery workers had no jobs, and 635 World War II veterans had drawn their last 52-20 intemployment checks. In a city of 720,000, these layoffs really hurt the whole economy.

AT THE HEART of the rising joblessness is the U. S. State Department's disapproving attitude toward trade with new China.

The Pillsbury flour null, for example, was built "only because of the China trade," according to the firm's export department head, Carl Schenker. This year the huge plant has been running only spasmodically.

The local Chamber of Commerce and Astoria's martime and flour mill unions recognize the role removal of trade barriers with China could play in business recovery and expansion.

SPEAKING for the Chamber of Commerce, Frederick C. Hetzel told FP that "we are hopeful and we know the time is not far off" when the U. S. is going to recognize the new regime in China.

According to secretary Lawrence Fertig of the Columbia River District Council, International Lougshoremen's and Ware-housemen's Union (CIO), "the loss of the China market in flour and lumber has meant a loss of about \$100 a month in the pay envelopes of each Astoria long-horeman."

H.WU Local 18, whose members work the Pillsbury mill, has called on the State Department to "make speedy efforts for renewal of trade relations with all parts of China."

10

EXHIBIT No. 657

### Marshall Plan in Reverse

### by Kathleen Cronin

MOL's Northwestern Correspondent.

ASTORIA, Oregon—Several thousand CIO fish processing workers drew their last check as cannery after cannery closed, with packers blaming the wholesale layoffs on "the increasing flood of cheap tuna imports" from substandard wage countries, principally Japan and Peru.

The CIO state convention last October supported the imports on the grounds they "would keep the canners running." It termed the tuna fishers' picket demonstration against imported tuna, last fall in San Francisco Bay, a "red plot" to embarrass relations between the U.S. and Japan.

Frozen tuna imports into Astoria from August, 1950 through June, 1951, totalling 20,154,000 pounds, helped put the American tuna fleet

The Columbia River Fishermen's Protection Union, ILWU, months ago pointed out that the tuna imports would eventually demoralize the entire fishing industry.

JANUARY 1952

MARCH OF LABOR

ward total blackout of freedom

people's rights." He urged:

# Arrest of '12' stirs shocked protests

sampling of copies of protest linals sped to President Truman ernment in the U.S. telegram and letters sent to The and Atty. Gen. Howard Mc. As a Negro citizen, he said, he

PEOPLE'S WORLD munist leaders.

published daily except faturdays, Sunnahing Foundation, Inc.

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Thursday, August 2, 1951

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1-A Daily People's World-the orig-restoration of Constitutional gov- journalist in the Northwest wired 'The seizure without warrant Atty. Gen. McGrath:

"Early dawn raids and arrests against the Negro people and porters, irrespective of their "frameup charges of all sorts cisco will be understood by all retion over the arrests of the Com- and horror" at the arrests and mond, at his desk in San Franof Communists and others in now recently applied to the most agreement or disagreement with consistent fighters for the Negro his alleged views, as a move to-Grath - revealed great indigna- was writing to express "shock of a newspaper editor, Al Rich-

SAN FRANCISCO (3), 589 Folsom St. | in America from which there revious the freedom of assemble to prohibitive ball in this case, loss Acceles 113, 584 Se. ferint St. | may be no awakening unless you by . . . the Bill of Eglis, Left many working newsmen will related to a land free from fear Rard you as a second Goebbels. Startile, (4), ally Furs Acceles Acceles Acceles 124 Furs Acceles Acceles 124 Furs Acceles Acceles 124 Furs "constitute a horrible nightmare store the freedom of the press, "Unless you act now to reduce in America from which there exists the freedom of assemt the prohibitive bail in this case, "Restore political freedom, Re. of the press. to criticize a known wrong . . .

then there will be no need for ler's brown shirts, kleking in people's doors without warthe FBI again to act like Hit-Joseph M. Carter of San Fran-"Urge you to fire the attorney

"Unless you act now to reduce

Daily People's World 3

[Daily People's World, September 9, 1948, p. 5]

Article entitled "Framed", by Kathleen Cronin, referred to in testimony, is retained in committee files.



[Daily Worker, April 13, 1954, pp. 5 and 8]

### ON THE WAY

By Abner W. Berry

### There Was Hope for America in This Birthday Dinner

The day, April 9, 1954—on which United States Attorney General outlined his plan for Hitlerizing these United States by outlawing the theory and practice of Marxism, he was being answered by the Civil Rights Congress, one of his intended victims. For on that day, the Civil Rights Congress was 8 years old, a veteran in the fight against Brownell's McCarthyism and the big lie of "Communist conspiracy" upon which it is based.

munist conspiracy" upon which it is based.

There gathered in New York's Yugoslav Hall in West 41st Street a few hundred persons whom Brownell would call "potential saboteurs," "Kremlin agents" and members of the "international Communist conspiracy." But if America could have listened in on the proceedings of the dinner program, celebrating the eighth birthday of the CRC, it would have derived hope from what

went on.

They would have heard the recorded voice of the 44-year-old Negro prisoner, Wesley Robert Wells, who was to have died in the California gas chamber that very night, but for the campaign for his life when the Civil Rights Congress was among the first to spark. They would have listened as McKinley Forrest, the unlettered Negro who, as one of the Trenton Six frameup victims, had spent a year in death cells. Forrest and his fellow defendants had been saved by the CRC in 1949 and were freed later when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups entered the campaign for their freedom.

Brownell had boasted of the fact that 67 "Communists" had been convicted under the Smith Act for having ideas which collided with those established as official by the so-called "loyalty boards," congressional committees, and thought-control tribunals. But John Daschbach, Seattle secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, attending the dinner, belied the "dangerous" tag pinned on him by a Federal judge in a Smith Act trial in his hometown. Daschbach is one of the 67 Smith Act victims Brownell bragged about convicting. The CRC had defended these victims.

William L. Patterson, the Civil Rights Congress secretary, reminded that it is not possible to destroy the Constitution a "little bit" to get the Communists without removing the protection of the Constitution from all. He told the story of the Protestant paster in Germany who said "it was not I" when one group after another—Communists, Jews, liberals, trade unions, Catholics—was sent to concentration camps. And the good pastor came to realize, Patterson concluded, that when Hitler got to the Protestant groups, the passive churchman was forced to declare: "It was too late." The Civil Rights Congress, he said, was "the conscience of America" and would have to work to arouse the Nation to the danger, not only of McCarthy by to McCarthyism which infects, by way of the big lie, even those who fight McCarthy.

But despite this seeping of the big lie into American institutions, and the spreading hysteria against those who from the beginning have resisted the witch-hunters, the American Fascists have not won the final battle. Wesley Wells is still alive. Harry Sacher, the vigorous civil rights attorney, can still practice law, the United States Supreme Court has ruled. And he was present at the dinner.

And Hollywood motion picture workers, as the production of the working-class film, Salt of the Earth has proven, need not bend the knee to congressional un-Americans and Pentagon brass to function in their fields. Paul Jarrico, who directed Salt of the Earth, after being blacklisted in Hollywood, told of the film workers' victory. They joined, he said, with "the 1 billion people of this world (many of whom are in this country) who are fighting to be free and who will never get on their knees again." He paid tribute to the workers who know that unity and solidarity will win for them and for their country.

By fighting, he said, the workers won allies among frightened film workers who lent their talents but not their names to the film; they won landowners

who weren't ready to lend themselves to the suppression of culture; they were aided by ranchers who guarded their equipment with guns when vigilantes threatened to disrupt the film production. Their production is now being shown across the Nation, a symbol of the willingness of Americans to fight for what the Constitution says is their rights against the vulgar interpretations of Brownell and McCarthy. The un-Americans have not won the final battle.

Harry Sacher, whom Federal Judge Harold Medina had given a vindictive prison sentence for his defense of the first 11 Smith Act defendants in New York's Foley Square, appraised the United States Supreme Court's ruling permitting him to continue practice in Federal courts. The law, he said, has become lawless to the point of making civil rights practice frustrating. He did not want to overemphasize his victory, he pointed out, for "they have given us a Harry Sacher in exchange for two Rosenbergs a Martinsville Seven and Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram."

He could have added "and a Civil Rights Congress." For the Civil Rights Congress itself—the conscience of America, defender of basic Americanism—is itself on the Attorney General's "subversive list." America would have understood the meaning of this listing had it been able to listen in on the group's

eighth birthday celebration.

### Ехнівіт №. 661

[Daily People's World, July 2, 1954, p. 6]

### Appeals Filed in Three "Contempt" Cases

SEATTLE, July 1.—Appeal briefs in the Northwest Smith Act "contempt" cases—challenging harsh, 3-year prison terms for John Daschbach, Terry Pettus, and Dr. Herbert J. Phillips—were to be filed today in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. Two briefs will be filed. One is a consolidated brief in behalf of the appeal of Daschbach and Pettus, prepared by Attorneys John Caughlan and Irvin Goodman. A separate brief in behalf of Dr. Phillips has been prepared by Attorney Philip Burton.

The appeal from the Smith Act convictions themselves, involving Pettus, Daschbach, Paul M. Bowen and Henry Huff, must be filed by August 15 with the

same court, the Washington State Civil Rights Congress disclosed.

Daschbach, who is CRC state director, said "several thousands of dollars" will be needed by August 15 to perfect the appeals. Some of the money is needed at once. Daschbach explained the exact sum required depends on the length of the \$4.40-a-page appeal briefs.

Daschbach also announced that the Northwest Citizens Defense Committee, established after the September 1952 Smith Act arrests, is now a committee of

CRC whose responsibility is to guarantee the Smith Act appeals.

Funds and communications relating to the Smith Act cases should be directed to CRC, 315 Bay Building, MAin 4972, Daschbach said.

### Ехнівіт І

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Chicago, Illinois - December 11 and 12, 1948

day - December 11, 1948

Opening Sec

Paerl M. Hert, of Chicago, served as chairman of the Opening Session.

Reports were delivered by Carol King, General Counsel of the ACFFB, and by Abner Green, Exacutive Secretary of the ACFFB. Following Mr. Green's report, the Conference sent the following telegram to President Trumen:

"We delegates assembled in the Fifteenth Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, meeting at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago, are shocked to hear that the Department of Justice plans to launch a new weve of deportation eases, contemplating the errest of 48% more non-citizens in deportation proceedings and the denaturalization of £28 naturalized Americans. This intensification of the current deportation drive conflicts openly and sharply with the manypromises made by you during the recent election campaign to support the civil rights of the American people. This deportation drive menaces the liberties of every American, citizen as well as non-citizen, We call on you to order the Atterney General to discontinue immediately the unwarranted and unnecessary arrosts of non-citizens and to cancel all pending deportation proceedings based on political beliefs and permit these non-citizens to become American citizens.

Poarl M. Hurt Chairman

Addresses were delivered by: Congressman Adelph J. Sabath, of Illineis; Uta Hagen, sponsor of the ACFF; Meurico Trevis, secretary of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, CIO; Father Clarence Farker, of Chicago, for the national office of the Civil Rights Congress; Lee Kryzcki, president of the American Slev Congress.

The Conference rose for a one-minute period of silence in memory of Alex Balint, trade union legior, who recently died in Cleveland, after being held for deportation because of his political opinions.

### Afternoon Session - 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

The entire session was devoted to a conference-wide panel discussion on deportation. Isidore Englander, of New York, served as Chairman.

Roports to the Panel were delivered by Ire Gollobin, of New York, and by Rheun Paeres, of the Congress of American Momen, of Chicago.

Participants in the discussion included: Leon Markiewicz, FE-CIO, Local 101, Chicago; Samuel Freedman, Furriers Joint Council of New York; Alois Hruska, Joint Committee of Dzech and Slovak Organizations, Chicago; Stevo Tandaric; of Hammand, Indiana; William Long, United Fackinghouse Workers, Local 347, Chicago, J. E. Mackey, of Gary, Indiana; M. Rosnikeff, Morning Freiheit Association, New York;

Peo's in mail, 12-80 46. 830

Summary Proces 1gs - page 2

Themes Flanagen, US, Local 617, Sharon, Ponneyleader Irving Tafflor, Tenants and Communes Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph Council, National alljunes, Council 1, Chicago, Council 1, Chicago,

After Mr. at the femilies of the 66 non-citizens facing to the general state of the same of the configuration of the configuration of the deportation drive.

At the conclusion of the penel, three resolutions were adopted: 1) protesting the attempt to deport non-citizens because of their political opinions; 2) calling on Fresident Truman to use his office to arrange for Gerhari Eisler's immediate departure from the United States and his return to his home in Germany; 3) condending the attempt by the Justice Department to dony bail to Charles Doyle and Gerhari Fisher.

The following Commissions and Committees were elected: Commission on Naturalization, Commission on Legislation, Resolutions Committee, Credentials Committee, Nationating Committee, Committee on Finances. These commissions and committees must sto O P.M., upon the conclusion of the afternoon session.

### Saturday Evening - "Bill of Rights" Dinner

William Miller, Director of the Illinois State Progressive Party, served as chairman. Robert Herbin, director of organization of the Furriers Joint Board of Chicago, made the appeal for funds, which raised about \$1,800 for the work of the American Committee.

Speakers included: George Pirinsky, secretary of the American Slav Congress; Mrs. Anna Taffler, of Brooklyn; Charles Doyle, former vice-president of the CIS Chamical Workers; Gerhart Sieler; Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party; John Santo, former director of organization of the Transport Workers Union; Peter Harisiades, secretary of the Hellenic American Brotherhood, IWG.

Abner Green, Executive Secretary of the ACFFB, presented a special scroll to Charles Doyle and Gerhart Eisler as a tribute to their hereic five-day hunger strike on Ellis Island during March 1948 in protest against the attempt to deny them bail.

### Sunlay Morning - 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

At 10:00 A.M., the Panel on Legal Defense det and discussed organization for more effective participation by attorneys in the defense of the rights of non-citizens.

At 11:00 A.M., e general session was held. Fearl M. Hart served as chairman.

The report from the Commission on Naturalization was delivered by Thomas Flanagan, of the UE, Local 617, Sheron, Fennsylvania. Resolutions were edopted on: 1) defeating the attempts to prevent the naturalization of non-citizens because of their participation in progressive activities; 2) pryposing a national campaign to win American citizonship for Feter Warhol, of Minnespells; 3) advocating the elimination of racial provisions in the immigration and naturalization laws; 4) urging special naturalization privileges for alien seamen with wer-time service in the American murchant marine; 5) condeming any attempt to facilitate

Summary Proceedings - page 3

the revocation " the citizenship of naturalize merican citizens.

The report for the Camadaion of Legislation was delivered by Samuel Freedman, of the Furriars Joint Camada of New York. The conference desired a Logislative Program on Innigration and Naturalization for the Sist Concress.

Among those who addressed this session of the Conference were: Leon Callew, of Miles, Chio; Refugio Roman Hardroz, of the United Packinghouse Workers of Amorica, CTO, Chicago; Peter J. Warhol, of Minneapolis; and Michael J. Othercier, of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, New York.

### Sunday Afternoon - 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Abner Green served as chairman of the closing bisiness session

Mathem Cvetic, of the American Slav Congress of Western Ponnsylvania, reported for the Gredontials Committee. Attending the Conference were 286 delegates representing 203 organizations. Delegates came from 11 states and the District of Jolumbia and represented National Croup and Fraternal Organizations, trade unions, peoples and political organizations.

The report from the Committee on Finances was delivered by Isidera Englander, of New York, The Conference voted to launch a \$50,000 Deportee Defense Fund to be raised during January, February and March 1949. Following an appeal by Mr. Englander, contributions and pludges totaling about \$450,000 were made.

The report for the Resolutions Committee was delivered by William Cherevis, of the Hellenic American Brotherhood of New York. The following resolutions were adopted; 1) to support the work of the Civil Rights Compress; 2) demanding that the Justice Department comply with the provisions of the administrative Procedure Act in deportation hearings; 3) condemning the attack on the freedom of the foreign-language press and the ettempt to restrict or eliminate foreign language radio programs; 4) protesting the anti-Laborpolicies of the Justice Department in denying permission to Canadian trade unionists to enter this country on union business for limited periods of time; 5) protesting the State Department's policy of discouraging and preventing the immigration of natives of the British West Indies; 6) voicing complete support for the defense of Joe Weber, of Chicago. Five miscellamous resolutions were also adopted.

The report for the Meminating Committee was delivered by Alois Hruska, of the Joint Committee of Czech and Slovak Organizations of Chicago. A Board of Directors of 75 members was elected. The following officers for the American Committee were elected: Honorary Cheirmen - RT. Rov. Arthur W. Moulton, of Utah; Vice Chairmen - Joyce Borden Balokovic, New York; Hurh DeLecy, Cleveland; Pouglas Hall, Minneapolis; Pearl M. Hart, Chicago; George B. Marphy, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Stanloy Nowak, Detroit; Chairman, Boerl of Directors - Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.; Treasurer - Isidore Englander; General Coursel - Carol King; Executive Secretary - Abner Green; Administrative Secretary - Herriot Barron; Neturnization aid Director - Derethy Strange.

Mossages were received by the Conference from: Honry A. Wallace; National Union Marine Cooks & Steweris; UENMA, Local 1139, Minneapolis; UAW, CIO, Local 108, Detroit; HWU, CIO, Local 1-7, Bellinghan, Washington; International Fisherman and allied borkers, Local 7, Seattle; Furriers Joint Borrd, New York; ETENMA, Local 735, Cleveland; Slavic Council of Southun Celifornia; Frof. albert Gunerd, Stunford University; Earl Robinson, Los Angeles; Dr. Thomas addis, Los Angeles; Federation of Workers Singing Socioties, Cleveland; JPPO, Lodge 568, Brocklyn; Nature Friends - Local New York; Bakers Union, Local 3, Brocklyn; Harry Reich, President Cooks Union, Local 89; Rev. L. K. Jackson, Gary, Indians.

COMULA MON LEGISLATION /S.ch. Mat. Rouf. Chicago Management Manage

Henry Anbender, Attorney, Detroit Rov. Ralph Waldo Busheo, Jr., Chicago Council of Soviet American Friendship George Carlson, Painters Union, Local 637, Chicago Frank Gordon, United Steelworkers of America, Local 1010, Gary -Med Gogolinski, VD, Local 1150, Chicago Clifford Johnson, Purriers Joint Board, Chicago Carol King, Attorney, Now York Vito Eagli, Caribaldi Society, New York ~ Josephine Nordstrand, Wis consin Civil Rights Congress -Elsie Mednis, Los engoles Latvian Club -Rhoua Pearce, Congress of American domon .. KOWALSKI Honry Podelekt, Polonia Society, Detroit - 1000 Aldona Povolonis, Midwest Youth Committee, Chicago Jack Raskin, Michigan Civil Rights Congress -Charles Running, International Typographical Union, Minneapolis-L.G. Stegalov, Local 617, UE, Sharon Fonn. Irving Tafflor, Temants and Consumers Council, Brooklyn, N.Y. -

### LEGISLATION

Swon Anderson, UAW, Local 453, Chicago
Julius Hnatkas, Ukrainian Progressives of Cleveland Margaret Matt, American Lithuanian Women's Cultural Club, ChicagoWalter Reback, Ukrainian American Praternal Society, N.Y.

John Hiltij, German American Club of Milwaukee Faul Babich, American Slav Congress of Most Allis Matt Vetengol, Creation American Council, Milwaukee Bernard Lucas, Longshore & Marchouse, Local 208, Chicago,

### CONTRIBUTION ON NATURALIZATION

### Moots in Parlor D

CHAIRMAN: Silas Pellor, da rhol Defense Committee, Minneapolis - RUPCKTER: <u>Dorathy Strange</u>, Naturaliz ation Aid Director, ACPEB SECRETARY: Thomas Flanagan, UE, District Council 6, Sharon, Pae

### Members

Stove Ablomeiko, Russian Societies of Potroit
Arthur Bartl, Croation American Radio Club, Pittsburgh
John Mikula, Croation American Council, Farrell, Penne
Viotoria Candea, Rumanian American Fraternal Society, Detroit
Anthony Cattonar, UE, Local 475, Brocklyn, N.Y.
John Dolnack, Slovak Workers Society, Chicago
A.G. Johnson, UE, Local 1139, St. Paul, Minnusota
Anthony Karockas, Sons and Daughters of Lithuania Aid Society, Grand Rapids, Michanna Kollar, Joint Committee of Cask 7 Slovak Organisations, Chicago
Herman Massman, Nature Friends of America, National Office
J. Mednis, American Lettish Jorkors Unity of Boston
Dr. Henry Noyes, Chicago Council of Soviet American Priondship

Face 2 -Commission o n Naturaliza tion

Emil Ramirez, Cooks Union, Lacal 39

Carl Sollers, Union

Seymour Taffi

M. Blakowisch, American

Frank Vidus, Croation Organisa tion, Borwyn, Ill

Joseph Pakonka, MCPFB

Sema Belgrade, National Lawyrs. Quild, Chicago

DinogRipatti, Progressive Party, Wisconsin

George Natia, American Slav Congress of St. Louis

J. Demintis, Lithuanian Literary Assn, Chicago

Thel Isaacs, UOPAA, Chicago

Fina Feldt, Finnish IWO- Detroit

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
Moots in Parlor J

Pietro Allegra, Salerno Defenso Committee, Now York
William Cjerevie, Hellenic American Brotherhood, New York Lodges
James Donnolley, UE, Local 1119, Chicago
John Gerlach, American Slav Congress of Michigan
Joseph Gruchen, Croation American National Allicance, Chicago
Mike Hanustak, Ukrainian American Fraternal Society, Pitteburgh
Pearl Hart, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Chicago
Dr. D. V. Magarian, American Progressive League of Now York
Sam Milgrom, International Workers Order, New York
Robert G. Palm, Painters Union, Local 637, Chicago
H. B. Ritman, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Chicago
Edwin Alexander, Packinghouse Morkers, Local 347, Chicago
Thoresa Speck, Slovene American Mational Council 25, St Louis, Mo
George Bolich, UE, District 6, Penns
Catherine Reindlow, U.S., 1119, Chicago

NOMINATING COMMITTEE Leets in Parlor L

Goorge Bechkoff, Bulgarian American Peoples Club, Detroit

Alois Hruska, Joint Committee of Zeech & Slovek Organiza tions, Chicago
John Mazeika, Association of Lithuanian Morkors, Lodge 53, Chicago
Joseph Pens, Hungarian Brotherhoodu, Chicago
M.Y. Steinberg, attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa
Russell Williams, United Steelworkers of America, Local 1010, Gary
Ira Gollobin, attorney, Now York
Martin Petsoh, Friends of German Domocrary, Chicage

M. Resnikoff, Morning Freiheit Assn. Chicage
Jack Raskin, Civil Rights Congress, Detroit

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES Meets in Parlor M

S Isidore Englander, attorney, New York Florence Kalish, Furriers Joint Board, Chicago Stanley Nowak, Detroit - 483 ENT Michael Nakochi, Ukrainian American League, New York B. Cheyfits, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Chicago

### Page 3-Finances

J. Lovett, Greek, TWO, Chicago L. Dulse, Packinghouse Workers, Dist 1

N. Mayman, JPFO, Chicago

Anthony Baratta, Joint Board Fur Dressers . & Dyers, N.Y. James Koutsimbas, Rellenic emerican Brotherhood, Detroit

### CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE Meets in Parlor K

N. Blackman, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Chicago S. Handrickson, Finnish American Mutual Aid Society, Chicago Witt-Svotio, American Slav Congress, Pittsburgh Ethol Younger, Hungarian Brotherhood, Gary
Mildred Treffman, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Chicago

### CRES-BANAL IS COMMITTEDE

Rose "delman, wisconsin Civil Rights Congress I. E. Erickson, P/O 3780, Waukegan, Ill Micholas Raykowich, Croation Benevolent Fraternal Org., Chicago EXHIBIT II

### CALL and PROGRAM

### National Conference AGAINST Deportation Hysteria

Detroiter Hotel • Detroit, Michigan

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

December 3 and 4, 1949

SPONSORED BY

American Committee For Protection Of Foreign Born

"The impact of deportation upon the life of an alien is often as great if not greater than the imposition of a criminal sentence. A deported alien may lose his family, his friends and his livelihood forever. Return to his native land may result in poverty, persecution and even death. There is thus no justifiable reason for discarding the democratic and humane tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

-Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, June 1945.

The liberties of the American people are seriously endangered by a deportation hysteria which surpasses in its intensity and fury all past attacks on democratic rights, from the days of the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 to the infamous Palmer Raids of 1920.

Non-citizens have been seized in an illegal and unconstitutional manner and held without bail by the Justice Department.

Excessive bail of \$5,000, \$10,000, and even \$25,000, is being demanded for the release of non-citizens in deportation proceedings.

Many non-citizens are being forced to report in person once a week to the Justice Department in typical police-state manner.

Congress is considering seriously legislation that would establish concentration camps in the United States.

More than 110 non-citizens in 16 states have been arrested and held for deportation because of their political opinions and more than 3,000 additional non-citizens face deportation.

More than 238 naturalized American citizens face revocation of their citizenship because of their political opinions.

These and other manifestations of hysteria menace all Americans — native as well as foreign born. They may result in dangerous legal and political precedents that will be used to destroy the liberties of every person in this country unless the American people are made aware of these dangers and mobilized to act in defense of the Bill of Rights.

Therefore, we join with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in issuing a Call for a National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria to be held at the Hotel Detroiter, in Detroit, Michigan, on December 3 and 4, 1949. To this Conference we invite all organizations and individuals who wish to join with us in these efforts for the formulation of a program of action urgently needed to defend the democratic rights of the American people by protecting and extending the liberties of foreign-born Americans.

Rt. Reverend Arthur W. Moulton Honorary Chairman

REV. JOHN W. DARR, JR. Chairman, Board of Directors

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### PROGRAM (Tentative)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1949

Morning Session - 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.—Registration of Delegates 10:00 A.M.—Opening Session

1:00 P.M.—Lunch

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1949

Afternoon Session - 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.—Conference-wide Panel—Fight Against Deportation

4:00 P.M .- Panel Meetings

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1949

Evening Session - 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

7:00 P.M.-Conference Dinner

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1949

Morning Session - 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.-State Delegation Meetings

10:00 A.M.—Panel on Legal Defense

11:00 A.M.—Reports from Panels
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1949

Afternoon Session - 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.—Final Business Session

Reports from Committees

Adoption of Action Program

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: Detroiter Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. All sessions will be held at the Detroiter Hotel.

REGISTRATION: Starts on Saturday, December 3, 1949, at 9:00 A.M., at the Detroiter Hotel. Registration fee: \$2 for each delegate, observer, or visitor. Registration fee may be paid in advance or when registering at the Conference.

REPRESENTATION: Organizations are invited to send one, two, or three delegates, or observers instead of delegates. Individuals are invited to attend as visitors.

CONFERENCE DINNER: Will be held at the Detroiter Hotel on Saturday evening, December 3, 1949, at 7:00 P.M. Reservations for Dinner, \$5.00 each, should be made as soon as possible. Reservations may be paid in advance or at the Dinner.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION: Organizations are urged to register their representatives as soon as possible.

Reservations for accommodations at the Detroiter Hotel (at \$3 and \$4 each) should be made in advance.

Reservations can be made with the American Committee but should be paid to the Detroiter Hotel.

IMPORTANT: Your organization can help meet the great financial expense involved in organizing this National Conference and continuing its important work by making a substantial contribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank to the Conference. Please notify us immediately if your organization is sending representatives so that they may receive all announcements.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
23 West 26th Street New York 10. N. Y.

### EXHIBIT U-Continued

### SPONSORS

(Partial List)

Dr. Edith Abbott Stella Adler Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne Dr. Kurt Anderson Dr. Jacob Auslander Emily Greene Balch C. B. Baldwin Rev Lee H Ball Charlotta A. Bass Hon, Elmer Benson Elizabeth Bergner Edwin Biorkman Alice Stone Blackwell Dr. James A. Blaisdell Millen Brand Prof. Dorothy Brewster Rev. Burns Brodhead Van Wyck Brooks Prof. Emily C. Brown Dr. James J. Burns Dr. Anton I. Carlson Prof. George A. Coe Rabbi Henry Cohen Dr. Abraham Cronbach Prof. Henry W. L. Dana Hon. Hugh DeLacy Prof. John J. DeBoer Hon. Earl Dickerson Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Dr. Leo Eloesser Prof. Kasimir Fajans Prof. Ernst Feise Frederick V. Field Dorothy Canfield Fisher Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman Prof. Wendell H. Furry

Dr. Christian Gauss Insiah W Gitt Dr. Solomon Goldman Dr. Harry Grundfest Prof. Albert L. Guerard Uta Hagen Douglas Hall Rev. Albert J. Hallington Dashiell Hammett Dr. Charles H. Hapgood Pearl M. Hart Prof. George A. Hedger Charles H. Houston Rev. Kenneth De P. Hughes Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr. J. F. Jurich Rockwell Kent Carol King Dr. John A. Kingsbury Leo Krzycki Rev. John H. Lathrop Prof. Emil Lengyel Ray Lev Hon. Robert Morss Lovett Prof. Curtis MacDougall Albert Maltz Dr. Thomas Mann Hon. Vito Marcantonio Prof. John Marsalka Prof. Kirtley F. Mather Prof. F. O. Mathiessen Rev. Jack R. McMichael Dr. Wayne McMillen Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn Prof. Clyde R. Miller George B. Murphy, Jr.

Dr. John S. Nollen Hon, Stanley Nowak Bishop Edward L. Parsons Prof. Linus Pauling Harriet Ida Pickens Anton Refregier Prof William G. Rice Paul Robeson Col. Raymond Robins Farl Robinson Boardman Robinson Dr. Bela Schick William Iav Schieffelin Budd Schulberg Prof. Frederick L. Schuman Prof. Vida D. Scudder Joseph P. Selly Prof. John F. Shepard Dr. Laila Skinner Prof. Eric A. Starbuck Vilhialmur Stefansson Prof. Bernhard I. Stern Arthur Szyk Prof. Ellen B. Talbot Dr. Alva W. Taylor Hon. Edward P. Totten Dalton Trumbo Prof. Oswald Veblen Clara W. Vincent Dr. Harry F. Ward Prof. Leroy Waterman Max Weber Dr. Gene Weltfish Prof. F. W. Weymouth Dr. Henry N. Wieman William Zorach

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Burn 23 West 16th Street, New York 10, N.V.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST DESCRIPTION HYSTERIA December 3-4, 1943 Petroit, Mich.

### SULMARY PROCESORIOS

### Openia : Session

Hon. Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, welcomed the delegates and introduced, as the chairman of the Gyening Session, Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., of Hew York. Rev. Darr read a special message from Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Mculton, of Salt Lake City, Utah, expressing his regrets at net being able to attend the Conference.

The Conference adopted the following massage to be sent to Bishop Moulton:
"Wewhe have gathered in the National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria are
deeply sorry to hear that you are ill. We appreciate greatly the very fine statement you have forwarded to be reed in your absence. However, we wish to express
our disappointment since we had looked forward to hearing from you in person and
maeting you. Our very best wishes for your speedy recevery and with deep appreciation for your leadership in the work of the American Committee during the past year."

Speakers who addressed the Conference wera: Rulph Filecoia, of Detroit, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, Local 51; Bernerd Lucas, of Chacago, of the International Longakoremen's and Warehousewen's Union, CIO; John Middleton, of New York, vice-president of the International Workers Cruer; George Marshell, of New York, choirman of the Civil Rights Courses.

Carol King, General Counsel, and Abner Green, Executive Secretary, delivered

Row. Darr road a special message greeting the National Conference, which was signed by more than 100 prominent Americans. Signers included: Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Emily C. Balch, Edwin Bjorkman, Millen Brand, Rabbi Henry Cohen, Charles A. Collins, Prof. Abreham Edel, Dean Christian Gauss, Prof. Albert Guerard, Uta Hagen, Dashiell Hammett, Ray Lov, Prof. Curtis D. MacDougall, Prof. F. C. Matthessen, Dr. John S. Kollen, Bashop Edward L. Persons, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Leroy Waterman, Dr. Gene Woltfish.

The Conference edepted the following message to be sent to Tuna Bubin, at Ellis Island: "We greet you en your 185th day of unjustified imprisement on Ellis Island. We feel that your anti-faccist record entitles you to remain here in this country, where you have lived most of your life. We pledge our every effort to guarantee that you will not be deported from this country and that you will be immediately released from Ellis Island."

The Conference adopted the following massage to be sent to President Harry S. Truman: "We, assembled at the National Conference Against Departation Hysteria in Detroit, protest the continued harassment of Harry Bridges, president of the ILTU-CIO. We call on you to erier the Atterney General to move for the dismissal of the charges equinst Harry Fridges and discontinue utilizing the nataionality laws to persecute this man because of his progressive leadership in the American labor movement."

The Conference weted that a special delegation be sent to Washin ton to call on the Atterney General after the cinclusion of the Conference and acquaint

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him with the discussion and decisions of the Conference.

### Seturday Afternoon Session

### FATEL ON FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION

\* Pearl M. Hart, of Chicago, served as Chairman of the Conference-wide panel on the fight against deportation.

Participants in the panel were! Seorge Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress; Mildred Traffman, of Chicago, secretary of the Midwest Committee for Pretection of Foreign Form; Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Indiana; Lenus Westman, of Seattle, secretary of the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Eath r Cooper, of Detroit, representing the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Form; Antonia Sentmar, of St Louis; Yincent Kemenowich, of Pitteburgh, reormeenting the South Slav Committee for Protection of Foreign Rosm; Hon. Stanley Nowakpf Detroit, president of the Henry Podoleki Defense Committee; Rernard Saltzman, of New York, representing the Neighbors Committee to Defend Benthamin Saltzman; Anna Taffler, of New York, representing the Neighbors Committee to Defend Peter Heristades and Anna Taffler; Frank Ilchuk, of New York, president of the Ukreinian Defense Committee; Agnes Vukcewich, of New York representing the Tome Rebin Befense Committee; and Hercules Arnaoutis, of the Federation of Greek Martires Unions.

Anna Ganley, of Detroit, read a special message from deportures after which the Conference adopted a Settement and Fledge. (A copy of the Department Enessage and the Statement and Fledge are at the end of these Summary Proceedings.)

The Conference would to award Certificates of Recognition to each decertes, for their services to tile country. The Conforence would that these Certificates of Recognition be awarded to deportees in their communities at appropriate public extensions.

### Panel on Naturalization and Citizenship

Mort Faray, of Detroit, regional director of the United Public Workers, CIO, served as chairmen of the conference-wide panel on Naturalization and Citisenship. Ira Gollobin, of New York, read a special report to the Panel. Harry Beich, president of the Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, Local 89, addressed the Conference and expressed the appreciation of his Union to the American Committee for its help in winning American citizenship for Ardullio Susi, secretary-treasurer of the Union local. Mr. Reich presented a check for \$500 as a contribution from his Union for the work of the American Committee.

### Seturday Evening Session - CONFERENCE BANQUET

Hon. Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, presided at the Conference Panquet. Speakers included: Leo Krzycki, of Milwaukee, president of the American Slav Congress; Rev. Cypries A. Hill, of Detroit; Rov. John W. Darr, Jr.; Carl Winter, of Detroit, Michigan S.ate Cheirman of the Communist Party; Father Ciprence Duffy, of Kew Yark, of the Society of St. Dymphna; Peter Harislades, of New York.

An appeal for funds resulted in more than \$4,000 being contributed for the work of the American Committee.

### Sunday Marning Session

At 9:00 A.M., thePanel on Legal Defense met.

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At 10:00 A.M., state delegation me stings were hold.

At 11:00 A.M., the conference reconvened. The fleer was opened for discussion by delegates and the following perticipated: Beatrice Siskind Johnson, of New York; John Danta, of Detroit, Lithuanian Workers Alliance; Honry Helfman, of New York, Council of Edo General Lodges, arvid Taipole, of New York, Finnish American Mutual Aid Society; Octavia Hawkins, of Chicago, UAW-CIA, Local 453; Piter Herishades, of New York; Pauline Taylor, of Youngstewn, Chic, United Cultural Council; James Sprangs, of Chicago, FTA-CIA, Local 194; Loca Callew, of Niles, Chic; John Maximona, of Chicago, Club Metros; Mary Makewiski, of Chicago, Polenia, Scciety; David Schlossberg, of Cleveland; Luther Williams, of Paterson, A. J., Lincoln-Drug les Council, IWC; Charles Poculewicz, of Chicago, United Packi; house Workers, Local 340; Harry Fainaru, of Detroit.

### Sunday Afternoon Session

Rev. John W. Derr, Jr., served as chairman of the final business session of the Conference.

Roports were received from the state delegation meetings.

Paulino Taylor reported for the Crudentials Committee. There had been 190 delegates and 11 observers and visitors porticipating in the Conference. The delegates represented: 36 trade union; 8 church; 10 youth; 12 women's organizations; 13 civil rights organizations; 15 local defense committees; 18 miscellaneous; 173 fraternal end national group organizations. Trade union locals represented came from:United Automobils Workers, CIO; International Fur and Leather workers, CIO; United Pachin-house Workers, CIO; United Office and Professional Workers, CIO; United Public Work rs, CIO; International Woodworkers, CIO; Phinters Union, AFL; United Automobils Workers, AFL; Bakers Union, AFL; International Longshoramon's Union, CIO. The delegates case from the following states: and Worshousemen's Union, CIO. The delegates case from the following states: California, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pannaylvania, New Jersoy, New York California and Massachusetts.

Dorothy Knight reported for the Reminsting Committee. The Conference elected Dr. Thomas Lenn and Fishop Arthur W. Moulton to serve as Honorary Co-Chairman, and Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., to serve as chairman of the Board of Directors for the coming year. (A complete list of officers and Board of Directors elected is appended)

Row. Rolph W. Bushase reported for the Resolutions Committee. (The resolutions adopted are appended.)

Ray. Dorr closed the Conference at 4:00 L.M., thenking the delegates and arging intensified activity to defeat the deportation hysteria.

### Committees of the Confurence

RESTLUTIONS: William Abromchic, Chicago, American Slav Congress; Peter Arnacutic, N.w York, Feder tion of Grack Maritime Unions; Somm Bolgrad, Chicago, National Lawyer Guili; Buba Bishke, Cleveland, Jawish Felk Cherus; John Bodgrad, National Lawyer Guili; Buba Bishke, Cleveland, Jawish Felk Cherus; John Bodgrad, National Council for Soviety-American Friendship; A. mos Daniel, D. thit; Creation National Council for Soviety-American Friendship; A. mos Daniel, D. thit; Creation American Women's Fodoration; Jack Hindus, New York, Furriers Joint Council; Frank Albertan Work, Ukreinian Defence Committee; Robert H. Kuhn, Sr., Detrit, UAM, Local 600; James Marloy, New York, Notal & Club Employees, Local 6; John Middleton, Low York, International Workers order; Ch. Ples Poculowicz, Chicago, Packinghouse Jork rs, Local 347; Eine Ripatti, Milmauxee, Civil Ri has Congress; Tursil Obriot, Jork rs, Local 600; Lery Vidaor, Johnstown, Pa. Elpy Brach 3.

Pe -a 4

MONTATE'G: Petiana Baran, Detroit, Ukrainian Womens Organization; George M. Bechkoff, Detroit, Bulgarian American Peoples League; Fred Butler, Detroit, UAW Local 51; Matthew Cygtic, Pittsburgh, American Slav Congress; Swan Donell, Chicage, Painters and Becornters, AFI; Mrs. 3. D. Geothoff, Philadelphia, American Russian Fraternal Society, Lodge 3071; Octavis Hawkins, Chicago, UAW, Local 433; Mike Hudyna, New York, Fur and Luether Workers; Peter Kosyebak, Werran, Chic, IWO Lodge 3074; M. Kroidman, Los Angeles, IWO Lodge 250; Peul Mouradian, Detroit, Armanian Progressive League; Andre Porcu, Cloveland, Istarski Primorski Club Yugoslav; Arvid Taipele, New York, Finnish American Mutual Aid Society; Wolter Tysz, New Jorsey, Polonia Seciety, IWO; George Zuchowski, Ironwood, Michigan, IWA, Local 12-15; Sante Bevacque, New Jersoy, Fur Drassers & Dyers Union.

CREDIBITIALS: Rose Blaunt, Detroit, Ford Local 600, Auxiliary 233; M. Chelowitz, Akron, Ohic, American Slav Congress; Mrs. Ruby Clay, Detroit, Wolverine Beptist State Convention Women's Auxiliary; Derethy Knight, Detroit, UAW 51; Helen Keleshike, Waterbury, Connecticut, American Russian Freternal Society, TWO 3096; Deris Lampley, Detroit, Young Progressives; Caroline Oveher, Cleveland, American Creatian Women's Federation; Custeve Pakel, Chicago, Joint Committee of Czech Organizations; antonic Sonther, St. Louis, Creatian City Central Committee; Pauline Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio, United Cultural Association; Agnes Vukcevich, New York, Temp Bebin Defense Committee.

### Mussages Roceived

The Conference received messages from the following: Judge Patrick H.
O'Brian, Dutroit; Constantine Panunzio, Los angelos; Dr. alexander Meikeljohn,
Berkeley, California; Aeron D. Schneider, Director, Greater N. Y. Regional Council
of UOPWA-CIC; Professor William G. Rice, University of Wisconsin; John Reynolds,
President, Local 208, UAW, CIC; Jack K. Beaver, Recording Secretry, Corpenters
Local Union 634, Los angelos; alva W. Taylor, Mashville, Tannessoe; Herman L.
Kurz, Chairman, Newark Local, Nature Friends of America; Jofforson School Student
Council, New York; Nols Leite end Lydia Anderson, Finnish Lodgo, TWO., Evelth,
Minnesota; Emil Niskanan, Secretory, Lodgo 3-04, Spencer, N. Y.; Spencer Coop
Society, Spencer, N. Y.; Dr. George Coe, Clarement, California; Slavic Council
of Southern California; Earl Robinson, Los angeles; Joseph Beross, Los angelos;
Peter Warhol, Kinnespolis; Reid Robinson, vice president, International Union of
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIC; Charlotta a. Bass, Los angeles, Celifornia;
Arthur J. Mandell, Houston, Texas; Deshiell Hammott, New York; Islacome Starr,
Detroit; K y Boyle, New York; Rockwell Kent, au Sable Forks, N. Y.; Hon. John

### EXHIBIT H-Continued

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### APPE DIX

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### Message from Deportees

We are happy to have the opportunity to utilize your National Conference to address a special message to the people of the United States.

We, the undersigned, are not yet sitizens of this country. We went to become citizens of this land of our adoption. But, instead of being granted citizenship, we have all been arrested and face deportation from the United States because of our political opinions.

We are not oriminals. Not one of us is charged with the commission of any crime or of any act that might emianger the welfare of the American people. Not one of us seeks to harm in any way the people of this country. Indeed, we face deportation because we have tried - each in our own way - to improve the living standards and the democracy of the American people.

We came to this country as immigrants. Some of us came here almost half a century ago. We came here, like millions of other immigrants have come seeking a new life in a better country for curselves and our families. Europe to us during the early part of this century meant oppression and wers and starvation. And family the Statue of Liberty greeted us, held out a hand of welcome and a promise of freedom and liberty and equality.

Through the years, we have lived useful lives. We have worked in the factories and in the mines. We have helped build the reads and the cities. We have raised funities and pid texas. We have helped build unions. During the depression, we fought for relief and unemployment insurance, and during the recent war we did our utmost for victory over fascism. We fought against Jim Crow, discrimination and anti-Samitism.

We are a part of morrica. Our lives and our fortunes are in the soil of America. Most of us know no country other than the United States. We belong here with our families and our friends and we are fighting to remain here where we belong.

The Department of Justice soeks our deportation on the ground that we advocate "the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence."
That is nonsense. Not one of us believes in or advocates a or has ever believed in or advocated - "force or violence" and we challenge the Justice Department to support its charge with one icts of proof.

We feel that there is a sense of decency and a sense of fairness that guides the overwhalming mejority of the American people, which folse charges and hysteria cannot destroy.

Today we appear to all fair and desent-minded Americans. We who have lived with you and among you for 35 and 40 and 50 years face exile from your midst. We face amforced apparation from our children, from our wives and husbands, from our fathers and mothers.

We look to the American people to the cur deportation and to demand that we be provided with an opportunity to beck the large of the United States. We are confident that the American people, and the provent our deportation and will defect the mained attack on the Bill of Rights and the liberties of all Americans.

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### Statement and Pledge

We have heard with mounting indignation reports of the tractment suffered by legally-resident non-citizens at the hands of agents of the Department of Justice.

We are shooked by the collous and inhumen manner in which the Justice Department is hounding non-citizens and naturalized American citizens and depriving them of their rights.

We pretest the attempt by the Justice D-partment to forcibly separate from their American families and to exile from the United States men and women who have devoted their lives to the building of this country and to defending the welfare of the American people.

We condern without reservation the attempt to deport these good and honest men and woman as a visious distortion of the laws of our land and as a disguised attack on the rights and liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign borns

We associate ourselves with the position taken by the late Supreme Court Justice Frank Surphy, when he declared: "There is no justifiable reason for discarding the democratic and humans tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

These men and women/face deportation have made this the country of their conscious choice. They are good americans and are not yet citizens because they have been prevented from becoming citizens by the Justice Department and through no fault of their own. In the name of american decumey and in keeping with the filorious traditions of our democracy, we extend our hand in fellowship and pledge to these victims of hysteria:

WE WILL NEVER RELEVY IN OUR DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT YOUR DEPORTATION AND TO ENGLE YOU TO RESAIN IN THIS COUNTRY, WHERE YOU BELONG, WITH YOUR FAMILIES AND YOUR FRIEDDS.

WE WILL SUPPORT WITH ALL OUR RESCUECES THE FIGHT MCADIFY YOUR DEPORTATION TO THE END THAT YOU WILL ESCOME AMERICAN CITIZED AND CONTINUE IN YOUR REFORTS TO ADVANCE THE WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN SECPLE.

## Officers and Board of Directors Elected

Honorary Chairman - Dr. Thomas Mann and Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton

Vico-Chairman y Hon. Hugh DeLacy, Cleveland Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Los Angeles Douglas Hall, Minnespolis Pearl M. Hart, Chicago Ocorge B. Murphy, Jr., New York Hon. Stanley Nowak, Detroit

Chairman, Board of Directors Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.

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Executive Secretary

Administrative Secretary
Harrist Borron

Naturalization aid Director Dorothy Strange

P. 'a 7

Counsal

Cor 1 Kin

Transurar Isidore Englander

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Paul Bobich, American Slaw Con ross, Milwaukes, Wiscansin arthur Berti. Crostion andricon Redic Club, Pittaburgh Sante Bevacque, IFLAU, Local 140, Nowark, N. J. Fred Blashgo, Latvica Unity Clut, New York

William B. Choroves, Hollonic-knorican , Brotherhood, IMO, New York

Shitthew Cvetic, Aperican Shav Con ress of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Elword Emerica, Workson's Benefit Fund, Branch 92, New York

Anno Fagus Gingor, Cleveland

Alexander Ginsberg, Washington, D. C. William Glazier, HWU, Washington, D. C.

Ira Gallobin, N.w Y.rk

Simuel Handelman, Cleveland, Ohio Octavia Hawkins, U.W., Local 453, Chicko

Rov. Charles A. Hill, Hartf rd avenue Bartist Church, Detr it

Jack Hindus, Furriors Joint Council, Now York

Julius Hnatko, Ukrainian Progr.ssives, Cleveland Frank Ilchuk, Ukrainian Dofense Committee, New York

Harry Justiz, United Croation Societies, New York

Antiony Karockes, Sons & Dou hters of Lithuanian Aid Society, Grand Rapids,

Buz na Klubouch, American Slav Congress, Milwaukoe Loom rd Kovacheff, Bulgarian Macedanian Youth Broup, Detroit

Joseph Kras, UERSIA, Local 701, Cleveland

Dr. David Z. Krinkin, Russay Golos, New Y. rk

Max Kurz, Naturo Priolds, No. York

Stanloy L. Longy, USRMa, District 6, Pittsburgh Bornard Lucas, 11170, CIC, Chicago

Dr. V. H. Magarian, Arionian Progressive Loague, Chicago

Arthur J. Maniell, H.usten, Texas James Marley, Hotel & Club Employees Union, Local 6, New York

Albert Milane, La Fabinoso Society, New York B. Mircheff, Macedonian American Peoples League, Detreit

Casimir Niamyjski, Harry Podolsi Dofense Committee, Detroit Josephine Nordstrend, Civil Ri hts Congress, Milwaukee

Pauline Ovcher, Creatian Weman's Organization, Cleveland

Silas Peller, Warhol Defense Committee, Minnespolis

Dr. Churles Psti ni, Caribbean Union, New York Gustave Pikal, Joint Committee of Czechoslowak Organizations, Chicago

Michael Rokocky, Ukrainian American League, New York Jack Rasking Civil Rights Congress, Detreit

Harry Reich, Cooks Uniont, Local 89, New York

Bornard Seltzman, Neighborheed Committee for benj. Seltzman, New York

Goorg Schmidt, Nature Friends, New York

F. Schmidt, Latvien Educati nol and Singing Society, Cloveland

Sophia Schuch, Hungarian Working Women's Circle, Los Angeles Thorosa Spuck, Slovene National Council, St. Louis

William L. Stondard, New York

M. Y. Steinborg, Pittsburgh inving Taffler, New York

Viclot J. Torcai, Clovoland

Pauline Taylor, United Cultural Association, Yungstown, Ohio

Milwred Troffman, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Chicago Miry Vidmor, 31 vene National Bonofit Scriety, Lodge 3, Juhnstown, Ps. Agros Vukcovich, Toma Babin Dafonas Committee, New York

### Exhibit II—Continued

Para 8

Lonus Wostman, Northwost Committee for Protection of F roign Born, Seattle Fred Filliam, UNV, Local 208, Detroit
Otto Zwoskal, American Slav Commiss of Clevelan.

Conference voted to invite the Intermetional Wirkers Order to make five to membership on the Bord of Directors

### A Statement

This Comforence wishes to take public recognition of the excellent and militant manner in which the American Committee for Protection of Foreign B on has defended the desceratic rights of non-citizens and naturalized american citizens during the post year. We feel that the Committee has maintained during the past year its remarkable record of 18 years of work of advancing the desceration rights of the American people by protecting the liberties of these ameng us who are foreign born.

This Conference wishes also to take note of the increased responsibilities that face the American Countities for Protection of Foreign B rm, with more than 140 non-citizens held for deportation, more than 200 haturalized citizens facin; possible revication of citizenship proceedings, and the campaign in Congress for the emechant of "anti-alien" logislation.

Mo, therefore, go on record in fever of the immediate establishment throughout the country of Local Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born as part of the American Committee and that all organizations affiliate to those Local Councils.

We go on record also to designate the menth of FERRULRY, 1950, as "FIGHT DEPORTATION" minth, and ungo that argumizations throughout the country arganize special activities during this month, plan special meetings and effoirs, in order to bring these issues to the people of their communities and to reise funds for the fight against description.

### Restlutions

#### The Case of Peter Harisiades

WHITEAS, Poter Herisiades came to this country lawfully as a child and has devoted his life to the best interests of the American pouple and has a citizen wife and two native born children, and

MHERRAS, the Department of Justice has relord his deportation for past monburship in the Communist Party of the United States of America, from 1925 to 1939, on the basis of a 1940 lew, enacted after such membership had consed, and

WHIREAS, Peter Harisindos has applied for neturalization and to become a citizen of the United States, and

MH REAS, deportation from the United States or citizenship in the United States should not be conditioned upon numbership in or association with any political enganization or the holding of any particular political view, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this Conference Against Departation Hystoria

(1) Demends that the Department of Justice Carcol the warrant of department of department of department of the Harisindes

(2) Urges the Deportment of Justice to grant Peter Horisindes United States citizenship so that he may stay in this country

#### Pr. 10 9

with his citizen funity as a full partner in the affairs of the government of the United States.

(3) Goes in record for the repost of the Smith act of 1940 and the 1918 lew authorizing deportation for political views and association.

#### Deportati n

Resolved, that this National Conference against Deportation Hysteria condens the Justice Deportment's deportation drive which is creating panie and fear in all fracion born communities; and, further be it

Ros lved, That this Conference demand of the Justice Department that there be no additional errests in deportation proceedings and that the present warrants be concelled and the victims of the deportation drive be permitted to become american citizens and remain with their families and friends in this country; and, further be it

Resolved, that this Confirmme authorize the American Committee for Protection of Fereign Born, which has been conducting the comparign against deportation to continue and extend the fight, reaching further but to the American people and explaining the dangers to our demogracy which is inherent in this deportation hystoria; and, further be it

Resolved; that Defonse Councils and Committee be established in every section of the country t quarantee the most offective nationwide fight against the legaritation hystoria.

### Reporting

Resolved, that the Nichel Conference Against Deportation Hysteria demands that the Department of Justice cause the illegal practice of requiring aliens to report periodically which is unsutherized, improper, and has been consistently enjoined by federal courts, whenever such reporting has been brought to judicial streation.

### Ellis Island

Whorens, the Irmi ration and Naturalization Service pursues a policy of barrin; the press from Ellis Island and in every possible way prevents any kind of ownination of the living conditions on Ellis Island; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Conference coll for a public investigation of the conditions that prevail on Ellis Island and the treatment occorded non-citizens who are imprisoned there.

### Civil RightsCongress

Ros\_lved,, that this Conformace commend and endorse the efforts of the Civil Rights Con ress tedefand the people's liberties and defeat the attempt to imprise the leaders of the Communist Party; and

That we pledge our support and promise to do everything in our power to secure the support of our organizations and members for the Civil Rights Controls in this all-important fights

Pa : 6 10

#### Bet 1

MRES, there have been no deportation for political opinions for many years, and

MTRES, ther is great doubt as to the constitutionality of the statute,

WHEREAS, all the alienswho have been arrested for deportation by reason of their political opinions have been in the United States for many years and have families, hime, and there is no dangur of their not being available for deportation hearings; therefore, he is

RASCLVED; the tall aligns arrested for deportation and charged in violation of the act of 1918 be released without bail and on their own recognizance.

### Immi rition from the British Wast Indies

RESOLVED, that this Conference urge

- (1) That the State Department of the United States enforce the laws of the United States as they have been written on the statute books and instruct the American Consuls at timed in or about the West Indies to so enforce our laws and not to discriminate eighinst clion inmigrates seeking to enter the United States because of their race or the color of their skins; and
- (2) The Congress of the United States not to eract any laws similar to the Judd Bill which, while purporting to lift racial barriers in our immigration laws, in fact establishes new rucial discrimination in dependencies in or about the West Indies.

### Recial Provisions

### in tho

### Indigration and Naturalization Laws

RESOLVED: That this Conforunce call for the cutri, ht ropeal of immigration and naturalization laws that discriminate against any people because of their race, color, or country of origin.

#### The Hobbs Bill

RESOLVED, that this Conference condemn the Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill, RR 10, as anti-american, and

RESCLVED, that every delugate return to his community and prepare a concentrated fight against this outrageous logislation, netifying his congressmen of his opposition to the Hobbs Bill; and

RESOLVED, that all organizations represented at this Conference prepare a mass campaign within their organizations and within their communities to fight against the passage of the Hobbs Concentration Comp Bill; and that this Conference call for the initiation of the broadest possible national campaign against the passage of the Hobbs Bill.

#### Cancellation of Citizenship

RESOLVED, that this National Conference Against Department of Hysteria (1) Demands that the Attorney General and the Department of Justice cause questioning and terrorizing naturalized citizens of the United States

### Exurer II—Continued

### Pa :0 11

(2) Goes on record for the ropeal of the statute providing for the cancellation of citizenship of naturalized citizens of the United States, so that the julgment according citizenship to any alien be subject to be set aside for the same reason, and no other reasons, under the same and no other procedure, as applies to any other judgment.

### Naturalization

Whoreas, the naturalization of non-citizens benefits not only non-citizens but also their Aperican families, their communities and the nation as a whole since it makes possible more native participation in our economic and political life by the foreign born; and

The Immigration and Naturalization Sertice is trying to use the naturalization laws as a means of terrorizing the intimidating non-citizens, aspecially in the cases of those who are members of progressive social and fraternal empairizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Conference contemn as an attack on the rights of the foreign born the efforts that are being made by the Justice Department to interfere with and prevent the naturalization of non-citizens.

#### Visitors from Canada

Resolved, that this national conference demands that the Department of Justice cease interfering with the free passage of temperary visitors from Canada to the United States and more particularly cease its interforence with the entry into the United States of trade union officials on the official business of their organization.

### The Case of Peter Warhol

Resolved, that this Conformes call on the Justice Department to tring the petition for citizenship filed by Poter Warhol into court so that his right to citizenship can be decided by a Federal judge.

### The Case of Charles A. Doyle

Rescived, that this Conference go on record condeming the outregoous manner in which the Justice Department has treated Charles & Doyle, who has devoted his life to the improvement of the working conditions of his fellow-workers, and

Rescived, that this Conference demand of the Justice Department that the false charges against Charles A. Deyle be cancelled and that he be permitted to remain in this country where he belongs and become an American citizens.

### The Case of Toma Babin

Resolved, that this Conforance condemn the attempt to deport Tome Babin, who has resided in this country most of his life, because of a technical violation of the immigration law. We call on the Justice Department to release Tome Babin from Ellis Island, where he has been imprisoned for 185 days, cancel the deportant proceedings in his case, and permit him to remain in this country with his American citizen wife.

Po. % 12

#### Omnibus Bill

Whorses, the American Committee for Protection of Fereign Born has proposed a series of amendments and changes to the Nationality Cole which provides for the admission to citizenship of the foreign born, and

Whereas, these logislative proposals are designed to keep the requirements, conditions and precolure for naturalization and admission to United States citizenship within the spirit of the United States Constitution, the tradition of the Bill of Richts, and to secure for such naturalized citizens the same rights, privilego and security enjoyed by native citizens; therefore, be it

Restlved, that this National Conference against Deportation Hysteria does hareby approve, enderse and support the recommendations of the american Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

### Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt

Whoreas, the indictment and triel of Herry Brilges, J. R. Rebertsen, and Henry Schmidt, leaders of the Internetional Len sheremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is the latest frame-up in the perpetual harassment of Harry Bridges and the Internetional Longsheromen's and Warehousemen's Union; and

Whereas, the long and unrelenting effort of anti-labor forces in our country to remove Harry Bringes and leatrby the unity of the longshoremen and maritime workers has led to governmental actions which are unprecedented in American democracy; and

Whereas, this is the first time that an individual has been tried and cleared and tried again and again on the same charge; and

Whoreas, every worker in the United States - organized and unorganized has benefitted from the trail-blazing struggles and victories of the ILMU under the loclership of Harry Bridges; and

Whoress, the attempts to revoke the citizenship of Harry Bridges on a trumped-up charge of perjury and cons, irredy is an intimidation of every foreign born citizen in the United States and a warning that, unless he acts in accordance with the standards laid down by the FBI, he will be threatened with eventual deportation; therefore, he it

Rescived, that this conference go on record condenning the Department of Justice and every (covernment witness who cooperates in this montrous frame-up and cells on Attorney General McGrath to drop those proceedings egainst Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmilt.

### Greck Seamen

Whereas, the Immi ration and Naturalizati a Service is conducting a virtual reign of terror against members of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions; an.

Whereas, over 300 Greek seamen have been excluded from entry into this country for normal shore leave and over 50 members of the FGAU have been held in deportation proceedings; and

Whoreas, the Justice Department is attempting to deport Nicholas Kaloudis, secretary of the American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, solely on the technical ground of entry, respite his marriage to an American citizen

### Page 13

and his threatened separation from his american-born son; therefore, by it

Resolved, that this Conference go on record conderming the mistroatment and terrorization of Grock season and product the attempt to deport Nicheles Kaloudis and forcibly separate his from his apprient faulty.

### NAACP Orando for Civil Rights

Reserved, that this Conference enderse the Grussle for Civil Rights spensored by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for January 15, 16 and 17,1950, and upper that legislation affecting the rights of first metern Americans be incorporated in the program for this vitally important Granada.

### Moxican-americans

Resolved, That this Conference condemn the treatment of Mexican-americans by the Department of Justice and ungo the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Earn to Covolog a special program of action for the defense of the rights of Mexican-Americans and for stops to feeilfate their naturalizations.

## Rus: Luti n adopted by Lural Defense Punel

Whereas, from the 1948 free speech trials in Chicago, the trial of the lanters of the Communist Porty in New York and the gending trial of Herry Bridges in San Francisc, it is clare that lawyers who defend clients in political cases and eases involving civil rights in general are singled out for special attack by the courts and thereby limited in their time honored rights of vigor us defense of their clients, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we lawyers from cities throughout the United States assembled in Detroit this day in defense of the rights of the foreign born under the suspices of the American Committee for Protection of Fereign Born at its National Conference against Departation Hystoria, condens the use of the contempt power by the courts to limit the adaquate represention by lawyers of their client, a nativational rights.

#### Miscellane us

Realived, that this Conference wishes to express its deep appreciation to the cherical workers whose essistance and exoperation have aided the Conference to earry out its deliberations and work effectively.

Resolved, that the office staff of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Borm be instructed and authorized to forward edites of all resolutions to all individuals and organizations who should be informed of their contents.

Resolved, that this Conference acknowledge with leep approximation the message sreceived from individuals and organizations in all parts of the country and instructs the effice staff of the american Committee for Protection of Foreign B rm to convey our approximation to all those who forwarded messagest, this Conference.



11 1 ...

Excurry of the exercise Committee for Production of The exercise Committee for Production of Foreign Early, also and the Matiental Conference Arthurst Deports-Hysteria, held in Detroit, Mickier, in December 3 and 4, 1946.

Three wooks ago, we wrote to the Attorney General of the United States oul to the Counissi mer of I mi, rotion and Naturalization inviting thou to extend the Conference and to be many december and self-prospecting Americans are tracted because they are fireign born.

I would not any that the Attorney General isn't interested in our prochadings. He is interested enough to send his agents here to report what we say and leaden. I am sorry the Attorney General is going to have to depend on partied versions of our deliberations. He could have some here hisself.

We would like the Attorney General to be informed of how we feel about the manner in which the Justice Department has been conducting itself during the past year - openly violating the lews of this country, hounding and harassing non-citizens and naturalized American citizens, conducting itself in an illegal and un-Accrimen faction.

We would like the Attorney General to be informed of how we feel about what the Justice Department is trying to do to our democratic institutions and tour American way of life.

Ellis Island, for instance, used to be the gateway to a new life. Phere, in the shadow of the Status of Literty, it was a symbol of hope for millions of immigratus who came here to escape oppression and starvations in their native lands.

Today, Bilis Island is no longer an Island of Happiness, a stopping-off place to new world. Today, Bilis Island has become an Island of Tears. Today, Bilis Island has become a prison - and the worst kind of prison in the world because no other jail onywhere is made brit hat night by the lighted torch of the Status of Liberty.

Rembed wire encircles Ellis Islan.. arms quards peredo along the walls to ancircle Ellis Island. These imprisoned on Ellis Island see their visitors for a tellis a double-mach grills - a treatment accorded only numberors and the wester kind of criminals in panisontiaries.

Today, Blis Island has become a replice of what existed in the old will, in the world of Nazi Germany - in the world of concentration camps and illimposts and unlawful detentions, and huminods of people are imprise and the formula, many of them for whose them a year. What crime did these people called Almest all of them entered this country illegally and are hold for depictor to the further, the furtice Department finds that, for one reason or mather, it content legarity them. Therefore, it keeps them in prison.

We real that it is about time that the facts about Ellis Island should see and light of day. We believe that a public committee or citizens take upon itself in investigation of Ellis Island and report its findings to the American points.

I would also like the Attorney Gameral to consider how the Justice Decontend has breated expects other non-citizens during the past year.

Gorge Fifinsty was held in Willia foliand for 91 days. Pater Hamistades for 4, days. Bentrie Steamed J han a Cir 40 days.

Profe 2

And Tome Babin, Yugoslav-American loader, has been imprisened new on Ellis Island for six menths. Tome Babin is still on Ellis Island and faces depertation to Yugoslavis and separation from his American-citizen wife.

Now, both George Pirinsky and Bestrice Johnson were first arrested in 1948. They were released at that time on \$1,000 bail. In July 1949, they were both re-arrested and taken to Ellis Island - and held without bail.

When the ocurts ruled that they could not be denied boil, and ordered that they be released on reasonable bail, the attermay General osked for \$25,000 beil and had the nerve to claim that \$25,000 was reasonable bail.

Then Federal District Jungs alexander Holtzoff ruled that \$15,000 was reasonable bail and refused to release George Pirinsky. This is the same Jungs Heltzoff, by the way, before whem a man admitted two days ago that he had defrauded the govern of the United States, actually state anney from the government, as a result of which he faces 32 years in jail and a fine of \$40,000. How much tail did Jungs Holtzoff ask for that thiof and criminal? \$1,0001 The self-admitted thief was J. Parnell Thomas. For him, \$1,000 bail. For Guerge Pirinsky \$25,000 bail.

We appealed and, on October 5th, the Circuit Court of appeals told the Attornoy General that he was wrong, and told Judge Holtzoff that he, the, was wrong - that \$25,000 was not reasonable bail, and ordered George Pizinsky relreased immediately on tail of not more than \$5,000.

So, six weeks later, the Justice Department arrosts two Finnish americans, Carl Paivio and Knut Heikkinon, takes them to Ellis Island and decards \$10,000 bail for each. Could anything be more phantestic or ridiculous?

Mr. Attorney General, why do you play games with people's lives? Why den't you respect the laws of this country?

For weeks now the Justice Department has been breaking the law when it forces non-citisens to report in parson. Six federal judges - in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, and San Francisco - have ruled that reporting is illogal. But, the Justice Department continues to insist that more than 30 non-citizens go on reporting in person - or face the possibility of being rearrested and held in prison for long periods of time.

There is enother thing the Attorney General should know. We are going into court to stop reporting in every case where it has been continued. We are not going to permit the Justice Department to deprive non-citizens of their rights. And the record of this past year shows clearly how we have been able - whose we have made a fight - to defeat every extempt on the party of the Justice Department to undersine the laws of this country.

We referred the attempt to held George Piransky and Bestrice Johnson without bail. We defeated the attempt to secure \$25,000 bail for George Piransky. We defeated the attempt to put Peter Herislades on board a best for Greece, where he would be carriered as an anti-fascist. We defeated the attempt to not Peter Harislades indefinitely on Ellis Island and wen his released on \$5,000 bail. We defeated the attempt to deport 35 Pakistanian seemen and won their release from Ellis Island. We defeated the attempt to deport Harry Bersin and wen American citizenship for him. We defeated the attempt to force non-citizens to report in person once a week. We defeated the attempt to force Kutherine Hyndman and James Mackay, of Gary, Inlians, to post \$10,000 bail each and they con-

Day 3

time to be free on \$1,000 bail.

and our must recent victory, only this past Tuesday, we defeated the demand for \$10,000 boil in the cases of Carl Paivis and Knut Heikkinen when they were released on Newsaber 29th on \$5,000 bail.

and these are only a few of the victories we have won during the post year. The number of victories in itself reflects the extent to which the Justice Department has a no in its campaign to deprive num-citizens of their rights in this country.

Indeed, the Justice Department has become the most open violator of the laws of the United States. Now, some of the people we are defending are accused by the Justice Department of believing in the everthrow of this givernment by force and violence. But, I don't see any of these non-citizens trying to everthrow our laws. Indeed, we find it necessary to fight constantly for the restablishment of democratic laws which the Justice Department is trying to everthrow and destroy.

Does the alien threaten this country? But, it isn't the alien who corrests people and holds them without bail in violation of the Constitution and the Bill of Richts. It is the alien who is in the concentration camp, a victim and not the advecate of force or violence.

Mr. Atterney General, it is your administration that is viclating the law, not the alien. It is the Justice Department that illegally questions and illegally deprives. American citizens as well as non-citizens of their rights. It is the Justice Department that endangers the very existence of the Bill of Richts as a result of its department hysteria. It is the Justice Department that, on the basis of the department drive, threatens to destroy the rights and the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born, citizens as well as non-citizens.

During the past two and a half months, I traveled across the country, from coast to exact, going into fourteen states, inverviewing almost all of the 135 non-citizens who face deportation visiting their homes and seeking their funities.

In Minneapolis, I saw the Warhol family - three children, an American citizen wife, and the father a war veteran of two years war-time service in the armed f rows of the United States, a resident of the country for 34 years. How did a grateful government reward this veteran? The Justice Department is not only trying to prevent him from becoming a citizen, it has rewarded him by holding him for department of Czechoslovakia.

On October 3rd, I arrived in Seattle, Washington. 3 I reed in the papers how, by coincidence, that morning at 9 o'clock two trave FBI agents knocked on the Sockwilthe Barlow home in Seattle. Mr. Berlow had left for work. Mrs. Enid Barlow was told that they had come to deport her to Canada. The two clear children - 8 and 8 - Mrs. Barlow sent off to \_shocl. Her third child she took with her to jail and she took with her three bottles of fermula and that eight-month-chi American-born citizen sat in jail with her slien mother all that lay.

In Scattle, also, I heard about how your brave agents, Mr. Attorney General, were terrorizing Filipino members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, trying to intimidate them into becoming stool-pigeons against the leaders of their Union. And I met the leaders of this Union, three of whom you have arrested for deportation in your offers to assist the Associated Farmers and on-

## Exhibit II—Continued

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: loyers in the cannery industry.

In Portland, Gregor, on October 8th and 9th, I not some if the du, retees who had just been errosted in that dity. Dun't jou feel like a real hard, hr. its may General, new that you have all rehenned that demonstrate in its hard here. Lenn Helversin, 6t-year-old mather of two wer veterans, who is sufficient from some us heart condition, and to bey faces departation to Sweden offer living heart for 40 years? And are you proud, Mr. Attorney demond, if the feet that your brave agents arrested Casimire labsler, who is totally blind in the years and less than ten percent vision in his other eye?

In San Francisco, on O tober 10th, I not William Holkkila, who was brought to this country when he was three months old, and they it the Low field, facus deportation to Funland.

So it went across the country. In each state, there was evidence of this atterdisrequed for busine beings, this insulting trestaint of self-respecting pen and when at the brads of the Justice Department.

Justice Department? Mr. Attorney Comeral, your monts are professing that aroney of movernment. They are discretized it by their conducts.

Do you know what they did to Joe Dumes. They showed up at his ;1 so of work in Charleston, West Virginia, one day last much at 6: O P.M. They cill't arrost him. They just took him to the post-office building, forced him to the wort their questions from more than four bours. Do you know what also they did? They looked the building. Fis lowyer, who can down to represent him, couldn't just into the building. Jee Dumes was paradited to leave at 10:30 that night.

Then there is Vincent Komenovich in Pittsburgh. Year agents, Mr. at termsy Concret, promise. Vincent Komenovich his citizenshi; papers if he would turn sto lephyon evaluate the people he know when he was in the leadership of the National Minors Union during the early 1930's. Komenovich refused - s his was arrested and helt for deportation.

and what about Dora Lipshitz, Mr. Attorney General. Your Department of Justice has endored her deported to Germany. Den't you read the reports about what is halpenin; in Western Germany, where the Nexis are ended again an active and powerful force. Yet you would take this Jowish women and soud her to Germany? Dora Lipshitz spend the first 14 years of her life in Russia, where she was horn. Then she was in Germany for two days, to get her boot to this country. The last 42 years of her life she has spent in the United States. So you endor this 56-year-add Jowish we man deported to Germany. She hasn't know a worl of Dorana' She hasn't at a sincle relative or fricklin Germany. Do you know what your deportation program is dain? It is trying to make a displaced pure nout of Dora Lipshitz. And all these other deporteds, two, most of them will become displaced pursons in Europe - American displaced persons - displaced by the cold

I Do wish that the Atterney General had accepted our invitation. Because I would like to ask him + what do you want of these parile? What crimes have they committed? In what manner, shape or four has any no of them - any one huft the American police or endangered this country? Why do you persecute these people? Why do you thresten that with exile from this country, with enforced separation from their facilities?

And I will toll the Attorney General that those people - those con-

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estimons out defurelised engrices citizens - are by fricteds, just as they relifted of everybody in this Conference. They are our follow-human beings. As the first the way you are treating them, and we intend to it secutions at it, as intended in fight year following drive just as past pen rations as times for his didner on following the fought the Palmar Raise of the later that is drive of the 1930 is.

We intend to do overything we can to rally the American people in every state and in every city of this nation to the end that your deportant in this will be refunctly to the end that these good men and wamen will be concitivenes of this country.

And, finally, I will want to say to the attorney General that the people in the states I visited are engry. They don't like what your Justice Department is drive to their neighbors and commerces, jouple they have known il their lives. They are programated and they are going to fight your deportation after two. The program adopted this week-and will become their property and will surve as the heats for the people's fight to preserve the Bill of Rights, for the fight to save these 155 man and wamen arrested for reportation.

We reslike also that this department drive and the inhuman treatment of non-citizens in this country is of concern to many people beyond the borders of the United States. While we fight to relly the American people and while we feel that it is the responsibility of the American people to defeat this hystoria, we believe that this entire problem may well came up for consideration before the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. This Commission was expendical to duel with problems of this character.

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We must beer in min. that the Justice Department, while it sublicely talks about a drive against Communist non-citizens, is saturally carrying at an attack up nother rights of all non-citizens. In this period, the lews have been used in an attempt to deprive non-Communist of their rights, to silence trace una nists and non-citizens of all political beliefs and even many without any political beliefs, at all.

Our Committee during the past year has helped hundreds whose cases were not political in character. All kinds of people have found themselves in difficulty because of technical vi lations of the immi ration and naturalization has. In normal times, they would have no trouble adjusting their status. But, in those lays when hystoria has gripped the Justice Department and completely distorted its outlook, many people are finding themselves in serious difficilty.

Large numbers have come to us and I want to say on behalf of the Committee that we have easisted and will continue to holy in every way possible any nameditizen - regardless of his political or on name beliefs, recq color, or croad - who class tous for essistance.

During the past year, for instance, we forced the Justice Department to release from Ellis Island on tail 36 Paskistanian seamen, who were arrested and suffered discrimination because of the color of their skin.

We defeated the Justice Department's attempt to deportation element 50 Greek seamon to Greek, where they faced persecution because of their membership in the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.

It should be clear that the 14,000,000 foreign bern in the United Status are under special attack. But, the foreign bern are not the only victime

Page 6

of hystoria. Indaes, every section of the American people fine that their rud, a are endamered.

We know if it includes intohing and Regro people in the 5 utile. If the intensified police prevailty absent the Esgro people in all in retain centers, of the country. Similar police bruality is used against been a pricate in the southwest and in southward liftmais. There is an increase in with Somitic propagates in all parts of the country.

Then, there is the Taft-Hertlay act for organized Lobe; the legality baths for government workers. Teachers, Lawyers, Hellywood actives, to follow organizations and progressives of all political telligist from galage to join to a concentrated carreion to durity then of their rights.

And, at the center of all this artack, is the conviction of the haders of the Communist Perty and the sentencing to jail of their lexyeds - which in itself carries out for this country the justern established by the hast. In Germany in their drive for power.

This over-all drive on the rights of the magrican people is concentrated against all advocates of peace and seeks to destroy the unity of the imarican people in order to isolate those that do not want another war - to pre-vent them I mangiving expression to the people's desire for peace.

In this drive, the foreign born of course are special targets. The immigrants came to this country to get away from oppression and storvation and war. They have always participated in and supported the later and progressive movement and have always been in she forefront of the fight to defend the welfare of the American people and our democracy.

At the same time, this deportation drive affects every American, foreign born as well as native born, citizen as well as non-citizen. In the course of this deportation hysteria, the Justice Department is trying to establish legal as well as political precedents that will deprive citizens of their rights as well as non-citizens. We must realize that, if the Justice Department had succeeded in its effort to hold George Pirinsky without bail, they would have used that legal precedent to deprive citizens of their right to boil.

Althought 140 non-citizens out of a population of 140,000,000 is a very small percentage, these 140 non-citizens do not live in a vacuum. They are an integral part of the population. You cannot uproot them without doing serious damage to our social fabric any more than you could tear out the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States without putting such a hole in the Bill of Rights as to make the whole thing useless.

No, the deportation of a non-citizen affects everyone in this country Trade unionists - it affects you. In addition to everything class, it will serve to decapitate your unions and more than 35 prade unionists already face description. It affects the Negro people since any intensification of intolerance or atrangthening of reaction in this country means still greater suffering and degradations for the Negro people.

It affects every mother and every father in this country since it serves to undermine the status of the faulty. It demonstrates a lack of regard on the part of the Justice Department for the welfare of American families. Lean Callow faces separation from his eight children and citizen wife, Juan Diaz faces separation from his seven children and wife. More than 125 of those held

prictics regards from their children, wives, husbands, parents,

It iffects in a native born, directly as well as indirectly. It is now born, and what how to go on living in this country. And whether was not a government whether our amosters came over on the Mayflower, and country. It suffice equally under the brutal lash of fuscise if this duties of the seconds.

Directive translation will have defeated the Justice Department in alternative persons of their descentic of the array extension of the same of their descentic of the persons of the country are too serious to permit for any ever-confidence. In the victories do give us a middence that we will defeat a replacely that the attention of the appricts people.

That is one tack of this National Conference Againstic optation Myetsii. This Conference has before at a great number of important problems which grow out of the Atlantit by the Justice Department to use the non-citizen and the number close of the a to respection legal as well as political procedures that will surve as a long to rights and alterties of all amoriouss.

The Logical of I have discussed proviously in this release the theory perfect of this inches have our rejer extention. There are four such as a correction. There are four such as an instance of the relation of the relation

- (1) The description from the theorem of Pathy Heristades
  - The fight galad at Solvier these in of emotion citizens.

    51 The peace was in of the East Ingrees, scholuled to most in Jun by 1950.
- 14) The Communication of the factor occupied the deportation hypercia-

### the flac of thror Haristalog

the non-cicies towards in victor is a munting compaign of hystoric. At the rims of car 1847 conference in Glaraland, SC feed deportation. East year, year we set in Glass, 30 feed deport tion. Thin, note than 185 men-cityous have been stronged.

These 105 mag-citizens live in 16 states. Hany have been here for 40 to 45 fors. Some one over 70 years of ago. Alsost all of them have tried in the white become emerical citizens. Sowe have tried three and four times, and referred 50 of these factor deportation had applications for citizenship pending the firm show were arrested.

New it is a same rhobble taking that the Justice Department should have exceeded in the these people, and should continue arresting here non-citizens, what it and to certain that these people are going to be deported.

You know, when the Justice Department errosts a non-citizen, and the faily emspapers play it necess their front pages, the average person gets the impression that the non-citizen is going to be dejorted. But, that is follow the Supreme Court of the United Stable has never ruled on the constitution lifty that rection of the 1918 Hamigration act under which those people are being created. The Justice Department depend know which the law is constitution—and therefored a soft know whether the law is constitution—and therefored a soft know whether, under our laws, it can deport these non-citizens. The fect alone exposes the Justice Department in errosting a many to exceed the selection political personation and not the slightest

### EXHIBIT H-Continued

### P-26 8

bit into a cond in carrying out the law. Until there is a Supreme Court to there is no knowing whether any one of these negociations to subject to decome in because of peat or present memberally in the Journal Forty. We find that we have a very strong case since the deportation has well clearly degree on citizens to freedom of speech and freedom of belief and actually destroy too All of Rights for all amoricans.

Now, obviously, all 135 cases to not have to go before the Supremo C. Int. All you need for the Supreme Court test is one case. And today we have that a in the case of Peter Hardeldes. The Hardeldes case is from the the Follow of Follow of trict C urt in New York. It is the first of the 135 policial to extend to the test to runch the Follow carts. After the District Court, it will go a the Court of A. pauls, and from there to the United Status Supremo Court. At this tall, a continue that the Hardeldes case should be before the United Status Suprema Court.

The Herisiadus case has, therefore, became a test case for these for a department because of their political opinions. The decision in the Hory  $\ell$  and case may well decide all other department is cases.

Now, while we feel that the deportant in law is anomalist. The we feel that we have a very good case, and while we have a the utmost roll of the abilities of our atterneys to present a good case and rake a good agent, we are not going to rely an the courts alone. The very existence of our a latter as a democracy may well be decied by the isolate, that will be note in the a rule as as case.

We know that the Supreme Court responds to public sentiable. We can assured that the Justice Dojamanous is gaing to use every orthogone in his to an attempt to get the Supreme Court to rule is its favor. In fact, they therefore an only not the Center in the person of Tab Clark, who is rule in the distance of Tab Clark, who is rule in the distance of the Clark, who is rule in the distance of the Clark.

The only way we are going to win the Revisiades seed in if the we wind people fro made aware of the issues and, by giving expressing to tapicals or the belief, make it japossible for the overt in this limit to make are decay to the town contrary to the wolfers and democracy for this country. It should be all to the wolfers and investigation of weathers are first responsibility, the abbilities on the recording to the two have, as an first responsibility, the abbilities on the recording to the force for a real meticowide companion to win the Haristades case in the Supress Court eince, if we win it, we now well have defeated this entire days retting Lives. And we have only the next above mathe in which to reguize to was the Haristades case.

### Revication of American Citizenship

The Justice Department announced some time ago that it is preparing to proceed for the densituralization of 238 naturalized american citizens, because of their political opinions or political activities.

During the most several menths, a large number of naturalized Advances citizens have been called in to the offices of the Landgration and Maturalization 3 ratios and subjected to all kinds of questioning. They have gone so far as to send Justice Department agents to eitizens' homes to question them there. And most of the questions have to do with what the individual has been doing sime he became a citizen and not with what he did before he became a citizen.

Lot us make the thing clear. This questioning of American citizens ty the Immigration and Naturalization Service is illegal. This questioning is to in-

P 20 9

vasioned the rights of American citizens. And the only way neturalized citizens are ging to be able to preserve their rights is going to be by fighting for their rights and refusing to permit the Justice Department to question them illegally and depretes them of their rights.

Naturalized citizens can refuse to answer any questions put to them by Justice Department agents. Non-citizens, too, can refuse to answer any questions unlass they have had an opportunity to consult an attorney and to be advised as to their rights under the Constitution.

We have a greater responsibility. We must defeat this attempt to create new condidates for deportation. We must defeat this attempt to make of 11,000,000 netweelized Americans second-class citizens in this country.

Again, the Justice Department is depending on the changed composition and changed character of the United States Suprems Court. They are hoping to everthrow the decision made by the Supreme Court in 1945 in the case of William Schoolderman and thereby deprive naturalized citizens of freedom of speech and freedom of belief.

This attack on the rights of naturalized citizens is an extension of the Justice Department's deportation hysteria. It exposes the fact that the Justice Department is not interested in depriving only the non-citizen of his rights but is really destroying the Bill of Rights for all Americans.

### Blat Congress

Our third main problem erises as a result of the legislative situation that will confront us in January, when the second session of the Bist Congress recommends.

The Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House Representatives. It is now before the House Relas Committee. It is significant that two members of the House Judiciary Committee, and Martin Corski, of Illianis - issued a special min rity report condemning the Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill. And Representative Adult J. Sabath, of Illianis, chairment of the House Committee, has already viced vigorous operation to the provisions of the vicious and members on 11.

However, the Justice Department is publicly supporting this bill and we must expect a concentrated drive by the alien-batters during the early part of 1950 to pass the Hobbs Bill.

In the United States Senate, we may be faced with an even more serious problem. For more than two years now, the Senate Judiciary Committee has had a sub-constitute to Investigate the Inmigration Laws at work. This Sub-Committee is expected to make a rejort to the Senate in January 1950 and, as a part of its report, to propose legislation. The Sub-Committee will propose an ammibus bill in immigration and naturalization. I can recall one other cambbus bill in the loaders of the Communist Party were indicated, that all non-citizens were finger-printed and registated in 1940. The Suith Act of 1940 also had a deportation provision that is being used takey to seek the deportation of most of the 135 non-citizens arrested to date.

That 1340 usnibus bill must serve as a warning to us. The 1950 confibus

### EXERT II—Continued

Page 10

bill will most certainly be as vicious. Our Conference panel on Legislation as an important function to perform in considering action on the legislative from

#### Organization

This report has indicated in only a limited fashion the work that has a seen a iny-to-day basis by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Borns. I have not attempted to report on a great number of other notivities in lefolies, in education, in naturalization, or in many other fields of work that the Committee entures.

This is the work that the american Committee has carried on for the past 18 years now, always with a limited budget and always with limited forces. We would be romiss in our duties if we did not bring to the attention of this important Conformed the fact that we cannot in the period to case continue to function as we have during the past 18 years on a limited budget with limited forces.

More than 135 non-citizers have been arrested in deportation proceedings and there is not knowing how many more are going to be arrested. More than 1.0 citizens will be faced with revocation proceedings. Our requirements in the field of defense alone are tremendous. We have to service attorneys, provide defense in most of the cases of those arrested, carry the fight in the courts. That i only a small part of our responsibilities. Welhave to carry out the public on-prigns to win these cases - issue literature, conduct protest campaigns, organisms and demonstrations.

Then there is the all-important case of Peter Harisiades. We have estimated that just the legal and physical exponess required to take this case to the Suprema Court will come to more than \$35,000. And that does not include the cast of the public compaign to win support for the case.

Now, we are gring to fight for the rights of the foreign born in this country whether we have enough funds or whether we don't have funds. But, this Conforence must understand and appreciate the simple fact that the effectiveness of the fight we make for the rights of foreign-born agericans depends anny times on the size of our budget.

We have a real job sheed of us. We must break through the consol uscose of America, which is today befuddled and confused as the result of a carofully planned and carefully executed campaign of hysteris, terror, and relateiting. We must wake up the people of this country. We must make them realize what has happened already in this country and whit will eventually happen if they don't wake up in time.

If we are going to be able to do this in 1950, we must adopt new taction and now methods of work. We have to be the initiators of a real mass a vector of the American people. It is not essential that we be in the Leafership of the mass morement. We must understand one thing clearly. We want to see this deportation hysteria defeated and ended. We are aware of all its implicit and all of its dangers. We would, therefore, welcome any action the twill help or serve to defeat this deportation drive.

We do not intend to diminish in the slightest our fight against the deportation hysteria. We do not intend to sit back and wait for any one class to give leadership in this fight. But, we will always be propored to help into a congenization to make their a stribution to this fight for the present to a famorican democracy. We will always be happy to have any group of rate in the intended their intended in with our Committee or completely as their in their own frahion.

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We are concerned only that there be an effective nationwide mass fight against the departation hystoria.

Similarly, we appeal here today to all Americans, regardless of their political views, to join in this fight. Every one of us is being affected by this hysteria. Every one of us stands to lose our rights and our liberties. We feel, therefore, that all Americans + of all faiths, of all beliefs, of all convictions - should participate to the fullest. And, again, we offer the facilities of our organization. If any individual or group of individuals want to carry out independent activity, we will welcome their participation in that manner in our fight to preserve the Bill of Rights for all Americans.

I said that we do not intend to diminish in the slightest our fight against the deportation hysteria. And we must show it by the decisions made hore this week-end and by the manner in which we carry out these decisions.

I would propose first that, in ivow of the fact that the Attorney General couldn't find the time to be here with us, that this Conference send a special delegation to see him and to tell him what he would have heard if he had been here.

of deportoes - the American citizen families - to callen prominent and influential Americans in all parts of the country to win their support in the first scaling toportation. During the past year, the most effective demonstration we hold was the visit in March of more than 40 relatives of deportoes to Washington, as decided by the Chicago National Conference last year. A delogation headed by Bishop Moult nand Reverent Derrocalled on the White House; a delogation mut with the Assistant to the Atturney General; a delogation met with the Countsioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Special delogations also visited Congression and Sanators.

Finally, I propose that this Confurence select a month to be known as FIGHT DEPORTATION MONTH, during which mostings and affairs and special activities be organized in all parts of the country. I propose further the month of February 1850 be designated by this Conference as FIGHT DEPORTATION MONTH.

In conclusion, I want to say that we have a great responsibility, not only to cursolves and to all of the poople we know, but also to the entire American people. We are confident that the plans made by this Conference will result in many benefits to the American people. We know that we are going to defeat this vicious deportation hysteria but we know also that we will defeat it only if we conduct a rigorous and effective fight. To that end we will defeat aurselves so that we, as well as allow the American people, can live as a free people in a world of peace; so that we can live in a better America where each of us can go shout our work and lives with dignity, in equality, and peace.

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### Exhibit III

# ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Ashland, Chicago, HE HALL 37 South

Doar Friends :

PLEASE ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO 23 WEST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 1D, N. Y. Murray Hill 4-3457

We wish to thank you for your participation in the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which was held in Chicago last weekend.

We are sure that your representative(s) must have felt as we did that this Conference was an outstanding success and has created the program for us to go forward to greater and new activity in the fight to defeat the attempt by the Justice Department to extend the deportation hysteria.

As your organization may wish a copy of the preliminary report immediately, we have prepared for your convenience a surmary of resolutions adopted and the program of action. The full proceedings will be sent you within a short period.

We hope that your organization will discuss the program and we would appreciate your advising us of any plans which are being made to carry out the program of action.

We are very happy that your organization participated with us and hope that we will continue to have your cooperation.

> Sincerely yours, Administrative Secretary

American Committee for Protection of Toreign Born 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.

( ) Our organization has discussed the preliminary report on the 20th Anniversary National Conference.

We have decided to take the following action:

We enclose \$......toward the \$50,000 Appeal

We are organizing a delegation to see our Congressman...... during the Xmas Holidays.

Name of Organization.....

Alexander Saxton Prof. Ph. ip. L. Schenck Prof. Vida D. Scudder Joseph P. Selly Dr. Laila Skinner

Secretary

Alexander Sarton
Prof. Louise Petribone S-rith
Prof. Pulp. L. Schenck
Prof. Visia D. Schence
Prof. Visia D. Schence
Prof. Visia D. Schence
Prof. Schence
Prof.

Honorary Co-Chairmen Dr. THOMAS MANN Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON Co-Chairmen Rev. JOHN W. DARR. JR. GEORGE B. MURPHY Executive Secretary CAROL KING

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Rev. Peter Langs...
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Albert Mofts
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Dr. Alessader McSellendin
Dr. McCought Mortisan
Scott Newton
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Anton Refrequer
Dr. Bertia C. Reynolds
Earl Robinson
Dr. Robert A, Rosenbaum

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20 TH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

### PROGRAM

SATURDAL DECEMBER 8, 1951 OPENING SESSION - 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

Chairman - George B. Murphy. Jr.

Speakers - William Hood
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton
Harriet Berron

Reports - MEXICAN AM ERICANS by. Ralph Cuaron

> WEST INDIAN AMERICANS by Ewart Guinier

by Blanch Freedman

AFTERNOOM SESSION - 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Chairman - Pearl M. Hart

Area Committee Reports:(1) Midwest - Lillian Goodmen
Michigen - Saul Grossman
Los Angeles - Lillian Doren
Horthwest - (7)

PANKLS - 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

NATIONAL CHOUPS - Chairman - Tom Dombrowski or Vito Tatlos or

George Wastils

Benorter - Stanley Novack

wronger ! with

TRADE UNION \* Chairman - John Gallo Reporter - Frank Minge

WOMEN - Chairman - Helen Lewis / Reporter - Margaret Starnes (?)

NOUTH - Chairman - (1)
Reporter - Dorothy Mackey

EDITORS MEETING - 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

COMMITTE MEETINGS - 6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Resolutions Credentials Nominating

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1951 - EVENING MASS MENTING - 8:00 P.W. - PEOPLES AUDITORUM, 2457 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill

CHAIRMAN - George B. Morohy, Jr.

SPEAKERS - William Hood

Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton Sidney Ordower

Harriet Barron /- Introduction of Deportees and Defense Committees

Mary Borich Lester Davie -Illinois Civil Rights Congress

Reart Guinier

EN TERTAIN MENT - Seriet Donge Grown

### SUNDAY? DECEMBER 9. 1951 MORNING SESSION - 10:00 A. L. to 1:00 P.M.

CHAIRMAN - Harry Carlisle

### REPORTS TROM PANELS

NATIONAL GROUPS - Stanley Novack

Sub Reports -

- (1) Lithuanian -
- (2) Finnian
- (3) Greek Pol 1 sh
- (4) (5) Jewish
- (6) (7) Mexican
- West Indian
- (8) Ukrain ian

### LANGUAGE EDITORS - (7)

TRADE UNION - Frank Mingo

MOFIEM - Margaret Starnes (1)

TOUTH Doro thy Mackey

### LAWYERS MEETING - 10:00 A. M. to 12 NOON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1951 AFTERNOON SESSION - 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

CHAIRMAN - Alec Jones
PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS and NOMINATIONS

SUMMARY & Harriet Berron

INFORMAL DISCUSSION - 4:00 P. L to 6:00 P. L Delegates and Defense Committee Leaders

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Chicago December 8 and 9, 1951 20th Anniversary National Conference

Report to the Conference bν Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary ACPFB

We are meeting heretoday at this 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to mark 20 years of service to foreign-born Americans and to outline a program to defeat those fascist minded forces who attempting to destroy the rights of the American recople and to discuss specifically those attempts as they apply to the rights of foreign-born Americans.

We are here today despite the fact that the Justice Department has attempted to destroy the work of our Committee, by the imprisonment of Abner Green, our executive secretary. The fact that we are meeting in this Conference indicates quite clearly that the work of our Committee will never be destroyed, until that day when the rights of the foreign will have been made secure. The jailing of our devoted executive secretary, who has given 17 years of his life to the defense of foreign-born Americans, has, of corrue had some serious affects on our work, but it has also stimulated the fight and has gathered around the Committee greater forces.

We are meeting despite indictments of peace fighters and Communists, despite police trutality and lynch terror against the Megro people, despite new outbreaks of anti-Semitism, despite levalty oaths in government jobs, in education and even in factories. We are meeting despite the new wave of terror which is sweeping foreign-born communities. Your presence here indicates that the American people will never be frightened by the Justice Department and its agents.

This new wave of terror in the foreign-bern communities carried with it the germs of broken families and broken lives. In its path it leaves corrow and destruction. It tears assumer the lives and fortunes of human beings. It cares not for human suffering. It goes into the families where there are old and sick. where there are young and hopeful. It cares not for sex, color, religion or country of origin. This wave of terror is set to destroy American homes and families. It is known as deportation.

When the American meenle fully understand what deportation means in the life of an individual - what sorrows and triels it h s for them, they will surely fight to end it. Deportation is worse than prison. It means the destruction of homes and families. It means starting a new life in a new country with a language that has long been forgotten, under new conditions. To the old and sick, deportation means the end of everything. To Peter Harisiades and others facing deportation to countries where fascism still holds sway - deportation means death.

This tide of deportation has been on the ebb and flow in this country for more than five years. It comes and goes, but its hit and run method leaves destruction in its path. For more than five years we have fought it and now we are awaiting decisions by the United Btates Supreme Court, which will have farreaching affects on the life of the entire country.

It is possible to break this wave of terror, because another wave is sweeping the land. That wave is the wave of resistance of the people to the current hysteria against the reace fights, the Negro people, the Communist leaders, and against the foreign born. We have seen it in hundreds of wars, some of which I will ennumerate later. Therefore, in presenting the picture of the events which occurred during the course of the rast year - and some of these events are indeed

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dangerous and bear with them an ill omen for the whole American people : let us keep in mind the growing resistance of the people.

The twin weapons of repression - the Smith and McCarran Iaws - have opened the way for greed and corruption to harass and intimidate the whole Ararican people. Like of the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1790, of which Jefferson said: "The friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey," so the Smith Act passed in 1940 as an anti-alien law, to which a last minute rider for general thought control was attached, shows clearly that the non-citizen is the scapegoat in the attempt to establish repressive legislation. The McCarran Law takes the Smith Act one step forward and we have a pair of the most undemocratic and anti-American measures ever to be mlaced on the books of the land.

These twin weapons of repression have opened up a whole series of attacks on foreign born Americans. The dejortation drive cannot now be considered in terms of the number of cases because it has become a mass phenomenon involving an untold number of people. Only in the past two months a new series of arrests have occurred. At the outset of the deportation drive the Justice Department indicated that it sought to deport \$400 non-citizens. These are only the political deport ations. Nany in the recent months have been brought under arrest on warrants dating tack to the early thirties and several wore errested on warrants of 1920 issued during the infamous Palmer raids. Nost of these cases are in various stages of administrative hearings and some are already in the courts. Nany will hinge on the decision in the care of Feter Haristades, whose case was argued this week before the United States Suprems Court, together with the case of Dora Coleman, Hildelphia mother of three children.

Just briefly to rive you the facts in the Harisiades case, which has received nation-wide attention, and to bring you up to date. Harislades, a native of Greece, now 49 years cla, was by goht to the U.S. when he was 13 years old. He living and worked, as millions of immigrants did, getting jobs wherever he could in mines, in mills, on railreads and in factories. In 1935 he joined the Communist Farty. In 1930, he was working in a textile mill in New England and particles. ted in a strike there. A warrant for his arrest for deportation was issued a manut him at that time, but it was not until 1946 when Harisiales was called before the Immigration Service, presumably for the completency his application for citizenthat warrant was presented to him. At that time Harisiades was no longer a member of the Communist Party having been dropped from that Party in 1939. In the meantime, between 1930 and 1946, he had married, had settled down in New York, had two children, had edited the Greek-American Tribme, on whose masthed his name appeared, spoke before hundreds of meeting in mobilizing Greek-Americans around the war effort, but the Justice Department could not find him until 1946. Of course in 1946, a new situation prevailed. Harisiades was speaking openly against the fascist-controlled government in Greece which is numtured by American dollars. Now was the time to get rid of this man - to send him back to Greece so that they could put him in a concentration camp or put him to death just as thensands of Greek patriots have been murdered or tortured. So for five and a half years the case of Feter Harisiades has been in administrative procedures and the courts and now its rests with the U.S. Supreme Court. The decition in this care is of tremendous importance. Because if the Justice Department can succeed in deporting Peter Harisiades because he joined an organization which was legal at the time he joined it, and which the Attorney Ceneral new calls "subversive" to-morrow any trade unionist, any Negro, anybody in the United States, may go to jail because he was once a member of an organization which today does not meet the approval of the forces which are hell-bent for war and who want en end to any ideas which are contrary to the rad rush for prester profits and more destruction.

### Exhibit III—Continued

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France po

The hearings afforded those facing deportation are also in keeping with the Justice Department's program of oppression. The history of the epplication of the Administrative Procedure Act to deportation hearings is a long one. After much litigation one case finally was takento the U.S. Supreme Court to test end in February 1950 in the WongYang Sung case that court ruled that the ATA applied in deportation hearings. Neverthless, a Congress bent on taxing the people for war, decided it was too expensive to give non-citizens who are threatened with deporta-tion, a fair hearing before unbiased officers and eliminated part of the APA from deportation hearings. So a hearing is given before a hearing officer and an examining officer, both employees of the Immigration Service and committed to the policies of the Justice Department. To augment this duet is a stoolpigon or two, also in the pay of the Justice Department. There you have a setup which is purported to dive fair and unbiased hearings. From the outset the victim knows his bottom to the result and ministed mearing. First the outset and whole ministed mearing from. The cases are argued by able attorneys but the doom of the victim has already been sealed. A recommendation for deportation is written by the hearing officer. This recommendation is sent to the Commissioner of Innigration and Maturalization. He then orders deportation. Then one more step in the administrative procedure occurs. You may appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals. An attorney is sent to Washington to arms before this Board - but to no avail. The decision comes down "ordered deported." A number of cases have reached this stage and we are confronted with court actions to save these people from deportation. Dail

And during all this there is a special kind of persecution carried on by the Justice Department called bail. It has become a gare - a very neat little game, which the Justice Department plays with the lives of human beings. This gare of bail - no bail - and bail again - is one so vicious and outrageous that most judges even today cannot abide it. Dating back to 1948, when five courageous men Judges even today cannot ande it. Lating back to 1940, when five courageous men went on a hunger strike to beat down this game, this year 1951 is instructly of the U.S. can be marked as the most crude in the matter of the first line of the Gmith Act victims, or beild the first matter of the East Rund, except to say that Rose Chermin, the secreture of the confidence of her courageous fight for foreign-low pricess still languishes in fail. But the deportation victims have had a special ... f torture prepared for them in this bail game. You all know the story of the Langht McCarran Lew arrests, when the Justice Department swooped down into 40 homes and dragged men and women from their families - from their children - sure in the dead of night to make the aircests more dramatic. They had all been out on bail and none had in any way abused the terms of bail. But to prove that the McCarran Law is the fascist weapon it is, the Attorney Ceneral put it into action just one month after enactment of the law. Then began a series of court actions. We won most in the District Counts. But John Zydok sat for five months in a filthy county sail in Detrois, and Enut Heikkinen sat for elmost five months in a similar hole in Duluth, and the Terminal Island Four - Miriam Stevenson, David Hyun, Herry Carlisle and Frank Carlson - were forced to remain on Terminal Island for more than six months. The first two won release by order of the Court of Appeals and the Terminal Island Four were released by the U.S. Supreme Court pending that court's decision on the right to bail during deportation proceedings. The Justice Department was not happy with the victories won in the Zydok and Heikkinen cases and appealed them. So all these cases were argued November 26th before the U.S. Supreme Court. The outcome of these cases, too, may have far reaching affects because if bail is denied during deportation proceedings, thousands now out on bail may have their bail cancelled. What is more, the whole question of bail to anyone stands in danger. The Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution is imperiled.

But even with these cases pending, again came enother swcop down by the Justice Department. No sconer had Abner Green, the defender of the rights of foreign-born Americans been placed behind bars on Julé 27th, when on August 2nd,

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the bail of some 39 non-citizens in New York, Boston, Triladelphia and Detroit was cancelled, presumably because this bail was posted by the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress. But when the victims and their families and friends attempted to post new bail the bondsmen became the victims of a new inquisition. The money used to purchase the bonds was "tainted." These are some of the questions they were asked: "How long have you known the person for whom you are posting buil? "Did you ever eat with him?" "Where did you get the monay?" "Who are the friends must you deer ear wind him: where all you get the money. Who are the lier?" what is their relationship to you and to the alier?" What organizations are you a member of?" These are but a few of the questions which were asked. They waited hours, even days, for approval from the Washington lords; they waited to find out if their money was galified - whether it was acceptable. After many weeks all were released but not until it was necessary to seek writs of habeas corpus in several of the cases. But some honest judges still refuse. in spite of all the hysteria, to obliterate the American tradition of the right to bail and in Detroit Judges Lederle and Levin refused to play the Attorney General's game and relased all nine non-citizens held there on bends of the Bail Fund of the Civil Eights Congress. And in New York, Judge Weinfeld ordered the release of Menuel Tarazona and Alexander Bittelman, ruling that a wife may put up bail for her husband without being forced to name the organizations of which she is a member; and that a member of the International Workers Order or any organization on the Attorneys Ceneral's subversive list may put up bail; and Judge Sugarman ruled in the case of Anthony Cattoner that he (Cattoner) did not have to give the names of all the people who lent him money for his bail.

But with all of this battle, Martin Young was arrested on October 26 and is still on Ellis Island without bail, a because the Attorney General is again using his "discretion."

So the fight for bail must coninue and not relax for one moment because if we relax we shall find that the game of bail - and them o bail will continue unrelentlessly. And that human beings live not only in fear of deportation and separation from their loves ones but live in constant foer that even while their cases are being fought the knock at the door ray come at any moment.

This issue of bail can and must have the widest support of the American people. Criminals, racketeers, cangaters and their lime have no problem in securing bail. Costello was granted \$5000 bail on the day Amer Green was denied bail. Bonding commanies open their books to them, but the non-citizen who has committed no crime is tarred from securing bail from bonding commanies, his friends and relatives are made innocent victims of government agents when they seek to place bonds and even then bonds are posted the victims never know but what they may be cancelled at any time.

And tweeping through every city, especially in industrial centers where thousands of foreign born work in the factories and mines, terror and harassment continue in the form of letters inviting naturalized citizens and non-citizens to visit the Immigration and Maturalization Service at a certain hour on a certain day. We have no statistics on the number of those subjected to this form of persecution. We know only that daily in the effices of our Committee and in the offices of the Midwest, Midhigan and Los Angelos Committees, people come to us - old people and cick people - people who for the past 10, 15, 20 or more years have not attended a meeting of anything that could be called remotely progressive, people who are or have been members of the International Workers Order or other such fraternal, insurance, or social organizations. They come to seek advice on these letters. Our attorneys calenders are filled with appointments to go with these non-citizens and help then through the questioning and investigation, pre-liminary, in most instances, to the issuance of warrants.

Hon-citizens are subjected to a form of parole - more strict than that

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than that of the most hardened criminal. The McCarran Law provides periodic reporting of non-citizens, who have been ordered deported and who have not been able to depart, and to submit to the most minute detailed questioning in relation to their physical and montal condition, to give under eath a detailed report on all associates, habite, etc. If this is not police-state - what is police-state? To simplify the complex procedure for themselves the Service has suggested that the so-called parelee may select for himself a "sponsor" to whom he reports periodically and the sponsor in turn makes the report to the Service. Not only are they attempting to drive the non-citizen to become a stoolpeion, but the victim must select another to help carry out this form of police-state. In Los Angeles, where the deportees could not find or would not find sponsors, the Service appointed sponsors, one of whom credered the victim to report to him periodically at the American Legion Hall. This was taken to court and the court ruled that the Service had no authority to appoint sponsors. But the terms of parole of the McCarran Law remain and these terms of parole must be wired out by the American people in the fight to repeal the McCarran Law.

A new "crime" has been legalized in the United States. The "crime" of failing to deport enecelf. If you have lived here for rany years - say 35 or 40 years - and you are ordered deported because you, like millions of others, helped to build the trade union movement, because you fought for unemployment insurance, because you fought jim crow and enti-Semitism, end generally helped to bring about democratic advances for the good of the people; you just don't feel like picking yourself up and saying goodbye forever to your wife or hustand, or your mother or your father, or your children. So it is a crime if you just don't want to go. This McCarran law says that six months after you have been ordered deported and you are still living here with your family, you are to be indicted for failure to depart and you can then go to prison for ten years. I know that you will say that it is hard to believe, but we already have two such cases - Fartin Marasek, of Estendorf, Iowa, and Tank Spector, of Los Angeles.

So the recople who have helped build this country, those people who have honestly devoted themselves to the welfare of their fellowmen, those who believe the constitution and what it stends for must get out - be pushed out if you please - to open the way for the faccist generals and the phoney DPs for whom the downs are widely opened. Hon-citizens who face deportation and who tried to become citizens of the U.S., to which they have given so much, are doubled citizenship, but in a lemma newspaper it was recently reported that 18 known members of the Mitler youth were granted citizenship. There is no bar to citizenship of faccists.

Wes, the doors have been opened wide to a whole army of fascist DRs, the worst elements in Europe, who fear to return to their native lands because they may suffer the fate of war criminals. And these DRs are brought here and placed in jobs and on farms at wages far below prevailing. The labor movement should take note that this bank of fascists, rany of them murderers of American soldiers, are coming in and reducing the standards fought for and won by the great trade union movement in this country.

Along with attacks on non-citizens, the naturalized citizens are being hounded and investigated with a view of revocation of citizenship. Now than a year ago the figure set by the Attorney for the number of cancellations of citizenship were over a thousand; already some 15 or more cause have developed throughout the country. The cancellation, presumably based on alleged membership in so-called subversive organizations at the time of application for citizenship, is just another subterfuge behind which to frighten naturalized citizens and deprive them of their rights. It is an outright attempt to create a second slace citizenship just as in the McCarran law it provides that a naturalized citizen may less his citizenship if he joins a "subversive organization" within five years after he has been naturalized.

### EXPLRIT III—Continued

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It is another method of police state procedure to watch the naturalized citizen and follow him in his daily life and associations just as the non-citizen who must now register once a year, between the 1st and 10th of January.

The question is often asked wherever we speak - why have these non-citizens - never applied to become citizens of the United States. Today thousands are awaiting completion of their applications for citizenship but they are being held up because these people are members or have been members of certain organizations which are considered subversive - just as many of those now arrested in deportation proceedings waited for years for citizenship only to be served with warrants of arrest for deportation. It is a vicious attempt to try to make the American people believe that those arrested in deportation proceedings mover wanted to become citizenship not of this country. But we know that this a lie because most of them. applied for citizenship not once but a number of times. It has recently been brought to our attention, and it is evidently not for gubbic knowledge, that citizenship has been denied to two individuals who ere members of a union which was ousted from the CIO. If then a person must the belong to aumion which covers his shop or office in order to hold his job, that person may have to forgo citizenship in order to earn his livelihood. If today it is a union ousted from the CIO, what will prevent denial of citizenship tomorrow to anyone who is a member of any union, or a church, or a social club, or any organization which may suddenly have lost favor with the Attorney General.

On Bedless Island, in New York Harbor, stands the symbol of hope and liberty - the Statue of Liberty. In its shadow is another island, the island of tears - Ellis Island. On that tiny island, crowded in a space assigned for four to five hundred people, are now from 1200 to 1800, many of them seamen, who sailed the high seas during the war days, were torpedoed and wounded, but today cannot be used by the U.S. and are discarded. Seamon of every nationality are herded there to deported to WEDE? Most of them have no countries to which to return having the many years ago. Processing cases is long and drawn out. They stay there for weaker for months, and sometimes for years. Only to be returned to lands they do not wish to go to, where they have no ties, or like Greek and Spanish seamen to lands of terrors.

Some of these searen have overstayed their shore leave of 29 days in this country. The coast guard has refused to screen them. They are picked up for deportation. But some, like Harry Chew, Chinese-American, have been excluded from the United States. Chew has been on Ellis Island since last March. He is a legal resident of the U.S., married to an American citizen. He sailed on American ships during the var and was torpedoed and left on an open raft for five days and has never fully recovered physically from this ordeal. A year ago, last November, he was screened by the coast guard when he sailed as chief steward on an American ship. On his return he was not permitted to land because the Justice Department soys it has confidential information regarding him, which to disclose may be prejudicial to the interest of the U.S. What is there that could possibly be prejudicial to the interest of the U.S. about Harry Chew, who almost died for this country. What could have been found from November 1950 when he sailed and was cleared until he returned in March 1951. We are trying to find out. This week the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the District Court to exclude Harry Chew. Application has been made to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. In the meantime more than nine months have elepsed and Harry Chew is on Ellis Island separated from his wife.

Deportation is not only applied as punishment in so-called political cases. Hundreds of thousands are deported each year. By far the largest group are Nexican-Americans. Each year the United States government Eddnaps and tosses across the southern border into Mexico hundreds of thousand of human being. We, who consider ourselves a great civilized people, but in whose land chauvinism rides high against all those who are not the Anglo-Saxon type, use the Mexican-American

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for the lowest type of labor and when he is finished discard him. The officials do not check too closely whether these people are citizens - and some are. Their status in many cases could be easily adjusted, under the seven year law, even if they entered illegally. Some come as contract laborers and are starved and robbed. Those lexicen-Americans who live in the southwest live under the most inhuman conditions, discriminated against in jobs, subjected to the worst indignities and insults, denied the bare necessities of life, their children denied shools, barred from unions, denied entry into farm organizations. This great group of foreign-born Americans have been sadly neglected. If we are really to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans, the Moxican-Americans in the U.S. demand and need the greatest assistance in the fight for their rights. It is with pride in the Young Ios Angeles Committee that we announce that they have join with ANNA (Association Nationale Mexican American) and are beginning to fight correctly on this issue.

There is another group of foreign-born Americans who have been neglected. The West Indian Americans. Claudia Jones and Ferdinand Smith, outstanding Neuro leaders are examples. Hounded and harassed by immigration authorities, they live in the main on the east coast in cities like New York and Boston. Many are seamen whom the coast guard refuses to screen and they suffer the fate of all alien seamen. Nany West Indians are among the vast population of the overcrowded Ellis Island. Nany are contract laborers, like the Paxican-Americans. Nany have lived here for years and are citizens and wish to have their families join them. The berriers, elthough temporarily stopped in Congress through the efforts of our Committee and others, which ber West Indians from coming into the U.S. to join their families, have been set up by consular employees with the nod of approval of the State Department. There is an evergrowing awareness among the Pegro people that some of their brothers who were not born on the soil of the United States are victims of an additional terror, not only of the outrageous police brutality, which is becoming a common occurance in the big cities of the country. That is why the Negro people, who deeply understand what deportation means, what the breakup of family means, are allying themselves with the foreign born to fight the growing terror and intimidation of both great groups. And we witnessed last spring a dajomation of women to Mashington to demand an end to the deportation hysteria in which the majority of the delegation were Negro women. In this delegation we saw in action the meaning of Negro-foreign-born unity. White foreign-born Americans must place before themselves the task of eradicating from their communities the vils chauvinsim which exists and join with the Negro people in defeating the same forces which oppress both meat mouns.

As I said at the outset it is possible to defeat the wave of terror because another wave is sweeping the land. There is a rising tide of opposition which has shown itself these past months. The victory of Dr. DuBois and the point fighters is an indication that there is a growing fearless, courageous spirit that the fighters is an indication that there is a growing fearless, courageous spirit that the famorican people which can rise and win on every front. We greet with profound satisfaction the CIO's resolution for the repeal of the Smith and McCartan Laws as an expression of the indignation of their membership against these twin weapons of repression. We have noted the resolution of the UE Convention which seriously and forcefully expressed its opposition to the current attack on civil rights and definitely expressed its support of those within its ranks who are facing deportation. We are gratified with the news of the formation of a Workers Defense Committee in Ford Local 600, to defend members egainst the Smith Act, the McCartan Act and the UnAmerican Activities Committee. And coming from hundreds of organizations, fraternal social, women's, youth, church and others is a rising resentment against the attempt to stamp out the civil rights of foreign-born Americans, a resentment against the Smith and McCarran Acts, and against the attempted remession which appears in every phase of American life.

And we can report that new defense committees are being born in every area for the protection of foreign born. The newly formed Michigan Committee has

### Deport 3

already shown that great potentialities exist in Hichigan. The Yuditch Defense Cormittee formed of Jewish rank and file trade unionists has already established itself and is going forward. The Hational Monon's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Form Americans is playing an important role in rousing American versunt the fight in defense of the 32 women who have been arrested in deportation proceedings. A new youth group has been planning a program to apprise youth of its stake in the defense of foreign-born Americans. The Los Angeles Committee, though deprived of its energetic secretary, has shown outstanding strength and courage and has added a new quality to its work in defense of Maxican-Americans. The Hidwest Committee carries on the fight consistently. The Greek Committee has shouldered the greatest part of the burden in defense of Fetor Harisiades. The Finnish American Freedom Committee through the Finnish press has carried thecam paign against deportation to all section of the Finnish-American community. The Lithuanian Defense Committee, the Rose Melson Defense Committee, the Unrainian Committee and many others have done oustanding work during the past year.

It must be remembered that although the campaign against foreign-born Americans has been carried on for more than five years - not one arrested for deportation for political opinions or activities has been deported. A few have left the country voluntarily for various reasons, but not one has been deported. This is so because of a consistent battle has been carried on in their defense. It is so because of the great staff of attorneys, headed by our general counsel, Carol King, has given themselves devotedly to the fight. And it is so because the rising tide of opposition to deportation is being felt: throughout the land.

But we cannot rest for a moment. The number of cases and the intensity of the attack have increased. Therefore, the program planned here today, must consider ways and means to increase and augment the work that has only commenced.

(For program see attached Program of Action)

This is indeed a large program and we hope in your deliberations this weekend you will add to it. You will discuss it more fully in your panels and caucuses. We hope that many new ideas will be presented here in the reports from the manels.

We have a growing feeling that the battle ahead can be wen. It will not be easy. It has not been easy these pact years and it will grow more difficult in the period shead. But we have great confidence because the past months have indicated to us that millions of individuals and many organizations are beginning to understand that the attack on the foreign is an attack on themselves, on their trade lunions, on their fraternal organizations, on their peace groups, on every phase of American life.

Standing naked and exposed before us is a picture of the corrupt forces which are carrying on this campaign of repression against all aspects of democratic life. We have these past weeks witnessed cheep and vulgar bribery by members of the Justice Department - that department which has prosecuted the cases against thousands of homest, decent human beings. The American people are disgusted and asleared by must show them the connection between the oppression and corruption end timy will understand and join in the fight. For they know that the foreign been have constributed to the wealth, the culture, the democratic heritage of this country. Not cannot remove the progressive segment of this great group of our population without removing a vital part of all that is America in its truest and finest sense. If a Reter Haristades, a Eatherine Hyddenn', a Claudia Jones, a Bonny Caltzman, a Burd Hyun, a Ernesto Mangoang is deported, or anyone of those who have made their mark in this country, they take away from us the finest of that great mass of immigrants that have helped to extend the democracy built throughout those many years by the heroic millions who founded and developed this great nation. If they deport them — they are deporting America.

Org / american Commettee for Protection of Foreign Born

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF ACTION

of the

20TH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROJECTION OF POREICH BORN

December 8th and 9th

Conference delegates unanimously adopted the following program of action as a basis for immediate work and future work:

1. THE IMPORTATE LAURCHING OF THE \$50,000 KIND DELVE TO DESURE THE FULFILLMENT OF COMPERSORS DIRECTIVES.

> The forms of this fund drive are already beyond preliminary discussion state and when full proceedings of the Conference are forwarded to you. fund drive material will be included.

In the Editor's Panel, ways and means for editors to use their papers effectively in this drive, were brought out. All editors will receive recommendations and suggestions from the American Committee very soon.

2. 100,000 PROTECTS COMMENCING THE CUPRENT DEPORTATION DRIVE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE ATTOPMEY GENERAL BY MARCH 3.

> The American Committee has worked out special ways and means to assure this, as recommended by the Conference and each delegate, observer and organization participating in the Conference will receive this material as quickly as possible.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MATIONAL COMMITTEE WIR THE PROTECTION OF MEET TEDIAN AMERICANS

The decision to establish this national cosmittee is based upon reports. to the Conference by Ewart Orinior and Cyril Entitips, conference delegates from the West Indian communities.

In the past four years, the Maturalization Aid Service of the American Committee has handled 7,000 cases growing out of the crass discriminatory immigration restrictions practiced by the State D partment against Westl Indians. In the very near future, the American Committee will publish a purphlet on the problems facing less Indian Americans and set forth a program dealing with this problem.

4. RECARLISHMENT OF A RATIONAL CONSULTER FOR PROTESTION OF MEXICAN AMERICANS

Ralph Cuaron, of Los Angeles, trads union leader and Conference dele-gate from the Amendration Recional Maxicana-Justicana, reported to the Conference that over 100,000 Maxicans are deported from the United States yearly. He emphasized the sub-human conditions in which Muxicans are formed to live and based upon his report, the Conference Secided to establish this Committee.

In the very mear future, the American Committee, in cooperation with the Ice Angeles Committee will publish a payablet setting forth the problems of Maxican Americans and our program to fight these deportations.

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### 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This committee formed as a result of special recommendations of the trade union panel, is to be an integral part of the American Cormittee. The trade union panel carried this one step further in recognizing the role of trade unions in the struggle to protect the foreign-born, by further recommending that local trade union committees be set up co-ordinated by the National Advisory Committee.

 HEIGHTHEAMBAICH AROUND THE CASE OF PETER HARISIAIRS NOW FENDING BEFORE THE INITIAD STATES SUPERIOR COURT.

This case, because of its basis of past membership in the Communist Party has tremendous significance. The Conference in calling for renewed activity in defense of Herisiades recognized that if Harisiades' deportation order is upheld, any American, citizen or non-citizen, can be harassed and imprisoned for past or present membership in any organization disliked by the Justice Beartment.

### 7. CAMPAIGN TO RETEAL SMITH AND MCCARRAN LAWS

Although all defense committees have carried on limited activities around Smith and McCarran Law repeal, the Conference recommended that this activity be heightened and that we seek ways and means to join with any and all existing organizations fighting for this repeal, especially the trade union movement.

Within a very short while, recommendations for intensified activities around this will be coming from the American Committee.

#### 8. VISTY CONGRESSMEN AT HOME DURING HOLIDAY SEASON

It was recognized by the Conference that even more effective than delogations to Congressmen in Washington would be delegations to them at their homes during the Imma season, demanding repeal of McCarrun and Smith Acts, and an end to the deportation drive.

The Michigan Committee has already had one such delegation and is organizing another. You will notice on the covering letter that there is a section to be returned to the American Committee which asks whether you or your organization has made plans to visit your Congression. Do sure to return this section to the American Committee and, if you have not already made plans to visit your Congression, we recommend that you do so immediately. There are two main points to discuss with your Congression: (1) The repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and (2) a demand for an end to the deportation hysteria.

### 9. HEIGHTENED ACTIVITY AROUND THE QUESTION OF BAIL

Martin Young and Harry Chow still sit on Ellis Island denied bail. Chew, who is excluded from entering, although he is a legal resident of the U.S., has been sitting for nine months, and Young, a deportation case has been intermed since October 26.

Young is the only person who is presently being held for deportation, because of political grounds and denied bail. We are also awaiting a locision by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of the Termis I Taland Four and although this decision is pending, we cannot for one moment relax our efforts in the fight for bail during deportation proceedings. We have the situation in the Young case, where despite precedents handed down by judges all over the country, the Innigration Service still seeks to set

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s precedent whereby bail can be denied pending deportation proceedings.

#### 10. MATTONAL DELEGATION TO MARRIMOTON

It was recommended that probably around March 3, the American Committee organize a delegation to Washingtonto visit the President of the United States, the Attorney Ceneral, the Commissioner of Damigration and Naturalization, demanding ossestion of the deportation drive. We hope to be able to plan this delegation as we are concluding the 100,000 protests to the Attorney Ceneral. We will have further information about the first of the year.

### 11. SET UP CHAPTERS OF THE BATTOMAL WOMEN'S APPEAL

It was decided by the Nomen's Famel that everywhere chapters of the Mational Momen's Appeal be organized. This is taking into consideration the fact that 32 women are today facing deportation and their deportation would break up American families and wreck homes. \*Appeal activity should be organized around the case of Bore Colemn, which is now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

#### 12. MORK AMONG YOUTH

A national youth council will be set up to familiarize youth with the stalm they have in protecting the rights of foreign-born Americans.

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### HESSACES OF CHEETING MERE SERT TO:

- ARRER CREEN, executive secretary of the American Committee, who is being held at the Danbury House of Correction, because he refused to submit to the Federal Grand Jury in New York and deliver to them the books and records of the Committee, containing thousands of names of individuals throughout the country. Almor Green will be released on Doembor 24.
- CAROL KING, general counsel of the American Committee, who though seriously ill, postponed an operation so that she might argue the Zydok case before the United States Suprems Count. She is presently in a New York hospital.
  - MARTIN YOUNG, who is being held on Ellis Island since October 26, denied beil, although all other non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings for political reasons, have been released on bail.
  - HARRY CHEW, Chinese American seamen, legal resident of the United States, who has been held without bail on Ellis Island since March, 1951, excluded from this country and separated from his wife.

## MESSAGES PROTESTING THE CURRENT DEPORTATION HYSTERIA MERE SENT TO:

Hon. Harry S. Truman, President of the United States Hon. J. Howard McGrath, Attorney Coneral of the United States. EXHIBIT IV

## national conference to defend the rights of foreign born Americans

Detroit, Michigan Saturday and Sunday

December 13 and 14, 1952

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

23 West 26th Street

New York IO. N. Y.

MII 4.3457

Honorary Chairman

Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON

CEORGE B MILEDRA Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

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Rabbi Henry Cohen
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Vary Rev. John W. Dry
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D. Marcus I. Goldburg
Dr. Raiph Gundlach
Robert Gesthimmert
Hugh Herdman
Frof. John Herdman
Frof. Jinder S. Loud
Hon. Robert McGune Lindey
Prof. John M. Kingbury
Prof. Dirich Kingbury
Prof. Dirich Kingbury
Prof. John Mersalke
Prof

Dear Erland .

We cordially invite you to participate in the National Conference to Protect the Rights of Foreign Born Americans which will be held in Detroit, Michigan, on December 13 and 14, 1952. The purposes and objectives of this important National Conference are set forth in the enclosed Call and Program for the Conference, which is sponsored by more than 85 prominent Americans.

More than 250 non-citizens in 21 states have been arrested in deportation proceedings. More than 17 naturalized arrested in deportation proceedings. More than 17 naturalized American citizens have been served with papers seeking the revocation of their American citizenship. On December 24, 1952, the Welter-McCarran Law, passed over Presidential veto, will become effective. This law, with its provisions denying non-citizens bail during deportation proceedings, can be used to fill the concentration camps which are springing up around the nation.

These attacks on the rights of 14,000,000 foreignborn Americans can destroy the liberties of all native-born Americans as well. Your organization, as well as your members, are seriously affected by these unprecedented attacks on the rights of foreign-born Americans.

We, therefore, urge your organization to send representatives to participate in this vitally important National Conference. (The registration fee for delegate or observer is \$2.00.) We hope also that it will be possible for your organization to send a Greeting for the Souvenir Journal of this National Conference. The rates for Greetings are indicated on the enclosed Contract Form.

Finally, because of the tremendous task faced by this Conference, we appeal to your organization to make a sub-stantial contribution to help defray the expenses of organizing this Conference and carrying out its vital decisions

Sincerely yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr. GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR. Co-Chairman

Prof. Philip Marrison Scott Nearing Prof. Gaspare Nicotri Prof. Constantina Panunzia Bishop Edward L. Persons Rev. Edward L. Peet Prof. Bartha H. Putnam

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Eddie Tangen Dr. Alve W. Taylor Prof. Lercy Weterman Prof. F. W. Weymouth Dr. Joyce Wike Hon. James H. Wolfe Prof. Rolland E. Wolfe



## CALL and PROGRAM

# national conference to defend the RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

Saturday and Sunday December 13 and 14, 1952

## JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

2705 Joy Road

Detroit, Michigan

Spensored by:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, the American people have always demonstrated their awareness that any attempt to deprive the foreign born of constitutional liberties is in reality an attack on the Bill of Rights and the freedom of all Americans, native as well as foreign born.

At the same time, anti-democratic forces in American life have always tried to resurrect the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. This reactionary drive has now culminated in the enactment of legislation and in decisions by the United States Supreme Court which can create police-state conditions of living for 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans.

Eleven million naturalized American citizens find their freedom curtailed and even their right to continue to be citizens of this country seriously threatened by the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952. Already, the Justice Department has initiated proceedings against 20 naturalized citizens in five states, seeking denaturalization on political grounds.

Three million non-citizens find that they are not entitled to freedom of speech or belief and that they do not have the protection of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. Already, more than 250 non-citizens in 14 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have been arrested for deportation under the McCarran Law and, after having lived here most of their lives, face exile from this country and life-time separation from their families and friends.

Any non-citizen can be arrested without a warrant; can be imprisoned indefinitely without bail, in concentration camp fashion; and can be denied due process of law in biased and unfair deportation hearings. All non-citizens must report in writing once a year to the Department of Justice and are subjected to forms of intimidations and harassment by Justice Department agents.

It is essential that the American people be made aware of the treatment accorded honest, decent and hard-working residents of this country solely because of their foreign birth. At the same time, this treatment of noncitizens and naturalized American citizens clearly jeopardizes the liberty of all Americans, native as well as foreign born. Therefore, we join in sponsoring this Call issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born for a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, which is to be held in Detroit, Michigan, on December 13 and 14, 1952.

To this National Conference we invite all organizations and individuals who wish to join with us in the formulation of a program of action urgently needed to maintain the democratic rights of the American people by defending the liberties of foreign-born Americans.

RT. REV. ARTHUR W. MOULTON

Honorary Chairman

GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR. Co-Chairman

PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH
Co-Chairman

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- CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: Until December 10: Room 33, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. After December 10: Room 303, 1442 Griswold, Detroit 26, Michigan. All sessions of the Conference on December 13 and 14 will be held at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan.
- REGISTRATION: Starts on Saturday, December 13, at 9:00 A.M. at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan. Registration fee: \$2 for each delegate, observer, or visitor. Registration fee may be paid in advance or when registering at the Conference.
- **REPRESENTATION:** Organizations are invited to send one, two, or three delegates or observers. Individuals are invited to attend as visitors.
- CONFERENCE DINNER: To be held at the Jewish Cultural Center on Saturday evening, December 13, at 7:00 P.M. Reservations for Dinner: \$3.50 each. Reservations may be paid in advance or at the Conference when registering.
- HOTEL RESERVATIONS: Reservations for accommodations at the Tuller Hotel, Park and Adams, Detroit, Michigan, will be available and should be made as soon as possible. Reservations should be made with the American Committee
- ADVANCE REGISTRATION: Organizations are urged to register their representatives as soon as possible so that notices and other material can be sent to them.
- **IMPORTANT:** Your organization can help meet the great financial expense involved in organizing this important National Conference and continuing its work by making a substantial contribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank or may be brought to the Conference.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
23 West '6th Street New York 10, N. Y.

## Advance Credential and Reservation Blank NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born December 13 and 14, 1952 Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan

Name of Organization
Address City, Zone, State
We will be represented by:
Name of Representative
Address City, Zone, State
Name of Representative
Address City, Zone, State
We enclose \$
We wish to reserve
Please reserve
Toward defraying the very considerable expenses of organizing this National Conference and continuing its important work, our organization has voted to contribute \$ (Contributions may be sent in advance or brought to the Conference).
(Individuals are invited to attend the Conference as visitors. Individuals should also register in advance, if possible. The above Advance Credential and Reservation Blank should be used).

Send all communications to:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN 23 West 26th Street New York 10, N. Y.

## PROGRAM

(Tentative)

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1952

## Morning Session — 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.—Registration of Delegates

10:00 A.M.—Opening Session

1:00 P. M.—Lunch

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1952

## Afternoon Session — 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.—Conference-Wide Session

3:30 P.M.—Panel Sessions

5:30 P.M.—National Group Meetings

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1952

Evening Session — 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

7:00 P.M.—Conference Dinner

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1952

## Morning Session — 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

9:00 A.M.—State Delegation Meetings

10:00 A.M.—Panel on Legal Defense

11:00 A.M.—Reports from Panel Sessions

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1952

Afternoon Session — 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.—Final Business Session Reports from Committees Adoption of Action Program

"This National Conference, having considered carefully provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law and its effect on the rights of American people joins with the hundreds of organizations and prominent individuals who have voiced opposition to this law in recent months. We condemn the anti-immigration and so-called anti-alien and anti-citizenship provisions of this law as a threat to liberties of non-citizens and naturalized citizens, a menace to the Bill of Rights and the freedom of native-born Americans.

"Since basic principles expressed by this new law are diametrically opposed to the best interests and welfare of the American people, there is no way in which it can be amended in order to make it conform with our democratic traditions and history as a people. Since the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law are based on ideas alien to democracy, it is essential to the preservation of our liberties that the American people and their organizations be mobilized for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

"In place of the Walter-McCarran Law, we urge a new immigration and nationality policy which will be based on the following general principles:

- 1. That any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.
- 2. That any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
- 3. That a naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatscever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and if denaturalization proceedings are started on the ground of fraud, they must be started within five years of the granting of naturalization.

- 4. That immigration be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief with full utilization of quotas established on the basis of the country's social, economic and cultural requirements.
- 5. That at no time can a non-citizen be denied the protection of any of the provisions of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of belief, speech and association.

"In support of these democratic principles and the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, this National Conference adopts the following minimum program of action:

- 1. We call on the newely elected 83 Congress of the United States to repeal the Walter-McCarran Act and replace it with a new Immigration and Nationality Law based on immocratic and humanitarian principles. We authorize that a special communication be sent in our name to each member of the 83rd Congress, before January 4,1953, summarizing our deliberations and findings.
- 2. We urge that all organizations send special communications to members of Congress on the Walter-McCarran Law and that, whereever possible, delegations visit Congressmen at their home or local offices during Christmas Week.
- 3. We authorize the issuance of a Petition to Congress calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and adoption of the general principles outlined previously in this Statement.
- 4. We designate the month of March,1953, as REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW MONTH and recommend the fullest development of all possible activities leading to the most effective protest during and after this Month. As a part of this observance, we recommend the establishment of an immediate Repeal Walter-McCarran Law Lobby in Washington,D. C. We recommend also that, during the month of March 1953, all organizations, groups and communities send special delegations to Washington to support the repeal fight.
- 5. In preparation for a proper observance of the REFEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN IAW MONTH, we urge all communities throughout the country to hold conferences during the month of February,1953. The birthdeys of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and George Washington, and Negro History Week-which give expression to American democratic traditions—can heighten the

objectives of these conferences. In addition, we urge organizations throughout the country to petition their State, City, and local legislatures to memoriali\_e Congress for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

"We regard this five-point Action Program for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law as serving only to stimulate and initiate a people's campaign against this un-American law. Many additional activities can and must be developed by all organizations and communities, if the will of the American people is to prevail, if this law is to be replaced with an immigrat on and nationality policy fully in keeping with the democratic and humanitarian traditions of the American people and the rights of all Americans, native as well as foreign born, are to be preserved and strengthened.

## STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

"As part of its general attack on the rights of all Americans, the Justice Department has been conducting an intense drive on the liberties of the foreign born. As a result of decisions by the United States Supreme Court, legislation enacted by the Congress, and the manner in which the Justice Department is administering the law, the democratic rights of 14,000,000 foreign born Americans are in grave jeopardy.

"Three million non-citizens are today denied all democratic rights, without the protection of the Bill of Rights. Any deed or thought of a non-citizen can be construed as subversive and open the way to harassment and the threat of deportation.

"Similarly 11,000,000 naturalized citizens live in constant fear of losing their citizenship for so-called crimes which are not crimes when committed by native born Americans. Actually, they have no rights that need be respected any more than non-citizens, since denaturalization proceedings are followed by deportation proceedings.

"The obstacles placed in the way of naturalization, limiting the non-citizen to activities which the Attorney General deems proper, closes the door to citizenship for hundreds of thousands of non-citizens.

"This National Conference calls on the American people and their organizations, such as church, civic, trade unions, women's, youth, in order to guarantee the preservation of American liberties, fight to re-establish the democratic rights of non-citizens in the United States.

"We demand that the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution apply to all within our borders, native as well as foreign born. We demand an end to all discrimination and red-tape in the naturalization process in order to encourage and facilitate the naturalization of all non-citizens in the United States. We demand that non-citizens be free to participate in the democratic life of the country without fear of deportation. We demand that no person be threatened with deportation under any circumstances if he has lived in the United States for five years or more.

"This Conference opposes also any attempt to cancel American citizenship on any ground other than cutright fraud. At the same time, we favor a five-year statute of limitations so that, in case of fraud, cancellation proceedings have to be initiated within five years of the granting of naturalization.

### STATEMENT ON POLICE\_STATE PRACTICES

"When the Walter-McCarran Law goes into effect on December 24, 1952, noncitizens will be forced to carry on their persons at all times certificates of alien registration; they could be arrested in deportation proceedings and held without bail indefinitely - for any infraction of rules arbitrarily decreed by the Justice Department. If paroled, they could be subjected to loss of all democratic rights and to Justice Department pressure to become informers.

"Naturalized citizens face screening and interrogation to gauge their ideas and behavior and, if they are found to have concealed what the Attorney General may decree is a material fact at the time of naturalization, they may lose their citizenship.

"The United States may well become a police state - insofar as the foreign born are concerned. However, there can be no police-state practices against the foreign born without at the same time creating those conditions which pave the way for a police-state for all Americans. The threat of police-state conditions of living becomes real when the Walter-McCarran Law goes into effect. However, there have always been times when there were

those who sought to impose police-state practices upon the people and there were always those who sounded the slarm to which the people responded. This National Conference becomes the clarion call to action to safeguard the democratic rights of the foreign born as a means of preserving the liberties of all Americans. To this end, we propose:

- 1. To inform the people of the provisions of the law through meetings, forums, leaflets, letters, folders, brochures, and whatever means are at our disposal.
- 2. While working for mullification and repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, special emphasis must be placed on provisions promoting police-state practices.
- 3. To work individually and collectively to insure that not one person who finds himself victimized by these provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law is left undefended.
- 4. As a part of this work, we will seek constantly to reach other organizations, such as trade unions and churches, to join in this fight either together with us or on the basis of their own independent program.

## STATEMENT ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

"The Walter-McCarran Law, through its racist discriminatory policies, seeks to freeze into immigration law the Jim Crow and anti-semitic policies too long a blot on the American scene. Through this racist piece of legislation, the United States has adopted the master-race theory of Hitler Germany and scuttled the fundamental spirit of brotherhood which is a cornerstone of democracy and strength.

"In a calculated design to dispel unity of the colored people, the law sets a quota of 100 for natives of Japan, who has previously belonged to an excludable class, while maintaining an almost non-quota class for the reet of the people of the Far East.

"A quota within a quota is the decree for West Indians. Heretofore, their entry, though limited, was at least attributable to the quota of the governing country. France, Great Fritain, and the Netherlands were granted quotas and their West Indian colonies had immigration rights based on that quota. The United States grants Great Fritain an annual quots of more than

65,000 and then, under this new law, tells Great Britain that no more than 100 persons from the British West Indies can enter this country under that 65,000 quota in any one year. This is the clear parallel of jim crow. When there is a double standard in the United States it is the Negro people who are hardest hit; and, when that jim crow is mirrored in our immigration laws, against it is the Negro people who are hardest hit.

"But, coupled with the vicious discrimination against the Negro people, all colored peoples are singled out for limited entry. The Philippine Islands, Korea, Japan, China, Birma, Indonesia — along with other Asian countries — are lumped together into an Asian-Pacific Triangle, in which some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  billion people live (almost two-thirds of the world's total population) and this so-called Asian-Pacific Triangle is given a quota whereby not more than 2,000 persons can enter the United States in any one year. In addition, nations within the continent of Africa are allowed annual quotas of only 100.

"This is the pattern of discrimination embodied in the United States immigration laws. It is a pattern which is consistently discriminatory. The most cursory examination of the quota procedures shows that color, not skill nor the country's needs, becomes the yardstick of acceptance within our borders.

"This conference views this shameful policy as one which will foster hatred and prejudice. We condemn this policy and support the adoption of an immigration policy without discrimination as to place of birth, race, color, religion or political belief.

## STATEMENT ON MEXICAN\_AMERICANS

"As a result of the deportation hysteria stimulated against Mexican-Americans, the Immigration and Naturalization is responsible for the development of many discriminatory attitudes by the press and certain section of the public against Americans of Mexican birth or descent.

"Thousands of people are deported to Mexico each year. There is no knowing how many of them are American citizens or legal residents. The Justice Department engages in constant round-ups and in mass deportation hearings devoid of any semblance of fairness and then dumping these people into Mexico.

"We condemn this unwarranted treatment of Mexican-Americans by the Justice Department. We protest especially the use of airplanes to carry out the deportation of Mexican-Americans as cruel and dangerous. We call for an immediate cessation of the mass deportation of Mexican-Americans and urge all Americans and all organizations to join in the fight to end the persecution of citizens and non-citizens of Mexican descent by the Department of Justice.

## STATEMENT ON MEMBERSHIP IN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

"This Conference condemns the deportation and naturalization laws by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to harass non-citizens because of their membership in progressive people's and labor organizations. The outrageous nature of this procedure is clearly seen in the case of Andrew Dmytryshyn, a leader of the Ukrainian Society of the International Workers Order.

"The Dmytryshyn deportation hearing, which lasted ten wee s, was in reality a trial of the International Workers Order without that organization being represented. The finding, after a long parade of stool pigeons, was that andrew Dmytryshyn be deported because he was affiliated with an organization that was affiliated with an organization that was affiliated with an organization that advocated 'force and violence.'

"We further condemn the manner in which the Justice Department delays interminably and without justification application for American citizenship filed by members of the International Workers Order, thereby preventing them from becoming American citizens.

"This Conference views the attack on non-citizen members of the International Workers Order as a cross violation of the right of people to join an organization of their own choosing. We pledge our full support to Andrew Dmytryshyn; Dr. Krishna Chandre, of Sacramento. Calif.; Maurice Cardosi, of Union city, N. J.; John Vidolin, of San Francisco, Calif.; and to any other non-citizen arrested in deportation proceedings because of membership in any labor, fraternal, or progressive organization.

## STATEMENT ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service, under the Truman administration, has been guilty of gross violations of the rights and liberties of non-citizens and naturalized citizens and has shown an utter disregard of democratic and humanitarian principles in its treatment of foreign-born

Americans. It is clear that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been transformed into a police agency by the Justice Department and that it is being dominated by FBI principles in seeking to establish police-state conditions of living for the foreign born.

"This development violates the pledge made to the American people by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939, when the Service was transferred from the Labor Department to the Justice Department, that the Service would always function as an independent agency, guided by humanitarian and democratic principles.

"The continued domination of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the Justice Department exposes the foreign born to police-state threats, harassment, intimidation and oppression. This National Conference goes on record demanding that the Immigration and Naturalization Service be transferred out of the Justice Department and be established as an independent agency of the government.

## CAPOL KING

"RESOLVED: That this National Conference express its deep sense of loss in the passing of Crol King, for more than ten years General Counsel of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. For thirty years, Carol King was an outstanding fighter in defense of human rights, participating in the fight against the Palmer Raids, in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, against the frame-up of the Scotts-boro victims, in defense of William Schneiderman, Harry Bridges, Feter Harisisdes, and thousands of non-citizens and naturalized citizens. We voice our admiration for her life and con ributions to the defense of foreign-born Americans and others. We are pleased to hear that a special book on Garol King's contributions to the defense of foreign-born Americans is now in preparation. We look forward to its publication and pledge to devote ourselves to the widest possible distribution of this book when available as well as supporting in every way possible all other appropriate tributes to the life and work of Carol King.

## DEPORTATION BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

"RESOLVED: That this Conference call for the widest possible mobilization of people's action in the cases of two non-citizens - Refugio Roman Martinez, of Chicago, and William Heikkila, of San Francisco - whose deportation cases are now pending on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

"Mr. Martinez, a native of Mexico, a former organizer for the CIO Packing-house Workers Union and a leader in the Mexican-American community in Chicago, is the father of two American-born children. His case tests the constitutionality of the deportation proceedings and deportation law.

Mr. Heikkila, a native of Finland, was brought to the United States when an infant of six months and today, at the age of 44, is threatened with deportation because of his membership in the Communist Farty before 1939. His case is a clear challenge of the constitutionality of the deportation provisions of the 1950 McCarran Law. now incorporated in the 1952 Walter-McCarran Law.

## HARRY CHEW

"RESOLVE: That this Conference condemn the 21-month imprisonment on Ellis Island of Harry Chew, legal resident of the United States, who was denied permission to re-enter this country when he returned in his calling as a seaman, despite the fact that the U.S. Coast Guard granted him permission to work on American ships. We support the challenge against Chew's exclusion order now pending on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

## HARRY BRIDGES

"RESOLVED: That this Conference condemn the Justice Department's unrelenting persecution for 19 years of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshorement's and Warehousement's Union. We regard this as an attack on the ILWU and on all organized labor. We voice our condemnation especially of the vicious frame-up which has resulted in the conviction of Harry Bridges. We pledge our fullest cooperation in Bridges' fight for freedom. We pledge our every assistance against the Justice Tepartment's attempt to deprive Bridges of his American citizenship and the resulting threat of deportstion.

## CHATLES CHAPLIN

"RESOLVED: That this National Conference protest the Justice Department's treatment of Charles Chaplin, one of the leading motion picture artists in the world. Mr. Chaplin, when he left the United States, was granted a re-entry permit, which was a promise that he could re-enter with his American citizen family. The Attorney General's announcement that he would bar Charles Chaplin, despite his re-entry permit, makes a mockery of American traditions of fair play and subjects the American people to ridicule

## EXHIBIT IV-Continued

in the eyes of the world. Charles Chaplin has been excluded from the United States by trickery and a callous deceit practiced by the Attorney General. We protest Mrin Chaplin's exclusion and urge all organizations and individuals to join/the demand that the Justice Department permit Charles Chaplin to return to this country, with his family, where he belongs.

## DENTAL OR PATE

"RESOLVED: That this Conference condemn the Justice Department's action in denying bail to Katherine Hyndman, Sam "ilgrom, Frank Borich, Harry Yaris, and Michael Nukk. We pledge our continuing efforts to win their freedom, to end this threat to the American right to bail, and re-establish the right of non-citizens to bail in deportation proceedings.

### DENATURALIZATION CASES

"RESOLVED: That this Conference condemn the denaturalization proceedings initiated by the Justice Department against more than 20 naturalized American citizens. We pledge our support for the appeal pending in the Federal Court of Appeals challenging the decision cancelling the citizenship of Micholas Chomisk, of Detroit, or political grounds. We pledge our support to all naturalized Americans whose citizenship is under attach, especially in the case of John Steuben, trade union leader and editor of 'March of Labor,' who became an American citizen while a member of the armed forces of the United States. We condemn also the denaturalization proceedings against Hyman Kaplan, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Ka lan has lived here more than 40 years, is the father of four children born in the U. S., two of his children having served overseas as members of the U. S. Army during the Second World War.

## MARTIN KADASEK

"RESOLVED: That this Conference protest the Justice Department's attempt to railroad Martin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Iowa, to jail for ten years on the McCarran Law charge that he 'willfully failed or refused' to deport himself. We pledge our support to Mr. Karasek in his fight against this frame-up and pledge also to defend any other non-citizen who is victimized in the same manner by the Justice Department.

## ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

"On a motion from the floor, the Conference voted to send a special message to President Truman calling for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, facing death during the week of January 12, 1993, as the result of a political frame-up.

## MESSAGES

TO: Harry Chew Ellis Island New York, N. Y.

"The National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, meeting Detroit, greets you in your heroic fight to win permission to rejoin your wife in the United States. We pledge our support and assistance in your case.

TO: Andrew Dmytryshyn Jack Schneider Joseph Siminoff Paul Yuditz

"We greet you on your release from Ellis Island and on defeating the Justice Department's attempt to hold you indefinitely - in concentration camp style - without bail. We are happy that our participation in the fight for your freedom contributed to some measure in winning your release and pledge to intensify our efforts to win bail for Sam Milgrom, Harry Yaris, Frank Borich, Michael Mukk and "atherine Hyndman and defeat this victous attack on the American right to bail.

TO: Martin Young

The National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans greets you and expresses its commendation for your unswerring devotion to the democratic cause despite an unjust and unwarranted imprisonment on Ellis Island without bail almost one year. We are happy to know that you were released from Filis Island on October 22 and that you are reunited with your family. We pledge to continue our fight against your threatened deportation.

## TO: The Attorney General

"The National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans condemns the treatment of Sam Milgrom, who was imprisoned on Ellis Island without bail for six weeks despite a serious heart ailment and spinal discreder. We shocked that, even after it became necessary to remove Mr. Milgrom to a hospital in New York City, bail was denied and he is threatened with being returned to Ellis Island at any time. We protest the denial of bail and deportation proceedings against Sam Milgrom. We demand that bail for his release from Ellis Island be accepted immediately by the Justice Department and this harassment be ended.

## TO: Sam Milgrom

"We gathered at the National Conference to Defend the rights of Foreign Born Americans, greet you and send you best wishes for a speedy recovery. We condemn your persecution at the hands of the Justice Department as un-American. We pledge our efforts and support in your fight to win the right to bail. We condemn the Justice Department's deportation proceedings against you and their harassment of you, which we regard as part of their attack on the International Workers Order, a people's fraternal insurance organization of which you are a leader.

## TO: The Attorney General

"In two short weeks the Walter-McCarran Law goes into effect. For five non-citizens held without bail at your request, this law has already taken effect. Michael Nukk, Harry Yaris and Frank Borich are held in the McCarran wing of Ellis Island. Katherine Hyndman languishes in a filthy cell in the County Jail at Crown Point, Indiana. These non-citizens held without bail have served as warning to thousands of Americans that the Justice Department is bent on using non-citizens as the scapegoat in a nefarious plot to do away with the right to bail for all.

"We, delegates assembled at a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, are completing two days of sessions devoted to consideration of the treatment of the foreign born. We call upon you to release the five non-citizens currently held without bail because we regard their freedom essential to the preservations of the American right to bail and the liberties of all Americans native born as well as foreign born.

TO: Michael Nukk
Harry Yaris
Frank Borich - Ellis Island

"With the cancellation of bail in your cases and the steadfast refusal of the Justice Department to release you, the rights of the American people are endangered. We, delegates to a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign born Americans, assembled in Detroit, Michigan, want you to know that we view your imprisonment as a desperate attempt on the part of the Justice Department to render you impotent in the fight for peace and democratic rights.

"We want you to know that our efforts to secure your release have really only begun and that we shall leave no stone unturned until you have the right to rejoin your families, assured that the McCarran Wing of Ellie Island is emptied of its political hostages and your democratic rights re-affirmed.

TO: Katherine Hyndman County Jail Crown Point, Indiana

"We, the delegates to a National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born greet you. We salute you for your courage and your unrelenting fight against jim crow and for your efforts in the cause of peace and freedom for all.

"In our deliberations, you have become a symbol of the lengths to which the Justice Department will go in order to still the voice of the foreign born and we want you to know that we are deeply concerned about you. We pledge to you that as we leave this Conference hall, we shall redouble our efforts to secure your freedom on bail as for the first step toward the restoration of the democratic right to bail for all.

## PROPOSAL ON DELEGATIONS

"RESOLVED: That we authorize the Chairman to designate delegations, representing this National Conference to visit Katherine Hyndman at Crown Point County Jail, Indiana; Harry Yaris, Frank Borich and Michael Nukk, at Ellis Island. New York: and Sam Milgrom, at Manhattan General Hospital,

## EXHIBIT V

## National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims



DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1953 . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN . 23 WEST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y., MUTTEY HIII 4-3457

Honorary Chairman Rt. Ray, ARTHUR W. MOULTON

Co Chairman GEORGE B. MURPHY Prof. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH Executive Secretary ABNER GREEN

Admin strative Secretary

Assistant Secretary

Treasurer CHARLES MUSIL

## Conference

Sponsore (Pertial List) Rev. Paul I. Allared
Dr. Victor Arnautoff
Hon. Eimer A. Benson
Dr. James A. Blassdell
Prof. E. March A. Benson
Dr. James A. Blassdell
Prof. E. Murray Branch
Millan Krand
Kran sitz Marsetta dur Meuch

### Dear Friends:

We invite your organization to participate in the National Conference to Repeal the Welter-McCarran Lew and Defend its Victims, which is to be held at Walsh's Hall, in Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13, 1953.

This National Conference will give serious consideration to the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, which has been made all the more possible by the introduction of the Lehman-Celler Bill under the sponsorship of 8 members of the U.S. Senate and 24 members of the House of Representatives. The Lehman-Celler Bill must be made one of the first items to be considered by Congress when it reconvenes in January 1954.

With more than 350 persons arrested in deportation proceedings or threatened with revocation of their American citizenship under the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, this National Conference takes on great signific-ance in the fight to preserve the liberties of the American people.

Your organization can cooperate by:

- Sending delegates or observers to the Conference. (Registration Fee for each delegate br observer: \$2.)
- Sending a Greeting to the Souvenir Journal of the Mational Conference. (Greeting List and Contract Form, indi-ceting rates, enclosed also.)
- Voting e substantial contribution to help defray the great expenses of organizing this National Conference.

Sincerely, yours,

Goorge B. Murphy George B. Murphy



821

## Exhibit V—Continued

Advance Gredential and Reservation Blant
NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO REPEAL THE WAITERMCCARRAN LAW AND DEFEND ITS VICTIMS
December 12 and 13, 1953

Name of Organization

Chicago Illinois

Address . City, Zone, State We will be represented by:

observers

delegates.

Name of Representative

Address City, Zone, Stete Name of Representative. Address

City, Zone, Stefa

We enclose \$ ... The Registration Fee for our representatives. The Registration Fee will be paid at the Conference when registering, (Registration Fee for each delegate, observer, or visitor: \$2.00)

we wish to reserve. hotel room(s) for [] Friday evening. December 11: [] Saturday evening. Decem-

Please reserve places at \$3.50 asch at the Conference Benquet to be half at Walkin Hall. Chicago, Illinois on Saturday evening, December 12 1953 at 750 P.M. Enclosed Find \$
in payment for these reservations. "Ill Reservations, "Ill be paid at the Dinner (Reservations; \$3.50 acts).

Toward defraying the very considerable expenses of orgenizing this National Conference and confinuing it important work, our organization has voted to contribute (Contributions may be sen' in advance or

bs.

Contributions may be sen' in advance or buought to the Conference.

Individuals, are invited to ettend the Conference as visitors, ledividuals should also register in advance. If solove Credential and Reservation Blantshould be used. I'm blow Credential and Reservation Blantshould be used.

Send all communications to:

AMESI 26th STREET FOR PROTECTION
NEW YORK 10 N Y OF FOREIGN BORN

## CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

Rocm 101 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y. All estions of the Conference on December 12 and 13 will conference on December 12 and 13 will so held at Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street-Dricogo Illinois.

## REGISTRATION

Starts on Saturday, December 12, 1953, at 9:00 A.M., which shall Registration feet \$2 for each delegate, observer or visitor. Registration fee may be paid in advance or when registaring at the Conference.

## EPRESENTATION

Organizations are invited to send one, two, or three delegets or observers. Individuals are invited to attend as victors.

## CONFERENCE BANQUET

It be held at Walah's Hell on Seturday evening, December 12 at 7,00 P.M. Reservations for Banquet; \$3.50 each. Servations may be paid in advance or at the Conference.

## HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Reservations for accommodations at hotels in Chicago are available and should be made as soon as possible. Reservations should be made with the American Com-

## ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Organizations are urged to register their representatives as soon as possible so that notices and other material can be forwarded to them.

## MPORTANT

Your organization can help meet the great financial aspenses involved in organizing this important National Conference and confinding its work by mething a subtrantial confribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credential and Reservation Blank or may be brought to the Conference.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

> 23 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORY 10 N Y

## National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims

Saturday and Sunday
December 12 and 13, 1953
at Walsh's Hall
1014 North Noble Street
Chicago, Illinois

Sponsored by;
American Committee for Protection
of Foreign Born

. . . . . . . . . . . .

ion, weekly reporting in person to the Justice Depart

and progressive movement.

call and program

## Exhibit V—Continued

acist, discriminatory, oppressive, and leading to All sections of the American people have expressed opposition to the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952. Opponents of the Law's provisions have condemned them as the establishment of police-state rule in the Jnited States.

24, 1952. As a result of its enactment and implementation, 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans are being terrorized and victimized by the Department of Justice. On March 17, Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell announced that, in accordance with the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, he is investigating the possibility of initiating 10,000 denaturalization proceedings This Law has been in effect since December and 12,000 deportation proceedings.

More than 300 non-citizens in 14 states have been arrested already in deportation proceedings and ace enforced separation from their families and friends. ■ More than 45 denaturalization proceedings have been initiated in eight states seeking to deprive longime citizens of their naturalization on political grounds. \*\* Four non-citizens have been held on Ellis Island hreetened with indefinite imprisonment — denied the without beil for months and many more non-citizens are

must report to the Afforney General once a year in writing: must report any change of address to the Atorney General within ten days. Violation of any of these ■► Three million non-citizens must carry on their persons at all times their Alien Registration Cards: provisions means imprisonment and then deportation.

American right to beil.

deporteble, the Law provides that such non-citizens are Non-citizens ordered deported must try to dethen to be "free" under Supervisory Parole which report themselves or be sent to jail for ten years. If nonquires submission to psychiatric and physical examina

Don't Carlow Control C esulted in eight members of the United States resentatives sponsoring the Lehmen-Celler Bill in characterized as "worse than the infamous Alien mand for repeal of this police-state Law has Senate and 24 members of the House of Repsidered as a substitute for the Walter-McCarran nent, supplying information under oath as to associaions and ectivities, end dissassociating from the labor an Law, which President Trumen's veto message and Sedition Act of 1798." The people's dehe present Congress. This Bill is to be con-Law by Congress when it reconvenes in January These are some effects of the Walter-McCar-

tion law that would respect the liberties and raditions of the American people merits the cerned with the preservation of democratic rights. Public opinion must be informed and The fight for an immigration and naturalizasupport and consideration of all persons conmobilized to change the immigration and natualization law and to defend those victimized under existing law.

erested in developing a program of action to Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims in Chicago, Illinois, on December 12 and 13, 1953. To this Conference we invite all organizations and individuals inthat would re-affirm the people's attachment rection of Foreign Born is convening a National sstablish an immigration and naturalization policy to the Bill of Rights of the United States Con-Therefore, the American Committee for Prostitution and to the cause of human liberties.

Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton

Prof. Louise Pattibone Smith Honorary Chairman George B. Murphy

## [Tontative] program

dorning Session 9 00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. ATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1953 10:00 A.M -Opening Session 9-00 A.M.--Registration

Merneon Session - 2:00 P M to 6:00 P M. ivening Session -- 7:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. 7:00 P M -- Conference Banquet 2:00 P.M .-- Conference Penels

1:00 P.M.-Lunch

Morning Session-9-00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. UNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1953

9:00 A M --- State Delegation Meetings

10:00 A M -- Discussion and Raports

thernoon Session-2-00 P.M to 4:00 P.M. 2:00 P M -Finel Business Session

doption of Action Program Raports from Committees

BATTOMAL COMPENSION TO REPEAL THE MALTER-MCCARRAN LAW AND DEPEND ITS VICTOR December 12 and 13, 1953 Chicago, Illinois

## PROGRAM

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1953

10:00 A.N. - Opening Session

Chairman: Poarl M. Wart, of Chicago

Greetings: Josephine Tames, Los Angeles, Calif. Katherine Hyndran, Gary, Indiana Hon, Stanley Novak, Detroit, Michigan Evelym Abelson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Address: Abe Feinglass, Midwest Director, IFLMU William Sentner, St. Louis, Mo.

Reports Abnor Green, executive secretary, ACPFB

1:00 P.M. - Lumeh

2:00 P.M. - Defense of ACPFB (Conference-wide)

Barriet Barron, Administrative Secretary, ACPFB Chairmen:

Prof. Louise Pattibone Smith, Co-Chairman, ACPFB Reports

2:00 P.M. - Panel on Legal Defense (Parlor A)

3:00 P.M. - Panel Sessions

Deportation of Mexican-Americans (Parlor B)

(Stage) later Freedom of the Press

Organised Labor (Balcony)

(Reception Room) Home n

(Besement) National Groups 402 1 12 1. B

7:00 P.M. Confedence Banquet

George B. Murphy, Jr., Co-Chairman, ACFFB Chairman:

Rev. Mark Chamberlin, Portland, Oregon Speakeres Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, Chicago, Illinois Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Chicago, Illinois.
I. F. Stone, Machington, D. C.
Prof. Ephraim Cross, New York, M.I.
Rev. Joseph Evans, Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, New Haven, Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
Don Marris, Director, UE Dist. 6, Rock Island, Ill.

## Program - Fage 2

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1953

9:00 R. M. - State Delegation Meetings: Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania New York Ohio Michigan Minnesota (Parlor B) (Parlor A) (Stage) (Balcony) (Reception Room)

10:00 A. M. - Business Session

Chairman: Nathan Caldwell, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Reports: State Delegation Meetings Fanel Mettings

Address

1:00 P. M. - Lameh

2:00 P. M. - Final Session

Chairman: Kenneth Enkel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Reports: Credentials Committee
Resolutions Committee
Nominating Committee

4:00 P. M. Concluding Remarks

4:15 P. M. - Meeting of Midwest Delegation

timel Conference to Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims December 12 and 13, 1953 hicago, Illinois

## SUMMARY FROCEEDINGS

George B. Murphy, Jr., introduced Pearl M. Bart, of Chicago, as Chairman of the Oversing Session. Miss Hert greeted the Conference participants and discussed the relationship between the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the reservation of democratic rights in the United States.

Greetings were brought to the Conference by: Josephine Yanez, of Los Angeles: Exelyn Abelson, of Pittsburgh; William Sentner, of St. Louis; Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Indians; Edn. Stanlay Nawak of Detroit: and George Wastila, of Superior, Wiso noin, who reported on the December 11th pre-conference meeting of foreign-language revstaner editors.

The chair, with authorization of the Conference, appointed the following chairmen of the Conference Committees: Credentials Committee - Alma Foley, of Minneapolis: Resolutions Committee - Saul Grossman of Detroit: Nominating Committee - Frances G. bow. of Miladelinia.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACFFB, delivered the Committee's anmual report. (Cory of report will be forwarded shortly.) Before delivering his renort. Mr. Green moved, as the first action to be taken by the Conference, that a telegram be sent to the Attorney General protesting the arrest in deportation or credings of Steve Tsermengrs, Greet-Werlann leader in Chicago, on December 10th, and condenning denial if bail in his case; also that a telegram of solidarity and support be sent to Steve Tsermenges in Cook County Jail. The conference adopted this motion unanimously.

## Saturday Afternoon

The first hour of the Aftern in Session was devoted to a discussion of the befense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Harriet Barg B, administrative secretary of the /CMT, served as chairman. Prof. Louise Pettible Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, Co-Sharman of the ACPFB, reported on developments, in the Committee's delense, their standlicance, and her six-week thur of the country in defense of the COFF. Participants were: Dave Greene, of New York; Aex Wright, of the Progressive Party if Western Fernsylvania; Vincent (Ldrulis, editor of Vinis, who spoke for those victimized by the Walter-McCarran Law, and Anne Per-Fich, edministrative secretary of the Los ingeles Committee for Protection of For-et m Born, who reported on the December 11th pre-conference meeting of defense committees and proposed a special resolution adopted by the defense committees. The resolution on defense of the ACPTB was adopted. (See Resolutions Adopted.) The delegates rose for a minute's silent tribute " the memories of Norman H. Tallentire and Refuges Roman Martinez.

At 3:3° F.M., conference panel sessions were held as follows: Organized lacor - Don Harris, of A. ok (sland, Illinois, chairman; William Sentner, reporter; Pose Touralchuk, of Buffaic, New York, secretary; Deportation of Mexican-Americans -George B. Muraby, Jr., chairman; Anne Perrich, reporter; Josephine Yanez, secretary. Wisch - Elone Lazriyy, of Cleveland, chairman; Yickie Starr, of Chicago, secretary. seld at the same time.

At 6:00 P.M., a showing was held of "The Sentner Story." a 20-minute film story of the case of Tonie Senther, of St. Louis, who faces deportation to Tuyaslavia, while here husband, Bill, is threatened with jail under the Smith Act.

## Summary Proceedings

## Evening Session

The Conference Bunquet was held on Saturday evening. George F. Murphy, Jr., of New York, co-chairman of the ACPFB, presided. Speakers included: Rev. Mark Chamberlin, of Gresham, Cregon, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Nathan Caldwell, Mr., of Chicago, executive secretary of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, of the University of Chicago; Rev. Joseph Evans, of the Community Church of Chicago; Dr. Anton J. Curlson, of Chicago, world-famous scientist; I. F. Stone, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Ephraim Cross, of the College of the City of New York; Don Harris, Director of UE District 8, Rock Island, Illinois; and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith. A financial appeal resulted in contributions of #811.50 and in pledges of \$3,350.00.

## Sunday Session

The Sunday afternoon and morning sessions were combined in order to make it possible for certain delegations to leave by 2:00 P.M. Alec Jones, assistant secretary of the ACPFB, served as Chairman.

The following reports on meetings of State Delegations were delivered:
Pernsylvania - Joseph Mankin; New York - Dave Greene; Chio - Kenneth Gemmill; Michigan - Tom Dombrowski; Minnesota - Alma Foley; Massachusetts - Frances Hood.

The following reports on Punel Meetings were delivered: Legal Defense - Blanch Freedman; Organized Labor - Rose Touralchuk; Women - Vickie Starr; Deportation of Mexican-Americans - Josephine Yanez.

The following reports on Meetings of National Groups were delivered; Bulgarien-Albanien - B. Mircheff; Jewish- Ruth Heit; Lithuanien - Vincent Andrulis; Italian - Joseph Navarrs; Russian - George Sharak; Rumanian - Jacob Ialan; Polish - Eco. Stanley Navak; Czechoslovak - Dr. John M. Marsalka; Humgarian - Julia Berecc; Ukreinian - Michael Rakochy; Finnish - Arvid Taipele; Croatian - Arthur Bartl.

The report for the Resolutions Committee was presented by Sul Grossman. (Resolutions attached)

The report for the credentials Committee was delivered by Alma Foley. 321 delegates and visitors attended the conference. Participents came from the following states: California, Commecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Florida, Oregon, Minnesota, Illinois, Pernsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. They represented National Group Organizations, Trade Unions, Defense Committees, Women's Organizations, Foreign Language press, civil rights organizations and others. In addition to those groups reported above those were representatives from Negro, Mexican, Serbian, Greek, German and Carpatha-Russian organizations.

The report for the Nominating Committee was delivered by Frances Gabow. Officers elected: Honorary Co-Chairmen: Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Hartford, Conn. Co-Chairmen: George B. Murphy. Jr., of New York; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, of Philadelphia. Executive Secretary: Abmer Green. Treasurer: Charles Musil. The conference re-affirmed ite support and confidence in the work and lease this of Harriet Barron, administrative secretary, and Aleo Jones, assistant secretary.

## Messages Received

The following messages were received by the Conference: Congressmen Thomas B. Curtis, of Mo.; Thomas S. Cordon, of Ill.; and Barratt O'Hara, of Ill. Dr. Vida D. Scuddor, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. Abrah am Cronbach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Willard Uphaus, executive director, World Fellowship, Inc.,; Dr. Ellen B. Talbot, Spartansburg, S. C.; M. E. Travis, Secretary-Treasurer, IUMMSWA, Denver;

## Exhibit V—Continued

Summary Proceedings - 3

James Coe, Pensacola, Florida; Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.

Also: Judge Edward P. Totten, San Clemente, Calif.; Dr. William Wells Denton, Tucson, Arikons; Dr. John A. Kingshury, Shady, N. Y.; William L. Patterson, executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress; Giacomo Quattrone, East Boston Deportation Station, Mass.; Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Herman Nixon and Boris Sklar - Ellis Island, Eulalia Eigueiredo, Warsaw, Poland; Juditz Defense Committee, New York; Friends and Neighbors of David Ryun, Los Angeles.

## SUMMARY PROCRAM

The National Conference indicated that major attention of all organizations and individuals should be devoted to the following seven-point Action Program:

FIGET AGAINST IEPORTATION: The cases of David Hyun, of Los Angeles, facing deportation to Kores on the charge of past membership in the Communist Party; Giacomo Quattrone, held in the East Boston Deportation Station, Mass., for deportation to Italy on the ground of affiliation with the Communist Party; Robert Calvan, of S n Diego, whose appeal challenging an order deporting him to Mexico, is to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court in Junuary 1954.

FIGHT AGAINST DENATURALIZATION: The cases of Hon. Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, former Michigan State Senator; John Steuben, of Chicago, editor of MARCH OF LABOR; Paul Novick, of New York, editor of Jevish daily newspaper, MORNING FREI-HEIT; Rose Chernin, executive director, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Special support, if necessary, to the defense of Harry Bridges, of San Francisco, President of ILMU.

FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO BAIL: Cases of Steve Tsermengas, of Chicago, held in Cook County Jail; Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Herman Kixon and Boris Sklar, held at Ellis Island, New York. Special attention to the case of Glacomo Quattrone, held since January 1955, to secure his release on bail pending disposition of his Court appeal.

FIGHT AGAINST SUPERVISCRY PAROLE: Cases of Alexander Bittelman, Betty Garnett and Claudia Jones, whose test of constitutionality of Supervisory Parole is pending in the Federal District Court in New York.

PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR LEHMAN-CETLER BILL: Visits to Congressmen; distribution of special folder; Petition to Congress; support for lobby in Washington during January 1954.

DEFENSE OF ACPFB: Month of Merch 1954 designated as DEFEND ACPFB MONTE, with meetings, affairs and special activities organized during the month to secure protests and action in defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

FINANCES: Compaign for \$50,000 to defend the ACFFB and to defend victims of the Walter-McCarran Law. This fund to be reised by April 1, 1954

ftul/1283

Mational Conference to Re the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims
Chicago, Illinois - December 12 and 13, 1004

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

## Resolution on the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

For twenty-one years, the American Committee for intection of Foreign Born has faithfully gerved the American people and the cause of musen liberty by defending the democratic rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens, and helping foreign born Americans with problems resulting from their foreign birth. The program and work of the Committee has been possended and supported by Americans in all walks of life, including the late President Franklin Deleno Roosevelt, the Hon. Cordell Rull, Wendell Willkie, the Hon. Harold Ickes, and many others.

We regard the work and program of the American Committee as vital to the existence of democratic liberties in the United States. We view with grave concern, therefore, the attempt that is being made by the Attornay General to outlaw the 'merican Committee and prevent it from carrying on its work in defense . . . of foreign-born Americans and the Bill of Rights. We condemn the Attorney General's action in petitioning the Subversive activities Control Board to order the American Committee to register as a "communist-front" organization as an attack on the liberties of all Americans.

It is our feeling that these proceedings against the American Committee are an attempt by the Attorney General to eliminate the organization because it defends the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens against whom the Attorney General has initiated deportation or denaturalization proceedings under the Walter-McCarren Iaw. We are aware of the fact that the Attorney General has announced his intention to initiate proceedings to deport 12,000 non-citizens and denaturalize 10,000 naturalized American citizens. It is our opinion that the Attorney General seeks to outlaw the American Committee in order to make possible the success of his widespread attack on the Bill of Rights in these 22,000 proceedings against foreign-born Americans.

We resolve to defend to the limit the right of the American Committee to carry on its work. We pledge our complete support for the Committee in its defense against the Attorney General's fantsstic charges filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board. We pledge also to rally all forces we can to protect against these unjustified protectings which seek to outlet the American Committee.

We call on the Attorney General to withdraw the petition he has filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board in the case of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

We call on all organizations and individuals to protest scaling these SACE proceedings and to support fully the 'merican Committee's defense against these unfounded charges.

To provide the funds needed for the Committee's Defense and its work in this period, we launch from this N tional Conference a campaign to raise \$50,000 by April 1, 1954, for the defense of the American Committee and for its work in defense of foreign-born Americans.

We are determined also to guarantee appropriate campaigns and activities in defense of the American Committee and we therefore designate the month of Merch, 1954 as DEFEND THE MOPTH. We call on all organizations in all parts of the country to organize special activities during the month of March for the defense of the organization that defends foreign-born Americans end, thereby, the liberties

## Resolutions - 2

of all Americans. We urge that special meetings and campaigns and affairs be organized during March to guarantee an effective fight for the defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

## Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law

The Welter-McCarran Law has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the American people as racist, discriminatory, and repressive. It seeks to use the non-citizen as a scape-goat in order to legitimatize police-state conditions of living for the American people. It discriminates against most of the peoples of the world in its immigration sections. It jeoperdizes the status of American citizenship by making second-class citizens of naturalized Americans.

Due to its general repressive and discriminatory character, the Walter-McCarren Law is totally unacceptable. E-ch section of the Law reflects that bias of those who were responsible for drafting it and securing its enactment by Congress over the President's veto in June 1952.

Therefore, we call on the Congress of the United States to repeal the Walter-McCarron law and to adopt an immigration and naturalization law that would be in keeping with our democratic traditions and liberty-loving heritage.

## Lehman-Celler Bill

Thirty-two members of Congress have joined in sponsoring the Lehman-Celler Bill, which provides for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and adoption of a new immigration and naturalization policy for the country.

We regard this Bill as being extremely important to the welfare and the liberties of the merican people. We are shocked, therefore, by the agreement reported by the "New York Times" of September 24, 1953, between Senator McCarran and Republican leaders in Congress to prevent any revision of the Walter-McCarran Law when Congress reconvenes in January, 1954. We regard this agreement as a conspiracy against the expressed will of the American people to revise or repeal the Welter-McCarran Law.

We call on the Congress of the United States to guarantee that public hearings be held on the Lehman-Cellar Bill to provide the umerican people with an opportunity to be heard concerning this vital question. We call on all organizations interested in preserving the democratic process to join in this demand for public hearings for the Lehman-Cellar Bill, at which the American people will be given the opportunity to propose changes which will strengthen the Bill.

In order to fight effectively for public hearings, we adopt the following minimum program of action:

- 1. To visit all Congressmen during Christmas week to urge upon them that they demand public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill, and that they work actively for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.
  - 2. To sponsor a Petition to Congress for public hearings.
- $\mathfrak{F}$ . To utilize the special post-card printed by the specian Committee for Protection of Foreign Born for public hearings.
- 4. To circulate as widely as possible a special printed folder concerning the fight for public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill, as well as any other material that is published as part of this campaign.

## Resclutions - 3

5. To call for and support a special mobilization in Washington, D.C., during the coming session of Congress, to lobby for public hearings for the Lohman-Celler Bill.

## Ameniments to Lehman-Cellor Bill

In a statement issued on August 3, 1953, when they introduced the Lehman-Celler Bill, the thirty-two members of the United States Congress who spensored this legislation declared in part that, "The proposed Act does not purport to be a finished product," and called for "public discussion and comment" concerning the Bill's provisions.

In the spirit expressed by the Bill's spensors, we urge that the Lohman-Celler Bill be amended in the following manner before it is enacted by Congress:

- 1. Repeal of the section providing for deportation of non-citizens who "have taught or advocated subversive destrine" or "have been members of or affiliated with any organization which advocates or teaches subversive destrine." Since there are already laws to punish acts of treason, this had similar provisions are unnecessary and serve only to create projudice. This provision, bused on McCarthyite standards, would deny non-citizens freeden of speech, belief, or association, and would always make possible the development of hysteria in times of selitical or secondaic crisis in the country.
- 2. Repool the section providing for lonial of citizenship to any non-citizen who, within five years before filing a potition for naturalization, alvegated or taught "subversive destrine" or belenged to any organization so advocating.
- 3. Repeal the provision authorizing arrest of non-citizens without
- 4. Roponl the exception in the prevision that, "The right of any person to bail in preceedings under this Act shall be inviolate, except in cases affecting the national health and security of the United States."
- S. Report the section providing that, if deportation of the infection cannot be effected within six menths ofter a final order, the non-citizen "shall become subject to such further leteration or supervision pending eventual providing as may be prescribed by the Counissien." This provision authorized life-time imprisement for non-deportable non-citizens.
- 5. Roponi of all provisions authorizing Supervisory Perclo of the sitizons orlored toported but whose deportation cannot be affected.
- Repeal of all provisions socking to throw the burden for achieving deportation on the shoulders of the non-citizen ordered deported.
- 8. Ropoal of the prevision authorizing the deportation of non-offices to any country that will accept them.
- 9. Repeal all provisions that interfere with non-citizens' eppertunities to secure full Court rovice and consideration of deportation erlors.
- 10. Ropeal of all previsions for the finverprinting and registration of non-citizens and for annual reporting by non-citizens.
  - 11. Ropeal all provisions seeking to astablish a "control index" of all

## Notelations - 4

re-citizens in the United States or permitting exchange of information concern-

12. Repeal provision establishing a Joint Committee on Immigration and

## Strying of Proceedings Until Congress Can Act on the Lehman-Celler Bill

The Atterney General has announced that the Justice Department is properly to imitiate 12,000 department or proceedings and 10,000 denaturalization proceedings. At the same time, hundreds of non-citizens are threatened with indictions and other resecutions for alleged violations of the Malter-McCarren Law.

The Atterney General is proceeding with this drive on the rights of fereign-bern americans despite the fact that the everwhelming impority of the american people have veiced their opposition to the Welter-McCarran Lew and celled for its revision or repeal. The Welter-McCarran Lew is one of the most unpopular laws ever emetad by a United States Congress. The popular epposition to this Law resulted in the introluction of the Lehman-Geller Bill, spensored by thirty-two members of Congress, for the repeal of the Welter-McCarran Law.

Deportation and denaturalization proceedings seriously damage large numbers of non-citizens and naturalized citizens, as well as their American families, entailing unnecessary publicity, loss of jobs, financial expense, enotional and mental disturbance.

This inconvenience and hurdship for thousands of Americans and their families may be unde unnecessary by Congress in 1954 when it considers the Lehran-Celler Bill and repeals or revises the Walter-McCerran Law.

Therefore, we call on the Attorney Coneral to stay all proceedings now conding or to be initiated under the Walter-McCarran Low in those cases where hardship is entailed or where the proceedings are based on political opinions or activities.

## Rights of Fereign Born

The Walter-McCarran Law provides note than 125 grounds for the deportation of non-citizens without any regard to the length of time the non-citizen may have lived here. It provides numerous grounds for the denaturalization of naturalized American citizens without any regard to the length of time the person may have been a citizen.

Non-citizons can be subjected to all kinds of harassment and persecution under the Velter-ReGerran Law. They can be arrested without a warrant and deried bail if arrested in deportation proceedings. They must report their address and supply other required information, once a year to the Atterney General. The must report any change of address within ten days to the Atterney General, must carry on their person at all times their alion Registration Cards, weiths serves to establish a Gestape pass system in the United States. Violation of these previsions is punishable by jail sentences, fines, and then deports

The status of three million non-citizens living in the United Status today, denied all democratic rights and denied the protection of the Bill of Rights, creates serious dangers to the liberties of all Americans.

We fully support the provision in the Lehran-Collor Bill that any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for twenty years or more could not be

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deported for any reason whatsoover.

We fully support the prevision in the Lehman-Coller Bill that any jersen who has seen a naturalized citizen for ten years or more mannet have his or her citizonship roveked on any ground whotsocvor.

We call for an ond to the Alion Registration provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, as well as for the provisions ordering non-citizens to report annually, report any change of address, or carry on their persons at all times taking Alice Registration Carls. We call on the American people and their organizations to fight to re-establish the democratic rights of all nem-citizens in the United States as essential to the preservation of American liberties. We demand that the Bill of Rights of the United States constitution apply to all within our bergers.

## Recial Discrimination in the Imagration Laws

The Walter-McCarran Law seaks to freeze into immigration law the jimerow and anti-Semitic policies too long a blot on the interioan scone. Through this racist law, the United States has adopted the master-race theory of Hitler Gormany and scuttled the fundamental spirit of brotherhead, which is the cornerstone of democracy.

The Philippine Islands, Kerea, Japan, China, Burma, Indonesia - aleng with other asian countries - are lumped together into a so-called asian-Pacific Triangle, in which almost two-thirds of the world's population lives. This asian Pacific Triangle is given a quote whereby not more than 2,000 persons can enter the United States in any one year. In addition, nations within the continent of Africa are allowed annual quotas of only 100.

A quota within a quota is the decree for West Indians. Although Great Britain, for instance, has an annual quota of 65,000, immigration from the British Wost Indies is limited to no mere than 100 a year within the 65,000 quota.

This is the pattern of discrimination embedded in the United States is ingration laws. It is a pattern which is consistently discriminatory. The most cursory examination of the quote procedures shows that color or descent becames the yardstick of acceptance within our borders. This conference views this shameful policy as one which fosters hatrod and projudice. We condown this policy and support the adoption of an immigration policy without discrimination as to place of tirth, race, color, religion, or political bolief.

## Supervisory Parele

Legal Control The Walter-McCarran Law Provision authorizing Supervisory Parales San Concargo, 200 April 200 Ap cartein non-citizens is abharrent to the American concept of democracy. ragoous prevision subjects non-citizens who cannot be deperted, since no will accept them as deperteds, to virtual house arrest. They must reported non-citizens who cannot be deperted, since no will accept them as deperted, to virtual house arrest. They must report son periodically, in many instances once a week, to immigration officer that to "medical and psychiatric examination", "give information under cet" is their essociations and activities; "conform to such reasonable written ras to use on conduct or activities a are prescribed by the atterney concret." The strict-ions" include disassociation from the Communist Porty or any so-cally affiliate of the Communist Party, which is intended to force non-citizens to Flacontinue ony association with the leber and progressive nevement. Failure to comply with these Supervisory Parole conditions is a criminal offense punishable by one-year imprisonment in jail.

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Untold hardship, insulting treatment, and indimities are citizens; have an Supervisory Parole. In many instances, have an insultant secure or held a job as a result of having to report ends a ways to be in isolation from family and friends would often be necessary to constitute edicus conditions.

We condown the provision in the Walter-McCouran Law for Supervise furole as a police-state procedure reminiscent of Nazi Germany. We call for at and to this harasement of honost and law-abiding non-citizons. We derived that the Justice Department conse forcing those energies conditions on non-citizons. We call on all organizations to expose these conditions to their membership and to their communities so that the American people can become fully aware of the un-American treatment accorded decent non-citizons under the Walter-McCorran Law.

## Bittlernn-Gannett-Jones Tost of Supervisory Parole

We command the action taken by Alexander Bittelman, Betty Cannott, and Claudia Jones in refusing to accept the Supervisory Parelo conditions the Justice Bepartment attempted to impose in their cases. We command the challenge of the Supervisory Parele conditions initiated in their cases in Federal District Court in New York, and glodge our complete support in the fight to establish the unconstitutionality of the Supervisory Parele provision of the Walter-LeCarran Law.

## Donaturalization Cases

RESOLVED: That this Conforence condom the denaturalization proceedings initiated by the Justice Department against more than 45 naturalized American citizens under the Walter-McCarren Law. We plodge our support to all naturalized American citizens whose citizenship is under attack, especially in the cases of Men. Stanley Newak, of Detroit, former Michigan State Senator; John Stouben, editor of Tiarch of Labor," who became an American citizen while a Monther of the armed forces of the United States; Paul Nevick, editor of the Jowish daily newspaper, "Morning Freiheit", and Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Fereign Born. We regard this attempt to use the Walter-Becaran Law in order to establish a status of second-class citizenship for naturalized Americans as a threat to the citizenship rights of all Americans, notive as well as foreign-born.

## Donial of Bail

For the just five years, the Justice Department has been trying to destrey the american right to bail by selecting cortain non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings for special persecution. These non-citizens are held without bail, in some instances for as long as a year or more, pending hearings, appeals, and the six-menth period after a final erfor for deportation has been issued. As we meet today, four non-citizens are being held on Ellis Island: Herman Mixon, 78 years eld; Israel Blankenstein, 66 years eld; Beris Sklar, 63 years eld; and Felix Kusman, 44 years eld.\* They have been held for some menths, separated from families and friends, and are destined to be imprisened for rany menths more. This Conference denounces this arbitrary denial of bail to non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings. It is completely at variance with the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus subverting the Bill of Rights and turning ever to the Atterney General of the United States unlimited powers.

\* - Giacoma Quantrone, is being held in E. Besten Defortation Station, Gilberte Delgadille en Terminal Island, California, and Steve Tsommongas in Cock County Jail, in Chicago, Illinois.

## Exhibit V—Continued

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## Freedem of the Pross

Thirtoon oditors of foreign language and progressive newspapers and publications have had denaturalization or deportation proceedings initiated against them. The proceedings initiated against these editors are an attempt to use the Welter-Heckaran Law to harass and punish editors of publications for expressing their views and opinions. We view these proceedings, in this respect, as a clear threat to the freedom of the press.

These facing denaturalization proceedings are Paul Novick, New York, Jowish Caily INCHING FREHEIT; in Richard, San Francisco, PEOPLES' DAILY WORLD: Tory Minorich, Chicago, Creation Number GLISNIK; John Steuben, Chicago in Minorich, Chicago representative, Paul Multeh, New York, labor editor, Morting FREHEIT; Codric Balfrage, New York, NATIONAL GLARDLAN; Vincent Andrulis and Loon Prusoidas, Chicago, Lithuanian Daily WIDNIS; Michael Mukk, New York, Estenian VUS UM; Knut Medikinen, Superior, Wisconsin, Finnish daily TYCHELS-FREITPLHI; Diamond Kinn, Los Angeles, KORLAN INDEPLIENCE; Boris Sklar, New York, Russian Daily RUSSKY COLOS. Some of the publications affected by those proceedings have been on the American scone for 50 years, others for more than 25 years. Throughout the years those papers have consistently defended the rights of the foreign bern.

Because of the clear threat these Walter-McCarran Law proceedings contain for the American cencept of freelen of the proces, we register our concern and protest. We call on the Atterney General to cancel these proceedings enlanguring freeden of the press and help belster thereby the rights of all Americans, native and foreign-born.

## Worden

Of the 300 non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings, fifty-eight are women - Negro, Hexican, foreign-born of all nationalities - many of when are wives, mathers, granhothers of kieriaan citizens, and even in one case, a great-grandmether.

Some are older weaken, who have deveted themselves to their families and communities. Some are new ill, and at this mement of their lives when they need rest and reace, they are harassed and threatened with exile from their homes and families.

It is to the overlasting shame of the justice department, whose inhumanity is evidenced in its general treatment of fereign born Americans, that this particularly brutal and scandalous treatment of woman persists.

This Conformed condoms with particular scorn the initiation of deportation proceedings against these 58 women, and calls upon the American people to demand an end to this continued persocution.

Since the Walter-McCarran Law is responsible for this breakup of families, tearing methods and fathers from their children, and sending them either to endless jail terms or to a strange country;

and since the Law endangers not only personal security and fracta, but carning ability and jobs;

We recommend rejust of this vicious law and urge all out activity to bring up for public debate and open hearings, the Lehman-Coller Bill.

## Partolattons - 8

The Memon's Panel produce to bring the unusual cruel, of wemen's deporttion cases to fraternal groups, PTA's, social, religious, labor and Negro groups, to the necessity and urgancy for repeal of the Walter McGarran Law and for the defense of its victims.

Moungo that special women's committees no organized in every area, whose, jurpose should be the concentration on wemen's cases, on defense of the home, children and family, and concrally, work emen's organizations.

## Statement en Deportation to Mexico

Each year, the Invigration and Naturalization Service deports many hundreds of thousands of Mexican-Americans. This deportation drive is effected by mass arrests without warrants and mass deportations without harrings. These deported are quickly transported in large numbers across the border, and are left stranded in Mexico.

Hany of those workers are encouraged and induced to came to the United States by premises of high wages and good working conditions. Those premises do not materialize, and the people suffer great exploitation. Once here, many of these workers sink roots in this country by marrying and raising families.

The result of the deportation drive is the terrorization and intimidation of the Mexican workers to stiffs any movement to better their occurric and political welfare. The westing away of the sole support of an American family, resulting in the concenitant breaking up of a family unit, creates the most agentzing hardship.

These mass deportation drives engender the development of un-American attitudes on the part of the press and consequently on the public. The effect of these discriminatory attitudes is carried over against the entire Mexican-American community.

We condomn the trutal and illegal mass round-ups, mass arrests without varrants and mass deportations without hearings of Maximan-Americans. We call for an end to this inhuman treatment of Maximan-Americans, and for the observance of all of the elements of due process guaranteed all persons under the Constitution.

## Pregram of Action:

- 1. Placement before the United Nations Human Rights Commission the plight of millions of agricultural workers in the Southwestern U.S.
- If. Fight the usage of the threat of deportation as an enti-labor well by guaranteeing minimum wage standards and social security for all agriculty by workers ignospective of citizenship status.
- 3. Call for a change in the Immigration and Naturalization act was assistant of a maxican National can be adjusted as permanent after a 2 years of in the U.S. and to facilitate naturalization.
- 4. Fight to guarantee to all Mexicans all the elements of due process as: right to counsel, right to qualified interpretors, right to hearings,
- 5. Call for a National publication in English and Spanish which will caucate the progressive forces as well as expose the false and discriminatory attitues festered by the Irmigration and the Press.

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# Return of Bail

The Justice Department sacks to held bail posted for the release of non-citizens indefinitely despite the fact that there is no provision in the law authorizing such action. One court decision, by Federal District Court Judge authorizing such action. One court decision, by Federal District Court Judge Jeyce, in Minneapolis, has ruled already that, once it has been established that the Justice Department cannot deport the non-citizen since no country will accept him or her as a deported, bend proviously posted must be returned. The Justice Department, however, continues to refuse to release bend. We condom this illegal procedure by the Justice Department, and ungo that court action be initiated, where possible, to secure return of bend and force the Justice Department to comply with the law.

# Frame-Up Cases

The Justice Department is seeking to intensify its drive on the rights of foreign-born Americans by using special logal procedures to involve non-citizens in expensive court proceedings and jail. We plodge our full support for the defense of the following non-citizens in their fight against the threat of being framed and railreaded to jail:

Mikifor Wolchik, of Bayonne, New Jorsey, indicted for allegedly giving incorrect information when applying for American citizenship in 1950;

Mike Gates, of Philadelphia, indicted for allogodly failing to report his current address during January 1951 and January 1952, as required by the Law;

Martin Karasok, of Bottonderf, Iowa, Frank Specter, of Los Angelos; and Knut Hoikkinon, of Superior, Wisconsin; - all three indicted and threatened with ten-year jail sontonees for allogedly failing or refusing to apply for documents to facilitate their own deportations.

### Colvan Caso

We voice our complete support for the challenge being made by Rebert Galvan, of San Diege, before the United States Supreme Court, of the Justice Department decision to deport him to Lexice under the Walter-McGarran Law on the Ground of past membership in the Communist Party, We regard this challenge of the Walter-McGarran Law deportation previsions as being of the utnest importance to the Preservation of American liberties and voice our support for Mr. Calvan's fight against deportation.

# ILWU, Local 37

Law to discriminate against logally-resident non-citizens who visit Alaska, Hawaii, Fuerto Rice, and other territories, and find that they can be serconed, excluded, and deported on their return, even though they never actually left the United States. We commend the Alaska Cannory Merkers Union, ILMU, Local 37, for their court challenge, new pending before the United States Suprem Court, of this prevision of the Walter-ReCarran Law under which Filipine-american numbers of the Union suffer discrimination when they return to Scattle from Alaska after the Union suffer demand season. We pleaded our full support for the Alaska Cannory Workers Union Court challenge of this Valter-ReCarran Law provision.

#### David Hyun

David Hvun. 35 year old Korean-American architect, husband of an American

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citizen, and father of two young children, faces deportation and possible death in Erca, after having lived in the United States since he was seven years old. In August 1949, he was arrested in deportation proceedings on charges of alleged past membership in the Communist Party. His deportation was sustained by the Federal District Court in Los Angelés and an appeal taken to the Federal Court of Appeals in San Francisco, where the case is now pending. This Conference support the campaign of the Los ingeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in its fight against the deportation of David Hyun, and pledges all possible support to end the persecution of this Korean- merican.

# Ciacomo Quattrone

Giacomo Quattrone has been held in the East Boston Deportation Station, Massachusetts, denied bail, since January 1953. Charged with "affiliation with the Communist Party", Quattrone faces Walter-McCarran Law deportation to Italy. This case of a father of eight United States citizen children and a legal resident of the United States for 46 years, imprisoned despite his poor health, attests to the inhumenity of Walter-McCarran provisions. We condemn the continued imprisonment of Giacomo Quattrone. We demand that the Attorney General drop deportation proceedings against Giacomo Quattrone, whose life has been devoted to promoting the welfare of the American people through the organization of the unorganized, and through his consistent leadership in community efforts.

# Saul Grossman

We commend the action taken by Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in refusing to turn over the organizations records to the House Un-American Activities Committee. We pledge are support to Mr. Grossman in his defense against the indictment entered against him or the Federal District Court of the District of Columbia, on which he is to stand trial on December 21, 1953. We regard the attack on Mr. Grossman as an attempt to deprive the people of Michigan of his leadership and experience in the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law and in defense of its victims.

# Message to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

We, 321 delegates assembled in Chicago at the National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McC rrem law and Defend Its Victims, wish to convey to you our sharpest protest against your continued imprisonment of seven non-citizens without bail.

These non-citizens, all held under the Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings, have been charged with no "crime" other than the alleged holding of ideas contrary to those approved by you.

Giacomo Quattrone, ill and infirm, has been held in the East Boston Dexitation Station since January 1953. The father of eight American-born children, functioned has contributed much to the furtherance of democratic practices and ideals. Tet. today, he faces deportation to Italy for "affiliation to the Communist Party", after he has lived in the United States for 46 years.

Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Herman Mixon and Boris Sklar have been jailed on Ellis Island in New York Harbor from eight to two months without bail in a manner which makes a mockary of traditional justice and democratic processes. Gilberto Delgadillo is on Terminal Island, California, and Steve Tsermangas in Cook County Jail, Chicago, both also held without bail.

We protest this undemocratic incarceration of these non-citizens and call

### Resolutions - 11

upon you to use the power of your high office to effectuate their immediate release on bail pending eventual outcome of proceedings initiated against them.

# Message to Dr. Krishna Chandra, Sacramento, California

We great you on your successful fight against deportation. The resent decision by the Board of Immigration appeals, ordering cancellation of the Justice Department's proceedings seeking your deportation to India on the ground of mountership in the International Workers Order, is indeed a significant victory in the fight to save the Bill of Rights for all Americans. The Justice Department regarded your case as a test case and the decision in your case may save thousands of non-citizens from the threat and harassment of arrest and deportation proceedings.

# Message to Ernesto Mangaoang, Seattle, Washington

We great you on your successful fight against deportation. It is significant that, in defeating the deportation order in your case, you have make in outstanding contribution to the welfare of the American people by now making it its estible for the Justice Department to continue its deportation drive against [0,000 Filipino-Imericans since the Courts have determined that those who entered as "nationals" from the Philippine Island cannot be deported under the laws providing for the deportation of those who entered this country as "aliens."

# Massage to Harry Bridges, San Francisco, California

We greet your recent victory in the United States Supreme Court, defeat the Justice Department's attempt to frame you end your associates for allegedly a mitting perjury. We condemn my new attempt by the Justice Department to condemn its 19-year-old campaign to deport you because of your activities as a leader of genized labor. We pledge our support to you in fighting my renewed efforts to seel your interican citizenship.

# Messages to:

Glacom Quattrone, Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Herman Nixon, Boris Sklar, Gilberto Delgadillo and Steve Tsermangas

We, the 321 delegates assembled at this National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims, greet you. We take this opportunity to let you know we have protested your prolonged Walter-McCarran Law incarcuration to the Atterney General. We consider your imprisonment a travesty of justice and a flagmant desertion of traditional American principles. We pledge our concerted efforts to fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, and pledge we shall not cease in our efforts until your freedom is won and a same immigration and naturalization policy restored to our land.

## Delegátions

RESOLVED: That we authorize the Chairman to designate delegations representing this National Conference to visit Giacomo Quattrone at the East Boston Deportation Station, Massachusetts; Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kusman, Harman Mixon and Boris Sklar, at Ellis Island, New York; Gilberto Delgadillo, at Terminal Island, California; and Steve Tsermangas at Gook County Jail, Chicago; to acquaint these non-citizens of our deliberations and actions, and of our determination to fight for their freedom and against their unverrented deportation.

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National Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend Its Victims Chicago, Illinois December 12 and 13, 1953.

REPORT

By Abner Green
Executive Secretary, American Committee
for Protection of Foreian Born

This National Conference marks the conclusion of twenty-one years of work by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Attorney General perhaps thought he could prevent us from completing our twenty-first year of work. However, with the support of the American people, we meet again in conference this year. We intend to go on meeting and fighting until we have achieved our objective of ending the Justice Department's persecution of foreign-born Americans - and it will not take another twenty-one years to achieve that objective.

It will not take the \*merican people twenty-one years to defeat those forces that seek to lead us down the road to fascism and war. Today, these forces, working under the banner of McCorthyism, have intensified their reactionary offensive on the liberties of the American people. Beaded by a three-ring circus - the Velde, Jenner, and McCarthy Committees of Congress - they seek to impose their rule by the use of intimidation, terror, and hysteria.

This Conference is concerned with the status of the rights of foreign-born Americans. It is an area in which the McC-rthyites have made serious inroads. The Walter-McCarran Law contains the essential feature of McCarthyism for the foreign born. It is a first step, followed by the Justice Department efforts to implement those provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law which seek to control by police-state methods the minds and lives of fourteen millism foreign-born Americans. The Walter-McCarran Law is a vital part of the McCarthyite program for America.

But, a resistance movement and a great people's counter-offensive is under way to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and defend its victims. This Conference is a part of that people's movement to preserve the Bill of Rights and American liberties.

In 1798, it took the /merican people exactly two years to get rid of the Alien and Sedition Law. The whole history of immigration law since has been the attempt to negate by gradual steps the popular rebellion which wiped the Alien and Sedition Laws off the statute books.

In 1893, the United States Supreme Court held that, "The right to exclude or expel all aliens or any class of aliens, absolutely or upon certain conditions...(is) an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation." This came in an exclusion case affecting the right of a Chinese immigrant to enter the country.

Then, in 1905, in a political deportation case - the first in the history of the country - the United States Supreme Court declared that the "immigrant does not become one of the people to whom (the Bill of Rights) are secured by our Constitution by an attempt to enter forbidden by lew." The court was then thinking still of deportation as an adjunct of the exclusion laws. If the immigrant was not eligible to enter the country but did enter, then he could be expelled. There was as yet no attempt to deport long-time legal residents.

But, in 1912, the Supreme Court held that deportation is not punishment, and Court decisions and immigration laws since have been able to descend to inhuman levels on the basis of this fantastic concept that deportation is not punishment.

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Several court decisions during the 1920's and 1930's continued this reactionary development. Then, in 1940, Congress passed the Alien Registration Act, satting apart; the entire non-citizen population for special discriminatory treatment. In 1950, Congress resurrected the Alien and Sedition Laws in the immigration provisions of the McCarran Act. In March 1952, the Supreme Court made its decisions in the Carlson bail case and in the Harisiades deportation case, holding that non-citizens rrested in deportation proceedings can be held without bail and that non-citizens, regardless of their length of residence here, can be deported on the ground of past membership in a proscribed organization.

Finally, in June 1952, Congress passed the Walter-McCarran Law.

The Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 provided for the deportation of any non-citizen whom the administration in power might regard as dangerous to the welfare of the United States. The Welter-McCarran Act of 1952, operating in a more complex world, is more complicated than the 1798 Law. It tists more than one hundred and twenty-five grounds for the deportation of non-citizens, including one provision for the deportation of any non-citizen who has a "purpose" to engaged in activities "prejudicial to the public interest."

All of this background is reflected in the annual statistics. The figures for deportations, outside of Mexico and Camada, show that, in 1900, 256 were deported; in 1950, 6,628 were deported, including four on political grounds; in 1952, with the McCarran Law in effect, 20,181 were deported, including ten on political grounds. Now, in 1953, with Walter-McCarran Law on the statute books, the Attorney Ceneral speaks of twelve thousand political deportations alone, which will mean more then two hundred thousand people to be deported from the United States for non-political, technical violations. To this figure must be added a few million deportations to Mexico and Camada.

The Walter-McCarran Law has been on the statute books for one year now. If we are to duplicate the example set for us by the American people in 1798, we have only one year left. Our goal must be to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law in 1954.

However, our desire to duplicate the example of 1798 is not the only consideration spurring us on to fight for speedy repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. There are many more pressing reasons.

The Walter-McCarran Law seeks to use the non-citizen as a scape-gost in order to legitimatize police-state conditions of living for the American people. The rights and liberties of all Americans, native-born as well as foreign-born are seriously jeoperdized by this Law. The Walter-McCarran Law has been condemned by all sections of the American people as racist, discriminatory, and repressive. In the hands of the Justice Department, it is an inhuman law - brutal and indecent.

Once phase of its operations is illustrated in the discussion earlier this year before the Senate Appropriations Committee between Senator Ellender, of Mississippi, and Mr. Kelly, of the Immigration and N-turalization Service. Mr. Kelly was testifying about the cases of non-citizens ordered deported from the United States. Senator Ellender asked, "Is there anything under the law you can do so aggravating that they will went to leave the country?"

Mr. Kelly replied that the Justice Department was trying to do just that by holding non-citizens in detention. Senator Ellender concluded the discussion by stating that he thought the Welter-McCarran Law gives the Justice Department "full power to make conditions so distasteful that they would not want to live in the United States."

As bad as the Walter-McCarran Law is . in the hands of the Justice Department -

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it becomes worse since it serves as an instrument of terror and oppression.

Refugio Roman Martinez came to the United States in 1926, at the age of twenty-two, and devoted his life to organizing Mexican-Americans. In the 1930's, he helped found and build the CIO Fackinghouse Workers Union. In 1949, the Justice Department started deportation proceedings against him. Three years of herassment and persecution broke his health. In 1952, Martinez suffered a heart attack and a paralytic stroke. In April 1953, he was ordered to surrender for deportation. His friends urged the Justice Department not to proceed with his deportation because it would endanger his life. On April 28th, he was deported. Two days after he arrived in Mexico. Refusio Roman Martinez died at the age of 49.

Norman Tallentire lived in this country for thirty-three years, devoting his life to the best interests of the American people. In 1949, he suffered a heart attack and was forced to retire! from active work. In 1950, he was arrested in deportation proceedings. For three years, the Justice Department aggravated his condition, despite the fact that they were fully informed as to his serious heart ailment. For almost ome year, Norman Tallentire was forced to report once a week at Ellis Island in person, there to be subjected to indignities, questionings, threats. On September 17, he was notified that he was scheduled to be deported to England in four days, on September 21. Tallentire flew to J shington to start court proceedings, which prevented his immediate deportation. But, the excitament and strain had their effect. Norman Tallentire died of a heart attack on November 8, in the midst of the court fight.

The Justice Department is clearly responsible for the death of Refugio Roman Martinez and Norman Tablentire. Hundreds of non-citizens are being subjected to the same kind of inhuman police-state treatment.

Mrs. Mary Baumert, of Elsinore, California, is 72 years old and has lived in the United States for 51 years. Last month, she was arrested for deportation.

In Los Angeles on November 4th, two non-citizens were arrested and taken to Terminal Island to be held until \$4,000 bail could be posted. One was Lars Berg, 69 years old. The other was his wife, Sabina Berg, 67 years old. Mr. & Mrs. Berg are to be deported to Sweden after having lived in this country since 1904, almost 40 years.

One arrest this year was particularly outrageous. Francesco Costa, of Rochester, New York, was arrested for deportation to Italy at the age of 83 because he refused to provide information to the Justice Department that could be used to deport his son, Leonard, to Italy.

To date, 300 non-citizens have been arrested in political deportation proceedings. Ninety-three are over the age of sixty and have lived in this country on an average of 40 to 50 years. They came here in their youth, strong and healthy. Their lives have been spent in this country. Their energies and their strength went into the building of our cities, and our factories, our railroads and our subways. Their sweat is imbedded in the bricks that went to build skysorapers. Their life's blood is mixed with the coal dug out of the earth and the automobile coming off the assembly line.

They organized trade unions, fought for and helped win social security and unemployment insurance, fought for equal rights and opposed jim crow, and supported and helped build everything decent and progressive in our american society.

They have been "rewarded" already with being registered and fingerprinted like common criminals. They are being "rewarded" in January of each year when they have to report their current addresses to the Attorney General. They are being "rewarded"

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every day of the year by having to carry on their persons - in Gestapo-like manner their alien registration cards. Is their final "reward" to be deportation? Is this the way the American people are going to repay honest and decent immigrants for their sacrifices and their labor - separate them from their families and friends and exile them in their old age to lands whose language and whose customs they do not know? To permit this to happen would be disgraceful. The American people would stend condemned in the eyes of the world as barbarians bereft of all sense of honesty or decency.

The Justice Department seems prepared to ignore all concepts of decency. Thousands of American families are being harassed. Thousands of non-citizens are being threetened and intimidated. Thousands of American citizens, naturalized years ago, find themselves threatened with revocation of their citizenship and possible deportation.

This is a program of chaos and terror. It would be impossible to calculate the extent of suffering, emotionshapset, financial expense, and fear resulting from the Justice Department's attack on the rights of foreign-born Americans. But the Attorney General speaks of arresting 12,000 in political deportation proceedings and revoking the naturalization of 10,000 American citizens.

These 22,000 proceedings would mean untold suffering for thousand upon thousands of American families. It would mean arrests, newspaper publicity, loss of jobs, financial expense, emotional strain. For the American people it would mean havoc and turmoil the likes of which we cannot imagine because it is something we have never before experienced.

The Attorney General threatens to use the Walter-McCarran Law to completely disrupt American life. The overwhelming majority of the American people, however, have expressed their opposition to this law. Thirty-two members of Congress are sponcoring the Lehman-Celler Rill for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. There is every good possibility that Congress will either amend or repeal the Walter-McCarran Law in 1954. For the Attorney General to continue to use the Law in the manner that he is using it today reflects a desire to intensify political harassment and intimidation.

This Conference must consider, therefore, the social and political effect of this Justice Department program and outline action that will prevent such havoe from being unleashed on the people of this country. From this Conference, as from all organizations, can come a public demand that the Attornay General stay all W-lter-McCarran Law proceedings involving hardship or political persecution until Congress has hed an opportunity to consider the Lehman-Celler Bill.

The fight against the Walter-McCarran Law, if it is to be successful, must be conducted on two fronts - in a repeal movement and in a defense movement. These two constantly supplement and strengthen each other. The booad repeal movement that has developed during the pest year has aided immeasureably in winning support for those victimized under the Law. And exposure of the effects of the Law by developing broad protest movements against deportation and denaturalization has made the repeal movement constantly more a significant and vital in the life of the country.

This Conference has before it a series of test cases in the fight against the Walter-McCerren Law.

David Ryum, of Los Angeles, faces deportation to Italy on the charge of affiliation with the Communist Party because he made financial contributions to the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker." Quattrone, 64 years old, has lived in the United States for 47 years and is the father of eight American-born children. His case is pending in the Federal Court of Appeals in Boston. Quattrone, meanwhile,

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has been held in the East Boston Deportation Station, denied bail, for almost one year, since January 19th.

The Hyun and Quattrone cases are test cases in the fight against deportation.

In effective fight in these two cases can serve not only to expose the deportation providions of the Walter-MuC-rran Law but can help prevent the arrest of 12,000 non-citizens now threatened with deportation proceedings.

In the fight to defend the rights of naturalized American citizens, four denaturalization cases are of major importance at this time. They are the cases of the Hon. Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, for ten years a Democratic member of the Michigan State Senate and a founder of the Ford Local of UAW-CIO; John Steuben, of Chicago, editor of "The March of L-box," who became an American citizen while wearing the uniform of the United States as a member of the armed forces; Paul Novick, editor of the Jewish daily newspaper, "The Morning Freiheit," who has been an American citizen for 27 years; and Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Proteotion of Foreign Born.

A third major area is the fight for the American right to bail. Israel Blankenstein, Felix Kueman, Herman Rixon, and Boris Sklar are today on Ellis Island, denied the right to bail since their arrest in deportation proceedings. Herman Rixon is 73 years old. Three years ago he suffered a cerebral hemmoerrhage. This sick and old man has been held on Ellis Island since April 3rd because he is supposed to be a menace to the security of the United States. Neither Herman Nixon nor any of the other three non-citizens now imprisoned on Ellis Island can be deported since there is no country that will accept them as deportees. Their imprisonment is a form of political persecution and harassment made possible by the provisions of the Walter-McCarrem Low.

Growing out of the Justice Department's deportation hysteria are new frame-ups and persecutions. Nikifor Wolchik, of Bayonne, New Jersey, has been indicted for perjury because he allegedly gave an incorrect address as his place of residence when he applied for American citizenship in 1950. Mike Gates, of Philadelphia, has been indicted for alleged failure to report his address to the Justice Department in January 1951 and January 1952. Three non-citizens - M-rtin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Iowa; Frank Spector, of Los Angeles; and Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin - have been indicted for willful failure to apply for documents to facilitate their own deportations or to depart from the country, and each faces ten years in jail if convicted.

Three other court actions must receive our special attention.

Next month, the United States Supreme Court will hear argument in the case of Robert Galvan, of San Diego. The Galvan case challenges the constitutionality of the Walter-McCarran Law provision for the deportation of non-citizens who are past members of the Communist Party.

Also to be heard by the Supreme Court in January is a challenge brought by the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, ILWU, Local 37, of Seattle, of the constitutionality of the Walter-McCarran Law provision under which non-citizens who are legal residents of the United States find that they can be excluded and deported when they return from a trip to Alaska.

Finally, we are testing in the Federal courts the constitutionality of the Supervisory P-role provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. The Law provides that, in those cases where the Justice Department cannot carry out a deportation order since no country is ready to accept the non-citizen as a deportee; the non-citizen is to be placed under Supervisory Parole.

In September, Alexander Bittelman, Betty Gannett, and Claudia Jones - leaders of the Communist Party facing deportation and also facing jail under the Smith Act -

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were summoned to Ellis Island and informed that they were being placed on Supervisory P-role. The parole conditions provided that they report at Ellis Island once a week; give information under ceth as to their associations and activities; submit to physical and psychiatric examinstion; restrictions on their right to travel; discontinue membership in the Communist Party; discontinue associating with any person who is a member of the Communist P-rty, a member of an affiliate of the Communist Party, or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party.

Alexander Bittelman, Betty Gammett, and Claudia Jones refused to accept these conditions. They went into Court to challenge the constitutionality of these Supervisory Parole conditions. Their challenge is now pending the the Federal District Court in New York.

The Supervisory Parole conditions are a blue-print of the police-state for noncitizens whose deportation orders cannot be carried out since there is no country to which they can be deported. This means perhaps 90% of the three hundred deportation cases initiated to date. The Justice Department wants to intimidate and terrify these non-citizens with the threat of jail sentences provided by the Law for violation of any of the Supervisory Parole conditions. The Justice Department wants to isolate these non-citizens from their families and friends and to force them to leave the labor and progressive movement.

As the attack on the rights of foreign-born mericans unfolds, it brings into its orbit growing numbers of people of all beliefs and backgrounds. Many thousands of non-citizens, guilty of some petty or technical violation, find themselves subjected to the same kind of harsh and bestial treatment accorded those arrested on political grounds. The development of a deportation drive affects all non-citizens, not only those against whom it appears to be directed. We must be prepared to help and the fend all non-citizens harsesed, threatened or arrested by the Justice Department and provide them with every possible assistance in their efforts to remain in this country with their families.

It is clear now that certain groups of people are special targets of the Justice Department's deportation hysteria.

One of the major objectives of the deportation and denaturalization drive is to weaken the organized labor movement. The history of the Harry Eridges case exposes the anti-labor character of attacks on the rights of the foreign born. John Santo, Ferdinand Smith, Charles Doyle, and Refugio Roman Martinea are labor leaders who have been casualties of the deportation of the denaturalization proceedings against James Matles, James Lustig, and Sam Sweet illustrate the use of denaturalization proceedings to attempt to undermine the status of labor leaders.

A large number of those arrested in deportation proceedings are rank-and-file and local union leaders and members. Of the three hundred arrested, a rough tabulation shows that at least 90 - or about one-third - are active trade union members. Unions affected in the American Federation of Labor include Machinists, Teamsters, Typographical Workers, ILGWU, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Ironworkers, Textile Workers, Carpenters and Painters; in the CIO, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Rubber Workers, Woodworkers, Oil Workers, and Auto Workers; in independent unions, Furriers, ILWU and UE. In Western Pennsylvania alone, ten founders and members of the National Miners Union are among those arrested for deportation. There are in all at least forty American Federation of Labor locals; fifteen CIO locals, three United Mine Workers locals; and twalve locals of independent unions. This would indicate that the deportation drive is a widespread attack on members of organized labor.

A second target is the progressive social and fraternal movement in foreign-born communities. The Justice Department aims to force non-citizens to discontinue membership, in or any association with, progressive organizations that fight for

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peace and civil rights. Non-citizens are subjected to all kinds of harassment and threats because of their activity in labor and progressive organizations. The attack on non-citizen members of the International Workers Order is one illustration of this operation, which threatens all fraternal, social and cultural organizations in the foreign-born communities.

A third major grouping under special attack are non-citizens and naturalized citizens associated with foreign-language newspapers. Theforeign-language press plays a vital role in the life of fourteen million foreign-born Americans. The Justice Department's campaign to destroy freedom of thought in the foreign-born communities of the country includes, as a special target, the destruction of those independent newspapers which seek to bring to their readers are understanding of the people's fight against McC-rthyism. Eleven persons associated with the foreign language press, including seven with daily newspapers, are threatened with deportation or denaturalization. But it is not just the foreign-language press that finds itself under attack. Credic Belfrage, editor of "The N-ticmal Guardian," faces deportation and Al Richman, of San Francisco, editor of the "Daily People's World," is threatened with denaturalization.

A fourth group violimized by the Justice Department is the Mexican-American community in the United States. The Justice Department maintains a continuous and unrelenting attack on the rights of Mexican-Americans, not only recent arrivals but also long-time residents, including native-born American citizens of Mexican descent.

The United States government treats Mexican-Americans in an inhuman manner. Arrest without warrent is the rule. Mass raids and arrests in Mexican-American communities, including police raids on Mexican-American homes, are being conducted constantly. Road-blocks are set up, all vehicles stopped and any Mexican-American who cannot then and there establish legal residence in this country is removed from buses and automobiles and deported without any hearings or opportunity to defend himself. It is in this area that we can see in operation already the use of mass deportations as a means of achieving terror and oppression over entire communities of people.

During the first six months of 1953, more than 480,000 persons were deported to Mexico - almost one-half million people - or en average of 2,000 deportations each day of the week. Further illustrating the fact that this is an attempt to use deportations to terrorize large groups of people and maintain a source of cheap labor for the large agricultural interests of the Southwest, almost one-half million people are brought into the country for agricultural work. This is intended to maintain a population in flux and available for the most difficult jobs at the lowest possible pay.

The defense of the rights of Mexican-American non-citizens is not the responsibility alone of the people of the Southwest or Southern California, where the major concentrarions of Mexican-Americans are to be found. The immensity of the problem, and its effect on our country, requires that all organizations assume responsibility for developing a fight against the terrorization and deportation of Mexican Americans.

Since enactment of this Law, Senator McCarran has tried to create the impression that it has elminated racial discrimination in the immigration and naturalization law of the country. The Walter-McCarran Law does provide for the entry of immigrants from Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Burma, and other countries previously barred, and grants them the right to become American citizens.

But, as a part of the repressive and radist character of the Walter-McCurren Law, there are endless discriminations against natives of these Far Eastern countries. comprising a majority of the people of the world, they are allotted the smallest possible immigration quotas of one hundred each year. All kinds of recist concerns.

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written into the Law further limit immigration from these countries.

Illustrating the racist character of the Walter-McCarran Law is the provision affecting immigration from the British West Indies. In the past, immigrants from the British West Indies entered under the British quota of about 60,000 each year. The Walter-McCarran Law, while maintaining an annual quota of 60,000 for Great British, limits the British West Indies to no more than 100 immigrants a year. This is obvious racist legislation aimed at preventing Negroes in the British West Indies from entering the United States.

This report has concerned itself at length with the cases of individuals and problems of defense because of the urgent need to establish more effective defense of those individuals under attack. While hundreds of organizations have spoken out against the Walter-McCarren Law, the aperican Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is the only organization in the country that defends those victimized by the law while flighting for its repeal. It is only natural, therefore, that this Conference should give special consideration to the defense of those attacked by the Walter-McCarran Law as an integral part of our fight for its repeal.

The movement for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law is one of the most heartening developments in the fight to preserve the democratic liberties of the American people. Due to its repressive and discriminatory provisions, the Walter-McCarran Law is opposed by the overwhelming majority of the American people. It is one of the most unpopular laws every enacted by the United States Congress. Organizations of the most diverse political and social views are united in their opposition to this law.

Yesterday, Mayor-elect Wagner, of New York City, condemned the Walter-McCarran Law as an "ugly monument to the theories of racism and isolationism." Last month, the CIO National Convention in Cleveland went on record officially for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. Organizations and individuals representing a cross-section of America are on record publicly for repeal of this police-state law.

The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, in its report, reflected astonish ment at the fact that, of the 600 witnesses who appeared before the Commission's hearings, very few - no more than 25 by actual count - supported the Law. Most of the 575 who opposed the Law felt that it is such a bad law that the only thing to do is to repeal it.

The continuing protests against the Walter-McCarren Law resulted finally, on August 3rd, in the introduction of a repealer - the Lehman-Celler Bill - sponsored by 32 members of Congress.

The Lehman-Celler Bill repeals the Walter-McCarran Law and prosposes a new immigration and nationality law for the country. It is an exceedingly interesting and important piece of legislation, one of the most significant ever introduced in this field of immigration and naturalization.

It would remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Justice Department and establish it as an independent agency of government. It provides that any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for tweaty years or more could not be deported for any reason whatsoever. It provides that any person who has been a naturalized citizen for ten years or more could not lose citizenship by revocation proceedings for any reason whatsoever.

Under the Walter-McCarran Law, a non-citizen can be deported regardless of length of residence in this country and citizenship can be revoked regardless of how many years ago citizenship was obtained.

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The Lehmen-Celler Bill reflects a completely different attitude to the rights and status of non-citizens and naturalized citizens. The Lehmen-Celler Bill gives recognition to the democratic concept that, once a person has settled in this country, has become a part of its social and political life, he or she should be immune from the threat of exile or persecution because of foreign birth or non-citizenship.

It is regrettable that the Lehman-Celler Bill, which reflects basically a progressive and humane point of view, contains several of the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCerran Law. These include arrest without warrant, denial of bail in deportation proceedings, registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens, annual reporting, and supervisory parole. In perpetuating these Walter-McCerran Law provisions for non-citizens, the Lahman-Celler Bill reflects a dangerous concession to the McCerthrite spirit.

The 32 sponsors of this Bill, when introducing it, stated that, "The proposed Act does not purport to be a finished product" end called for "public discussion and comment" concerning the many provisions of their Bill. In the spirit expressed by the Bill's sponsors, we urge that they amend the Lehman-Celler Bill to make all sections uniformly progressive and democratic.

At the same time, we are faced with several serious problems in seeking to repeal the Walter-McCarren Lew.

The House and Senate Judiciary Committees are in position to defeat the Lehman-Celler Bill by preventing it from ever reaching the floor of Congress. The June 1952 votingrecords show that ten members of the Senate Judiciary Committee voted for passage of the Walter-McCarran Law over the President's veto, while only three members opposed it. In the House Judiciary Committee, 15 members voted for the Walter-McCarran Law, while nine opposed it.

These are serious odds against any fair consideration of a bill imagealing the Walter-McCarren I.w. But, Senator McCarran and his McCarthyite cohorts are afraid to take any chance with even this advantage. On September 24, "The New York Times" reported that Senator McCarren had made an agreement with Republican leaders in Congress that there are to be no changes in the Walter-McCarran Law in 1954. This conspiracy is spelled out to the extent where it is agreed that the Lehman-Celler Bill is to be tabled without debate by the Senate and House Judiciary Committees when Congress reconvenes in January.

This agreement results from the fear that consideration by Congress of any changes in the Walter-McC-rran Law will result in completely revising or even repealing the Law. The McCarthyites in Congress are afriad to give the people an opportunity to be heard because they fear that Congress could not withstand the strong and insistent demand for basic changes or repeal of the Law.

Our first objective, therefore, must be to win public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill when Congress reconvenes in January. Because of the character of the opposition to the Walter-McCarren Iaw, it should be possible to win public hearings for the Lehman Celler Bill. This demand for public hearings is not a commitment of support for the Bill and therefore can win the support of an even greater number of organizations and individuals than has the fight against the Law for its repeal.

We propose that this Conference issue a call for a Lobby in W-shington during Jenuary to fight for public heerings for the Lehman-Celler Bill. We must focus national attention on the Congressional conspiracy. We must expose this conspiracy to the American people if we are going to be able to defeat it.

We are not alone in this fight. A Mational Committee is now being organized to work

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for rep al of the Walter-McCarran Law under the leadership of United States Senator Herbert H. Lehman. The organizations which have spoken out against the Walter-McCarran Law -hundreds and thousands of organizations - are a part of this movement to win decent treatment for foreign-born Americans. Local conferences and mass meetings for revision or repeal of the Walter-McC-rran Law are being held in the major centers across the country. The strength and vitality of the repeal movement is demonstrated, if edditional proof is needed, by the very existence of the McCarran conspiracy in Congress since it would not be necessary for the McCarthyites to conspire and make deals against a weak opponent.

Let us guarantee an effective demonstration in Washington in support of the people's fight to win public hearings for the Lehman-Celler Bill as a first step toward the repeal of the hated Walter-McCarran Law.

Certain important victories have been scored during the past year in the fight against the Walter-McCarren Law and in defense of the rights of the foreign born.

Most outstanding perhaps was the victory won by the labor movement in defeating the attempt to frame Harry Bridges and railroad him to jail for perjury. The victory in the Bridges case was a set-back for American reaction. Any new attempt to revoke Bridges' sitizenship, and to continue the 19 year campaign against this labor leader, must meet the same fate as ell past attacks on Bridges. Today Harry Bridges is an American citizen. The people must guarantee that he retains his American citizenship.

Another member of the ILMU has scored a significant victory. In June, the Federal Court of Appeals in Sen Francisco ruled that Ernesto Mangaonng, business agent of the Alaska Cunnery Workers Union, ILMU, Local 37, of Seattle, could not be deported because, when he came here from the Philippine Island, he entered as a national and the Law provides for the deportation of those who entered as "alicus." This decision means that some 70,000 Filipino-Americans can no longer be intimi ated by the Justice Department with the threat of deportation. The importance of this decision is heightened by the fact that, on November 2, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the government's appeal and the Court of Appeals decision prevails.

In Minnespolis, last month, a Federal District Court order the Justice Department to return \$4,000 in bonds in the Rowoldtwase. Charles Rowoldt was ordered deported to Germany but cannot be deported since Germany will not accept him. Last year, Rowoldt was placed on Supervisory Parole. He asked for the return of his \$4,000 bond posted in the deportation proceedings. The Justice Department refused and indicated that it intended to hold on to the bond indefinitely. Rowoldt sued and the Federal District Court ordered the bond returned. Similar court action is now being planned in other cities since the Justice Department seeks to ignore the clear provisions of the law when it tries to hold indefinitely bonds posted in deportation proceedings.

One of the most significant victories in the fight against the deportation drive was scored in the case of Dr. Krishna Chandra, of Scoremento, California. In 1950, the Justice Department started proceedings to deport Dr. Chandra to India solely on the ground that he had been a member of the International Workers Crder, a fraternal insurance organization. The hearing officer in San Francisco ordered Dr. Chandra deported. The Board of Immigration Appeals, in Washington, however, reversed the decision and ordered the deportation proceedings terminated. Among the grounds for the Board's decision was its determination that neither Dr. Chandra nor the IWO lodge of which he had been a member participated in any activities that were detriminable to the United States.

These victories are some indication of the important work that is being done by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. For 21 years, the American

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Correlative has defended countless numbers of non-citizens and naturalized citizens. If we it has the responsibility to develop defense in a new kind of case - a defense of the organization itself.

In 1951, the Justice Department used the New York Grand Jury in an effort to destry the Committee by railroading its executive secretary to jail. That attack folled completely.

Now, the Attorney General seeks to use the registration provisions of the 1950 McCarran Law to destroy the Committee. He seeks to outlaw the organization, to make it impossible for the Committee to function. There are obvious reasons for the Attorney General's attack.

First, the Attorney General seeks to disrupt the people's movement for repeal of the Walter-McCarran law by starting proceedings against our Committee. Then, we defend those he seeks to deport or denaturalize. Time and again we have challenged - often successfully - the Attorney General's activities in the Federal courts. We regard it as our duty to expose the Justice Department's violations of law and mistreatment of foreign-born Americans.

The Attorney General has announced that he will use the Walter-McCarran Law to deport 12,000 non-citizens and denaturalize 10,000 naturalized "merican citizens. The Justice Department fears it may not be able to carry out that kind of program successfully as long as there is an American Committee to provide defense and assistance to those under attack.

Therefore the proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order that the 'merican Committee register as a "communist-front" organization. There are four main charges against our Committee: (1) We defend non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings on the charge of membership in the Communist Farty; (2) We defended Gerhart Eisler against deportation; (3) We opposed the Hobbs Computation Camp Bill, and the Mundt-Nixon and the McCarran Bille; and (4) we do not like the House Un-American Activities Committee.

To all four charges, we are proud to plead guilty.

But, we deny emphatically the Attorney General's assertion that we did these things at the order and direction of the Communist Party and that, in carrying out these activities, we were in effect an erm of the Communist Party. We resent the insinuation that we did not have the intelligence to realize by ourselves that these attacks on the rights of the foreign born were a menace to the liberties of all Americans. It is of no great surprise to hear that the Communist Party supported and agreed with our program. So did hundreds of other organizations. So did thousands upon thousands of individuals of all political beliefs. The Convention platforms of the Democratic Party have always agreed with the essential features of our program. The Fresidential candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties of 1952 stood for revision or repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Our decisions were made by our Annual Conference. We conduct our activities because we feel that they are vital to the welfare of the American people and to the preservation of the Bill of Rights for all Americans.

Now, among the five members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, which is supposed to sit as a feir and impartial body to judge our Committee and the Attorney General's fantastic charges, there is a men by the name of W-tson B. Miller.

We are accused of defending Gerhardt Eisler in deportation proceedings. Well, the man who ordered Gerhardt Eisler arrested in deportation proceedings in 1948 was

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named Watson R. Miller. It is the same man. In 1948, he was Commissioner of Irmigration and N. turalization. Today, he is a member of the SACE.

We are accused of opposing the Hobts Concentration Camp Bill. In 1948, we appeared before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to oppose the Hobbs Eill. Appearing for the Justice Department at those same hearings, to surport the Hobbs Bill, was Matson B. Miller.

We are accused of opposing the McCarran Law. Harry P. Cain is a member of the SACE. In 1950, there was a United States Senator by the name of Harry P. Cain who voted for the McCarran Law. It is the same man. In 1952, the people of the state of Washington voted Harry P. Cain out of office. Now he is to sit in judgment on our organization.

We filed motions of bias and prejudice with the SACBasking that Miller and Cain either disqualify themselves or be disqualified from sitting on our case. The Board denied our motions, one of the grounds being that Miller and Cain say that they are not prejudiced against our Committee.

Obviously, we will defend the American Committee only if we reach the American people and mobilize the people in an effective protest movement. That is a prime responsibility of all organizations and individuals concerned with guaranteeing that the foreign born attacked by the Justice Department will be defended in public campaigns as well as in the courts.

We are determined to fight and defeat these unjust proceedings before the SACE. We will fight for the Committee's right to carry on the work it has been doing for the past twenty-one yeers. And, in the course of defending the American Committee's, we plan to maintain and even increase its activities, to strengthen the organization in order to make it a more effective instrument in the fight against the Walter-McCarren Law and in defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans.

It is inconceivable that the American people will permit the Attorney General to arrogate to himself the determination as to which organizations are to exist in this country. That is a right vested in, and reserved by, the people of this country. The people have always - and will always - provide the inspiration and the opportunity for an American Committee as long as the need for such an organization exists. No law, no board, no administration, and no petty official will ever be able to destroy the democratic aspirations that live and grow in the hearts of the American people.

We are of the opinion that there should be no need for an American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in this country. However, we are not going to permit the Attorney General to determine the question of its need. We prefer to accommudate the American people, and their needs and desires, rather than accommodating an Attorney General intent on using the law to spread hysteria and fear. We are going to eliminate the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ourselves - by making its work unnecessary, by ending for all time the persecution of foreign-born Americans.

While the Justice Department's attack on the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens has been intensified in the past year as a result of its impementation of Walter-McCarran Law provisions, there have been significant developments in the movement for the defense of their rights.

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The organized movement for the defense of the foreign born today has never been parallelled in the history of the United States. There are more than one hundred functioning groups to defend the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens.

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And there is a broad people's movement for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Creater defense activities can be expected as a result of the growing realization on the part of groups throughout the country of the need to develop broad organized movements to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans. On the eve of this Conference, organizations in Pittsburgh and vicinity established a Western Pernsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Bown. We look for similar developments in cities like Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Hartford, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

Outstanding contributions to this fight are being made by those sections of organized labor which are devoting themselves to the problem of defending members victimized by the Walter-McCarran Law. Unions providing leadership in this respect have been the United Electrical, Redio and Machine Workers, especially in the Matles, Lustig, and Tonie Sentner cases, and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, especially in defense of Harry Bridges and Filipino-American members of the Union.

An equally important contribution is being made in the fight against the Wilter-McCarren Law by national group organizations, especially in the Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Finnish, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and Jewish communities.

One of the factors contributing to the development of effective defense of the foreign born has been the attitude of those victimized under the Walter-McCarran Law. The foreign born are refusing to submit to the Justice Department's intimidation and are insisting on fighting for their own rights. Outstanding in this respect was the action taken in Detroit by twenty-one non-citizens who refused to accept the police-state bond conditions the Justice Department sought to impose in their cases. In February, these twenty-one non-citizens surrandered themselves, prepared to go to jail if necessary in order to fight to preserve the liberties of the American people. They were released on court bond in two hours and not one of them has been held since.

In Ios Angeles, five non-citizens were held at Terminal Island because they refused to accept the police-state bond conditions. After several weeks of imprisonment, their release was ordered by the Federal District Court. Two of these non-citizens, Werner and Emma Grondehl, suffered serious hardship because of ill health and old age but refused to give up the fight until it was won.

A similar contribution was made by Net Yanish, of San Francisco, who sat in jail for two months in His fight against the new bond conditions. After two months, Yanish was released as the result of a special decision by United States Supreme Court Justice William Douglas.

As we meet and discuss our problems this week-end, non-citizens sit in jail, hostages of the Justice Department, refusing to give up their dignity, refusing to give up their self-respect, despite oppression and presecution. From this conference, we extend our hand in brotherly solidarity to Steve Tsermenges, in Cook County Jail; to Israel Blenkenstein, Felix Kusman, Herman Nixon, and Boris Sklar on Ellis Island; and to Giacomo Quattrone, in the East Boston Deportation Station.

Our admiration and solidarity greetings go also to three non-citizens jailed under the Smith Act. We greet Irving Potash, in Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kausas; John Williamson, in Lewisburg Penitentiary, Penmsylvania; and Jack Stachel, in Danbury Correctional Institution, Connecticut. We can never give up the fight for their freedom because we know that they sit in jail for us.

Despite intensified hysteria, non-citizens are continuing to fight for their status and rights. No amount of threats or intimidation can force non-citizens to

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desert their democratic principles or can weaken their attachment to the lear expressive movement which they helped build and of which they are an integral expressive movement.

The fact that the movement for the defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans has grown tremendously in this period of attack does not mean that there are no weaknesses in our fight. While the Justice Department is responsible for the death of Refugio Roman Martinez and Norman Tellentire, we were not strong enough to save them. It was possible for both of these men to have been given the opportunity to live out their normal lives in this country. But, we failed to achieve that objective. Neither are we prepared for the new attacks planned by the Attorney Ceneral with the initiation of twenty-two thousand deportation and denaturalization proceedings.

We must organize ourselves to meet these responsibilities. We must have available the means to guarantee a more effective fight to defend the rights of the foreign born end that will enable us to measure up to our responsibilities in the difficult struggles that are to come. An excellent base is there in the already existing defense novement, in the growing protest movement, in the constantly developing repeal movement. We can win this fight. We plan to organize to do so.

This Conference marks one more year of service on the part of our national officers. In Mey, more than one hundred and thirty prominent Americans greeted our Honorary Chairmen, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City, on his eightieth birthday, for his contribution to the fight to preserve democratic rights. Bishop Moulton wanted to be here this week-end but poor health prevents him from travelling during the winter months. He asked that I bring his personal greetings to this Conference and to say that he is wholeheartedly a part of this fight and has no intention to stop fighting for the rights of foreign-born Americans.

Our National Co-Chairmen have continued to make outstanding contributions to the development of our work. George Murphy has helped immeasureably in carrying out the Committee's program. Professor Louise Pettibone Smith has participated actively in the Committee's work, just concluding a five-week tour of the country in defense of the American Committee. We are to hear from Mr. Murphy this evening at our banquet and Prof. Smith is to report to us this afternoon on the campaign to defend the American Committee.

Most of you know, or will meet this week-end, the Committee's administrative staff, which, in addition to this reporter, includes Harriet Barron, Administrative Secretary; Alec Jones, Assistant Secretary; and Charles Musil, Treasurer. The work of the American Committee could not be carried on without the tireless devotion and sacrifices of its staff.

Neither would it have been possible for our Committee to work and defend the rights of foreign-born Americans without the outstending contributions that have been made and continue to be made by attorneys in every area of the country. We have a proud tradition of legal defense forged in tireless sacrifice by that outstending fighter and woman lawyer, Carol King. Her work is being carried on today in every part of the land, with the major burden falling on her partner, Blanch Freedman. It is not possible for us to give expression to all our deep feelings of appreciation to the countless lawyers throughout the country who are devoting themselves in such a self-sacrificing manner to make it possible for us to provide adequate defense to foreign-born Americans attacked under the Walter-McCarran law.

Equally vital to the very existence of the nationwide fight to defend the rights of foreign born Americans are the independent committees in the major areas of the country who devote themselves to the defense of the people in their own communities. Their steffs are tireless, self-sacrificing and devoted. They overcome insurmountable obstacles in order to be able to carry on their work and organized.

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rectivity. One, Rose Chernin in Los Angeles, is threatened with jail and less of more citizenship. Another, Saul Grossman in Detroit, goes on trial in Washington, 5.3., on December 22nd for contempt of Congress because he refused to supply the records of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to the House Un-Laricon citivities Committee. We have a responsibility to see that Rose Chernin and Saul Grossman do not go to jail but that they continue the work to which they are dedicated in our interests.

Our Committee has carried an exceedingly heavy burden during this past year. The initial steps taken by the Justice Department to implement the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law created many difficult and complicated problems that consumed great amounts of time and energy. We tried to fulfill our responsibilities to the best of our ability and tried to make best possible use of our resources.

Needless to day, there have been many weaknesses and shortcomings in our work. We are constantly seeking to correct these weaknesses and overcome our shortcomings. At the same time, we have not had the funds we needed during the past year to enable us to function with maximum effectiveness.

It is now clear that we are going to be confronted with even more serious problems and even greater responsibilities in the period ahead of us. We are faced with the prospect of new arrests, new prosecutions, and the need to defend people against all the new varieties of harassments made possible by the Walter-McCarran Law. The Attorney General's announcement of twenty-two thousand deportations and deneturalizations is not idle talk nor an empty threat. The danger of mass arrests and mass prosecutions - the likes of which we cannot possibly imagine - is with us daily.

We expect also that, some time next month, hearings will be started by the SACB in Washington on the American Committee's case. These hearings will take at least two months to complete and will be a serious drain on our finances and organization.

The staff and officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in keeping with its bistory and its tradition as a people's organization, are determined to fight the deportation hysteria and the attempt to outlaw our organization. We are prepared to make every sacrifice that may be necessary in the course of this fight to preserve the liberties of the American people.

However, we cannot be effective unless the necessary funds are available to meet at least minimum needs. Our requirements today are doubled since we are responsible for the defense of foreign-born Americans and defense of the American Committee, as well. We propose that this Conference launch a campaign to raise fifty thousand dollars by the end of March 1954 for the defense of the foreign born and for the defense of the American Committee.

We look to those organizations and individuals who have supported our Committee in the past and helped us carry on our work these twenty-one years to come forward again today to meet these new and greater responsibilities.

The atmosphere in which we live has changed sharply in recent weeks, both insofar as the McCarthyite assault on human rights and human dignity is concerned and the people's reaction against McCarthyism.

For years we warned that the attack on minorities endangered all of the people. But, it was not until this program of smear and repression was turned upon one of its architects and threatened to make Harry Truman one of its victims, too, that the American people came to really understand that there are no limits to McCarthyism any more than there were any limits to the inhuman excesses of fascism in Nazi Germany

Harry Truman defined McCarthyism as "the corruption of truth, the abandonment of

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our historical devotion to fair play" and "the abandonment of 'due process' of law". That is correct just as is Mr. Truman's warning that "The terrible cancer is eating at the vitals of America and it can destroy the great edifice of freedom."

Other voices are being raised in warning, too.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, declared on November 16th that, "Our civil liberty is being threatened in America and the level of political morality has sunk to the lowest in the history of American politics. The apostles of fear and hatred and hostility are playing politics with our basic human rights."

The General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., writing to members of eight thousand congregations on November 2nd, declared that, "Favored by an atmosphere of intensive disquiet and suspicion, a subtle but potent assault on basic human rights is now in progress."

Professor Herry Steele Commeger, writing in "The New York Times" on November 8th, charged that. "Our great tradition of voluntary democracy is now in peril."

The dangers condemned by these spokesmen for some of the major democratic forces in the country fall under the general heading of McCarthyism. These threats to our liberties arose in the post-war period, and developed in an atmosphere of war hysteria. But, they were not lessened by the end of hostilities in Korea. The easing of war tensions did not mean am end to the persecution of fourteen million foreign-born Americans, because the danger of fascism and new wars continue to exist. McCarthyism seeks to dominate the world and the American people are only its first victims.

All sections of the American people are threatened. The concentrated attack on minorities - the Negro people, the Jewish people, Mexican-Americans, the foreign born, leaders and members of the Communist Party - is the cancer eating at the vitals of America. The people's resistance to these attacks, including our defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans and the campaign to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law, seeks to prevent this cancer from destroying the great edifice of freedom.

We join with the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt in repeating his statement in 1940 that, "We are fighting for a free /merics - for a country in which all men and women have equal rights to liberty and justice."

That is the only kind of America that merits our enthusiasm or the respect and admiration of the people of the world. That is the kind of America for which we are fighting today. This National Conference to promote a democratic status for fourteen million foreign-born Americans takes its place in the people's struggle for the defeat of McCarthyism, for an end of McCartanism. Our program gives life to the democratic aspirations of the American people. Our work is a part of the great traditions on which this country is founded. We speak and we fight for the right to live as free men and women in a society that is free because it would be a society that has eliminated discrimination and jim crow; because it would be a society that has ended oppression based on race, color, national origin, croed, citizenship, or political beliefs; because it would be a society dedicated in the interests of the people to the cause of equality, to the cause of democracy, to the cause of peace.

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#### EXHIBIT VI

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born # 23 West 26th Street # New York 10

National Conference to Defend the mights of Foreign Born Americans New York, N. Y. December 11-12, 1954

### SULLARY PLOCALDINGS.

# Saturday ..orning

Captain Fugh Lulzac, chairman of the New York Committee for Protection of Fineign Born, of end the Conference by greating the participants and welcoming the holding of this Mational Conference in New York State. Captain Lulzac introduced rrof. Louise Fettibone Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, who served as Conference Chairman and presided at the Opening Session.

Prof. smith outlined the purposes of the Conference in seeking to defend the rights of foreign-born americans and working for speedy repeal of the Malter-acCarran Law in 1955.

Greetings were brought to the Conference by Mathan Caldwell, Jr., of Chicago: Alma Foley, of dimespolis: leggy deliman, of detroit; Lyelyn Abelson, of Fitteburgn, Clive button, of Bostone Frances Jabow, of Philadelphia.

Josefina Tanez, of Los angeles, reported on the Justice Department's attack on mexican communities in Jouthern California and the Southwest.

Blanch Freedman, attorney, of New York, reported on the major legal developments during the rrevious year.

Rev. Kenneth hiplay Forbes, of Philadelphia, greeted the Conference and voiced his interest and support for its work.

where Green, executive secretary, ..CPFD, delivered the Committee's annual rereport. (Copy of report attached.)

### caturday .fternoon

From 2:00 f. m. to 3:30 f. m., a Conference-wide session was devoted to discussion on the main report. Prof. Smith introduced Harriet barron, administrative secretary, MOFFB, who served as Chairman of the Afternoon Session. Farticipants included saul Grossman, of Setroit; Gabor Mish, of Ittsburgh; Alma Foley, of minneapolis; Angelo Rei Tos, of Detroit; Irma manewitz, of St. Louis; Hugo Gellert, of New York; Nathan Caldwell, Jr., of Chicago; Martin Toung, of New York; Louis Teinstock, of New York; Carl Mwak, of New York; Trances Damon, of New York; Dolores Storich, of Detroit; Frank Elchuk, of New York; Alec Jones, of New York; Dolores Storich, of

Mrs. Louise Patterson, wife of Milliam Patterson, executive director of the Civil Mrs Congress, addressed the Conference and invited support for the campaign to free Mr. Patterson, who is serving a second 90-day jail sentence for refusing to turn over CRC records to the Treasury Lepartment.

The Chair, with authorization of the Conference, appointed the following Conference Committee chairmen: Credentials Committee - Alma Folloy, of .inneapolis; Resolutions Committee - Alma Caliwell, Jr., of Chicago; Mominating Committee - Alec Jones, of New York.

at 3:30 P. L., the following Conference Panels met: Organized Lebor; Youth; and National Groups.

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At 5:30 P. h., the Conference Panel of Newspaper Mitors met.

### Saturday Evening

The Conference Banquet was held on Saturday evening. George B. Murchy, Jr., C. Waehington, D. C., presided.

Speakers included: Alec Jones, executive secretary, New York Committee for Fortection of Foreign Born; Josefina Yanez, adoptary, Ast Side office, Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Rev. Kenneth higher Forbes, of Finilade phia, former Vice-Chairman, apiscopal League for Social Action; News. Loyd F. Worder of Hartford, chairman of the Lethodist Federation for Social Action; Thomas X. DWD browski, editor, Folish-American newspaper, "Glos Ludowy," of Fetroit; Prof. Louden Fettibone Smith, professor emeritus in Biblical History, Wellesley College.

Karen korley, screen actress, read a poem on Charles Charlin, written by Irene Paull, of Can Francisco. Atter Green made presentations on behalf of the AGPFB to three attorneys - Blanch Freedman, of New York; Kenneth inkel, of Linneapolis; Ira Gollobin, of New York - for legal victories won in behalf of the aGPFB to the rights of foreign born Americans. Regriet Earron made presentations on behalf of the aGPFB to the Committee's officers - ht. lev. arthur W. Aculton; George B. Lurphy, Jr.; rrof. Louise Fettibone Lmith; Rev. Kenneth Lighey Forbes - in recognition of their devoted service and leadership. A film on the Lalter-LeCarran Lew, produced by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Poreign Born, was shown. A financial appeal resulted in contributions of U.1,268.00 and in pledges of \$500. The Ukrainian Chorus, led by Frank Ilchuk, presented several numbers.

Rev. Forbes, in his address, read the following message from Bishop Arthur W, houlton, of Salt Lake City: "It is a concern og of profound regret to me that distance and limited strength keeping me from attending our Annual Convention. But I beg to assure you that distance and limited strength do not weaken my hearty interest in our association. I shall be with you in my thoughts as you work out future programs believing sincerely that our enleavors and efforts in the gool cause in which we are engaged will be rewarded with progressive and complete success. Our beloved country owes so much to those who have come to us from other shores in the years of our nation's life that we must do our faithful part in the tasks of friendship and brotherhood without reserve. I same you my greatings and wish you encouraging progress in all the sessions of the Conference."

### Sunday Lorning

Saul Brossman served as chairman of the Cunday morning session.

The following reports on State Delegation meetings were presented: Addwest - Charles Tuteur; Lichigan - B. Lircheff; Mestern Pennsylvania - Joseph Lankin; Dastern Pennsylvania - Like Getes; New Ingland - Olive Sutton.

Louis Weinstock reported for the Panel on Organized Labor; John Weinstock for the Panel on Youth; Thomas Domorowski for the wiitors Panel.

The following reports on National Group meetings were presented: Ukrainian - Frank Ilchuk; Jewish - B. Youkelson; Baltic - ... Lattson; Hussian - C. Ossip; Croatian - Leo Fisher; Greek - .. Savices; Italian - C. Passarelli; Polish- Casimir Nowacki; Hungarian - Largaret Torck.

At 12:00 Noon, the Momen's Panel met in a Luncheon and Panel session.

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## Sunday Afternoon

Evelyn Abelson served as Chairman of the Sunday Afternoon Session.

Helen Lewis reported for the Lomen's Panel.

Alma Foley reported for the Credentials Committee. 323 delegates and observers attended the Conference sessions representing trade unions, national group, women, youth, political, community, Negro, peace, and fraternal organizations. rarticipants came from the District of Columbia and 16 States: New York, New Jersey, Perseylvania, massachusetts, maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, minnesota, according idissouri, Nest Virginia, Florida, Gregon, California. (In addition to that reporting on Sunday morning, representatives from the following national groups are participated: Lithuanian; Bulgarian; Serbian; Carpatho-mussian; Norwegian; Czech.)

Wathan Caldwell, Jr., reported for the Resolutions Committee. (Resolutions attached.)

Alec Jones reported for the Mominating Committee. Officers elected: Monorary To-Chairmen - Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Loulton and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith; Co-Chairmen. - Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and George 3. Lurphy, Jr.; executive Secretary - Abner Green. The Conference re-affirmed its support and confidence in the work and leadership of Marriet Barron as administrative secretary and expressed its appreciation to Charles Lusil for his services to the ACPTB.

### SULLIRY PROGRAM

REPEAL OF WALTER-MCCARRIN LAW: Consistent attention on the part of all organizations to support for all repeal or revision efforts. Full support for National Legislative Conference of ACPFB to be held in Washington, D. C., on warch 27, 1955. (For additional actions, see Resolution.)

FIGHT AGAINST FRAME-UPS: Full support for fight to reverse Malter-Accarran Law conviction of Knut Heikkinen, of superior, disconsin, sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary for failing to apply for travel cocuments after being ordered deported; and sike Gates, of Philadelphia, sentenced to serve six months for failing to register and report his address during January 1953.

FIGHT AGAINST SUPERVISORY PAROLS: Full support for the challenge of the constitutionality of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Malter-Accarran Law initiated in 14 cases by the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and now pending before the United States Supreme Court.

FIGHT DEPCREATIONS TO MERICO: Full support for the fight to end the Justice Department's terror campaign sgainst mexican communities in the United States and its practice of mass arrests without warrants and mass deportations without hearings after depriving those arrested of all opportunities to consult counsel or friends.

FIGHT AGAINST DENATURALIZATION: The cases of Harry bridges, of San Francisco; Stanley Nowak, of Detroit; Charles Collins, of New York; Paul Novick, of New York; Rose Chernin, of Los Angeles.

FIGHT AGLINST DEFORTATION: The cases of David Hyun, of Los Angeles; Peggy Wellman, of Letroit; Annie Hobson, of Seattle.

DAFAND TH\_ACPFB: Full defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born against the Attorney General's efforts to illegalize the organization because of its fight to pretect the rights of foreign-born Americans.

National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans New York City December 11-12, 1954

### A SCLUTIONS ADOPTED

# Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans

Attacks on the rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans violate the democratic traditions of the American people and endanger the liberties of all Americans. A major threat to the civil and human rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens is contained in the many repressive police-state provisions of the Malter-Actaran Law.

The Walter-mcCarran haw provides more than 125 grounds for the deportation of non-citizens without any regard to the length of time the non-citizen may have lived here. It contains numerous grounds for the denaturalization of naturalized citizens without any regard to the length of time a person may have been a citizen.

Mon-citizens can be subjected to all kinds of harassment and persecution under the Walter-Loderran Law. They can be arrested without a warrent and denied bail if arrested in deportation proceedings. They must report their address, and supply other information, once a year to the Attorney Jeneral. They must report any change of address within ten ways to the Attorney Jeneral. They must carry on their person at all times their alien medistrationsCards, which serves to establish a Gestapo pass system in the United States. Violation of any of these provisions is punishable by a fail sentence, fine, and then deportation.

The status of three million non-citizens living in the United States today, denied all democratic rights and a make the full protection of the bill of hights, creates serious dangers to the liberties of all Americans.

We call for an end to the alien registration provisions of the Malter-AcCarran Law, as well as for an end to the provisions ordering non-citizens to report annually, to report a change of address, or to carry on their person at all times an Alien negistration Card. We call on the macrican people and their organizations to fight to re-establish the democratic rights of all non-citizens in the United States as essential to the preservation of macrican liberties. We call on the American people to defeat the attempt to force naturalized americans into the status of "second-class" citizens. We demand that the Bill of Mights of the United States Constitution apply to all within our borders.

# Rereal the Valter- ... Carran Law

The Walter-hodarran law has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the American people as racist, discriminatory, and repressive. It seeks to use the non-citizen as a scape-gout in order to legitimatize police-state conditions of living for the American people. It discriminates against most of the peoples of the world in its immigration sections. It jeoparuizes the status of American citizens by making "second-class" citizens of naturalized Americans.

Due to its general repressive and discriminatory character, the later-McCarran Law is totally unacceptable. Each section of the Law reflects the bias of those who were responsible for drafting it and securing its enactment by Congress over the President's veto in June 1952.

Therefore, we call on the Congress of the United States to repeal the Malter-McCarran Law and to adopt an immigration and naturalization law that would be in

#### Resolutions = 2

keeping with our democratic traditions. We propose that the following principles serve as a guide for the major provisions of a new immigratuon and nationality law:

- 1. Many non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.
- 2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
- 3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are initiated within five years of the granting of naturalization.
- 4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of the established cuota.
- 5. At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially those sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of speech, belief and association.

We urge that all organizations and individuals interested in the repeal or revision of the Walter-mcCarran Law arrange to see members of Congress before the convening of the 84th Congress on January 3rd, circulate petitions to their Congressmen urging repeal or revision of the walter-mcCarran Law, and work to secure adoption of Memorials to Congress by local and State legislatures urging Congress to repeal or revise the Law.

We recommend that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Bonn convene a National Legislative Conference in mashington, b. C., during the month of Earch 1954 in order to develop all efforts for repeal of the Walter-EcCarran Law.

# The Immigration and Naturalization pervice

Since the Immigration and Naturalization Service is a part of the Justice Department, non-citizens are placed under the supervision of the police agency of the government, which is incapable of dealing with 3,000,000 non-citizens in a decent and humane manner. This Conference urges the Congress of the United States to remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the jurisdiction of the Justice Department and establish it as an independent agency of the government.

#### Deportation

More than 340 non-citizens have been arrested and face deportation under the political deportation provisions of the Malter-McCarran Law. In each instance, the non-citizen is a long-time resident of the United States and has sought to bolster the democratic traditions of this country. In each instance, the non-citizen has worked to build the labor and progressive movement in the United States, for which they face separation from family and friends through deportation.

Therefore, this Conference goes on condemning the deportation provisions of the Walter-koCarran Law and demands that no person who has resided here for more than 5 years be deported for any reason and that any non-citizen who has lived here for two years or more be permitted to become an american citizen.

hesolutions - 3

### : and unalization

The Talter-colorran Law seeks to establish two classes of citizenship - one for the naturalized citizen. Frovious of the Law decree that naturalized citizens can lose their citizenship pratically at the which of Justice Legartment officials. But, citizenship, according to statements by the latterney General, is "precious." It should not be something easily taken away. The fini, however, that more than 60 naturalized citizens - active passicipants in laws, fraternal and community organizations - are today faced with programings to revoke their citizenship despite the fact that they have been citizens to many years.

Therefore, this Conference condemns the cenaturalization proceedings initiated against more than 60 naturalized divisors on political grounds under the Lalterword Carran Law and pleage our support to all whose ditioenthit is under attack, especially in the cases of Harry wholes, of our mannings that would, of Detroit; Charles Collins, of New York; and mose Guernin, of Los angeles. We reject this atture to use the walterworderian Law as a venicle to establish a status of second-class divisors; for naturalized wherever as a threat to the divisorship rights of all mericums, native as tell as foreign torm.

#### Right to Dail

The Justice repartment is using the halter-contran Law to undermine the american right to bail. Mon-citizens arrosted in approaching proceedings have been held, in some instances, for more than a year in juil, denied the right to bail, pending deportation proceedings. As we kneet, Nose doon, which a history of tuberculosis, is held in the Los Angeles Count, Jail even though in ill health. Harry Chew and Frank Ybanez are held in the Federal Louis of Le ention in New York City. In each instance, these men are being under the right to bail solely at the captice of the Attorney General. This Conference denounces this arbitrary ionia, of bail to non-citizen arrested in Alter-Lod runn law deformation processings. We maintain that such denial of bail violates the 6th Americant to the United States Constitution and thus subverts the bill of higher.

# Intural Lation

The atmosphere of hysteria and clitical discrimination engagered by the Immigration and Naturalization service interferes with the naturalization for thousands of non-citizens in the United tares. They coustn's of non-citizens have been waiting for years to become activens while their applications are investigated and recinvestigated. These people have lived on, worked all of their lives in this country and malify for the rights of distenship. This Conference gradems the unnecessary red-tape and political discrimination which prevents thousands of non-citizens from becoming american citizens.

### Immigration

The malter-modarran law establishes in immigration the immore and anti-mendtic policies too long a blot on the meeting scene. Through the law, the united States has adopted the master-race theory of ritler Germany and sputtled the fundamental spirit of brotherhood, which is a cornerstone of democracy.

The Philipping Islamus, dorea, Japan, China, Burma, Intonesia - along with other asian countries - are lumged together into a so-called asia countrie. Triangle, in

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which almost two-thirds of the vorld's population lives. This densely populated area is given a quota of not more than 2,300 persons who can enter the United States in any one year.

Although Great Britain is given a mota of 65,000 a year, immigration from the British Lest Indies is limited to 100 a year within this o5,000 quota. The countries of Northerm and Western Europe are given quotas completely out of like with their population or newds, while the countries of Lastern and Couthern Europe are given ridiculously low quotas in a discriminatory fashion. Exchange of scientific and cultural ideas are instically limited by the curbinf og leaders in these fishes from entering the United States except under the sharpest scrutiny and investigation of their ideas and activities.

This is the pattern of discrimination embodied in the Malter-LoCarran Law. It is a pattern which is consistently discrimintory. The most currory examination of the quota procedure shows that color or descent becomes a yardstick of acceptance within our borders. This Conference views this snameful policy as one which fosters hatred and prejudice. We contemn this policy and support the adoption of an immigration policy without discrimination as to place of birth, color, race, religion, or political belief.

# The Case of Knut eikkinen

Under the Lalter-Lodern nlaw, it is a criminal offense, punishable by ten years in jail, for a non-sitizen ordered imported to fail or refuse to cooperate in carrying out his own deportation.

Knut Heikkinen, 64-year-oli elitorial worker of the Finnish-American daily newspaper, "Tyomdes-Libengain," of Luperior, Lisonosin, has been convicted of such a so-called crime and has been sentended to surve ten years in a Federal penitentiary. At the age of 04, this is virtually a feath sentence.

This Conference condemns this victous provision of the Lalter-EcCarran Law and pledges full support in the fight to reverse the conviction of Enut Heikkinen, now pending before the Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago.

# The Case of .ik' lates

The Calter-Ecdarran Ecd makes it a "crime," punishable by imprisonment and deportation, for a non-citizen to rail to report his address to the attorney General each year during January. Like cases, of shilad-lpuia, war veteran and father of two young children, has been found pullty, sentenced to serve six months in jail, and fined ol.200 for allegelly failing to report his address to the attorney General during January 1952 and 1953. This Conference condemns this police-state procedure of forcing non-citizens to register annually and pledges full support to dike Gates in his fight to reverse his conviction, now pending before the Federal Court of appeals in childdelphia.

### Supervisory Farole

The Walter-accarran Law provision authorizing Supervisory Parole for certain non-citizens is abhorrent to the American concept of immocracy. This outrageous provision subjects non-citizens who cannot be deported, since no country will accept them as deporteds, to virtual house arrest. They must report in person periodically to immigration officers; suching to "medical and psychiatric examination";

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Trive information under oath" as to their associations and sctivities; "conform to such remonable written restrictions on connect or activities as are prescribed by the attorney Jeneral." These "restrictions" include disassociation from the Communist Farty or any so-called affiliate of the Communist Farty, which is intended to force non-citizens to discontinue any association with the labor and progressive movement. Fullure to comply with these supervisory proble conditions is a criminal offense punishable by one-year imprisonment.

Until hardheir, insulting treatment and unwarranted indignities are accorded non-citizens placed on outervisory hardle. In many instances, the non-citizen cannot secure or hold a job as a result of having to report once a week in person. Virtual isolation from family and friends would often be necessary to comply with these additions conditions.

We condern the bunervicory variety provisions of the "alter-weCarran Law as police-state procedures reminiscent of mani warmany. 'e call for in end to this harassment of honest and low-addition non-citizens. We pleage our complete support and cooperation to the test of the contentutionality of the unpervisory variet provisions of the malter-med man Law now before the inited states supreme Court in the cases of fourteen non-citizens differed by the new York Schmittee for Protection of Foreign Born.

### Deportations to Lexico

Each year, the immigration and Maturalization ervice deports many hundreds of thousans of people to lexico. These deportations are effected by mass arrests without warrants and mass reportations without hearings. The objective of these recurrent mass deportation invies is the terrorization and intimidation of lexican communities in the United states. The contemn the orbital and illegal mass round-ups, mass agreests without warrants, and mass a portations without hearings of United states residents to lexico. The call for an end to this brutal and induman treatment of americans of lexican birth or descent and demand full observance of the principles of due process guaranteed all persons unlast the Constitution.

- In line with those views, t is conference agents the following program:
- 1. Hace before the United Mations Human . ights Commission the plight of millions of Agricultural workers in the Lott. . est.
- 2. Fight the use of the deportation threat as an anti-labor weapon by winning minimum wage standards and social security for all agricultural workers, regardless of citizenship status.
- 3. Win for mexican mationals the right to adjust their status to permanent residence after living here for two years and to facilitate their naturalization.
- 4. Win for exican immigrants due process in deportation proceedings, especially the right to counsel, the right to dualified interpreters, the right to hearings.

#### Deportations to Israel

This Conference condemns as anti-lemitic the procedure adopted by the Immigration and Naturalization dervice in ordering certain non-citizens ordered deported to make application with the government of Israel for travel accuments solely on the basis that these deportees are Jawish and without regard to whether they wish to go to Israel to live or not.

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### Detention Centers

During the past month, the Justice Department has instituted a program of eliminating detention centers maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Alis Island, Terminal Island, Boston, Seattle, San Francisco, and eslewhere. It is the announced intention of the Justice Department to use county jail facilities for non-citizens held in deportation or immigration proceedings.

We regard denial of bail to any non-citizen as an unwarranted deprivation of the American right to bail. We are opposed equally to non-citizens, who have committed no crime, being held in county jails in view of the general sub-human conditions prevailing in county jails in the United States. We call on the American people and their organizations to protest this policy as a cruel and harsh manner in which to treat human beings solely because of their status as non-citizens.

### The Alcantra Case

### Chinese Students

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has denied 40 Chinese students, residing temporarily in the United States, remmission to return to their homes and families in China. The Conference conferms this use of the provisions of the Malmer-McCarran Law in an effort to prevent the voluntary repatriation of temporary visitors or students in the United States.

### Defense of the ..ights of Foreign Born !omen

Of the almost 400 non-citizens and naturalized citizens threatened in Walter-McCarran Law proceedings, there are 65 women facing deportation and 9 women facing denaturalization. Of these 63 women, five are over 70; 16 are over 60; and 28 are over 50. Six have lived in the United States for over 50 years; 40 have lived here more than 40 years. They are mothers of 116 children; 24 are granumothers and several are great-grandmothers.

These women have devoted themselves to their families and communities. Some are now ill and, at this moment of their lives when they need rest and peace, they are harassed and threatened with exile from their homes and families. It is to the everlasting shame of the Justice bepartment, whose barabrity is evidenced in its general treatment of non-citizens, that this particularly orutal and saundalous treatment of foreign-born women persists.

Two mothers of teen-age boys were held on illis Island for more than six months and, with the closing of illis Island, were rushed off to the Lestohester County

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Vail. They were so "dangerous" that bail was genied to them, yet protests released them without bail. Peggy /ellman, of Detroit, mother of two teen-agers, was ordered to surrender for deportation to Canada in November. Her mother, are annie Hobson, of Ceattle, was ordered at the same time to surrender for deportation to England. In the meantime, David and Victoria Jellman, 14 and 12, are played in the position of having to choose to leave their home to go with their mother to Canada; or remain here with their father, who is appealing a five-year Smith Act jail sentence.

This Conference condemns the destruction of American homes and families as a result of Malter-Adarran Law proceedings. This Conference pledges to bring the unusual cruelty of women's deportations to the special attention of other organizations, urging that they join actively in the fight to repeal the Malter-McCarran Law. This Conference pledges wide distribution of this Mesolution to individuals and organizations throughout the country. This Conference urges that women's committees be organized in every area, whose purpose should be concentration on women's cases, on defense of the home, children and family and Nor repeal of the Malter-McCarran Law.

### Trade Unions

A. F. of L., C. I. G., and independent unions have all roundly condemned the Walter-kcCarran Law and urget its revision or repeal. The unified demand by labor that the Walter-kcCarran Law be changed can be enaked up to a recognition by labor that this Law is an anti-labor Law, which can be wielded both to deprive labor of its most militant leadership and as a strike-breaking weapon.

Of the 400 non-citizens and naturalized citizens threatened in Walter-McCarran Law proceedings, 90 are active trade unionists - 76 facing deportation and 14 facing denaturalization. Across the country, we see flagrant persecution of trade union leaders and members: Harry Bridges, longshore; James Latte, US; Louis Weinstock, Fainters; James Lustig, US; Frank Bonetti, Teamsters; Jack Schneider, Furriers; Joe Lukas, Typographers; John Mabeshka, Shoe; Charles Gollins, Food; and many others, whose only conceivable "crime" could be their efforts to secure better working conditions for themselves and their fellow maericans.

This Conference concerns the Justice Legartment's utilization of the Walter-Mc-Carran Law to threatened and intimidate trade unionists and to seek to use it in an effort to deprive the labor movement of its most capable organizers. We pleage our full support to all trade unionists who under walter-mcCarran Law attack.

# Freedom of the Press

Fifteen editors of foreign language and progressive newspapers and publications have had denaturalization or deportation proceedings initiated against them under the Walter-EcCarran Law in an effort to harass and punish them for expressing their views. We view these proceedings, in this respect, as a clear threat to the freedom of the press in the United States. Because of the clear threat these Walter-ECCarran Law proceedings contain for the American concept of freedom of the press, we register our concern and protect. We call on the Attorney General to cancel these deportation and denaturalization proceedings that endanger freedom of the press and help bolster thereby the rights of all Americans, native and foreign born.

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# Defend the ACrFB

For 21 years, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has served the American people and the cause of human liberty by defending the democratic rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens and helping foreign-born Americans with problems resulting from their foreign birth. The program and work of the Committee has been commended and supported by Americans in all walks of life, including Franklin Lelano Roosevelt, Tendell Willkie, Cordell hull, harold Ickes, and many others. We regard the program and work of the American Committee as vital to the existence of democratic liberties in the United States.

We view with grave concern, therefore, the attempt that is being made by the attorney General to outlaw the American Committee and prevent it from carrying on its work in defense of foreign-born Americans and the Bill of Lights, we condern the Attorney General's action in petitioning the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the American Committee to register as a "communist-front" organization as an attack on the liberties of all Americans.

It is our feeling that these proceedings are an attempt by the Attorney General to eliminate the organization because it defends the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens against whom the Attorney General has initiated Malter-WcCarran Law proceedings. We are aware of the fact that the Attorney General has announced his intention to deport 12,000 non-citizens and denaturalize 10,000 citizens. It is our opinion that the Attorney General seats to outlaw the American Committee in order to make possible the success of his widespread attack on the Bill of mights as represented in these 22,000 proceedings.

We resolve to defend to the limit the right of the uncrican Committee to carry on its work. We pledge our complete support for the Committee in its defense against the Attorney General's fantactic charges. We pledge also to rally all forces we can to protest against these unjustified processings.

We call on the attorney General to withcraw the petition he has filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board in the case of the american Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. We call on all organizations and individuals to protest against these proceedings.

# ose Chernin

ars. Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been convicted under the Lmith act and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. She is awithing appeal of her case. Simultaneously, she has been fighting a Lalter-LoCarran haw attempt to deprive her of her citizenship. It is obvious that these persentions of Lms. Chernin lerive from outstanding leadership and unceasing fight in defense of foreign-born Americans. This Conference condemns the unwarranted persecution of Loss Chernin and pleages its support to her fight to preserve her citizenship and to prevent her imprisonment.

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#### Saul Grossman

Saul. Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been convicted of contempt of Congress for his refusal to turn the books and records of his Committee over to the House Committee on Un-American activities. He is now appealing the one-year jail sentenced imposed on him.

There is no coubt that this attempt to imprison Saul Crossman is based on his leadership of the Michigan Committee and his devotion to the protection of the rights of foreign-born dericans.

This Conference commends Saul Grossman for his churage and fortitude in withholding the names of hundreds of contributors to the inferest of the rights of the foreign born since their livelihood hould be journized. This Conference pledges its support to the fight to reverse Saul Grossman's conviction, which is now pending before the Feormal Court of appeals in the District of Columbia.

#### . essages

The Conference adopted a message of solidarity and fraternal greetings to ir. William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, held in the West Street Federal House of betention, New York, on a second 90-day sentence for refusing to turn over the records and books of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Conference adopted messages of solidarity and support to three non-citizens held without bail - Jose Ocom, in the Los Angeles County Jail; Harry Chew and Frank Ybanez, in the New York Lest Street Federal House of Detention. (All three were released on bail curing the week of December 13th.)

Pational Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans New York - December 11 and 12, 1954



# REPORT

Abner Green, Executive Secretary
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

We are gathered in this Netional Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans at the call of one hundred prominent leaders in all walks of American life, who join in sponsoring this Conference because they feel keenly the urgs need to guarantee repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1955 and adequate defense of the rights of wittims of the Law until such time as it is repealed.

During the period in which this Conference was organized certain events contributed to influencing in a positive manner the public atmosphere in which we meet. In November, the /merican people registered some decisive set-backs for reactionary elements at the polls in Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, New York, and elsewhere. Than deys ago, as a result of the puople's demand for action, the United States Senate condemned Serator McCarthy.

On the eve of this Conference, just two days ago, the Justice Department was forced to announce ebendonment of its policy of holding non-citizens in county jails as a result of widespread criticism and protest.

These and other developments reflect a growing public awareness of the dangers to civil rights and to peace inherent in the reactionary campaigns of hysteria and intolerance emanating from McC-rthyite sources in Congress and in the administration.

Reaction, however, seeks to maintain its attack on civil liberties and, if possible, intensify every phase of the attack in order to disrupt and paralyze the rising strength of the democratic forces.

In the District of Columbia and elecwhere, fifteen American citizens face trial on the charge of contempt of Congress. Legislation now on the statute books seeks to outlaw the Communist Party and to deprive American citizens framed under the Smith Act of their American citizenship. In New York Colorado, Texas, California, and Washington, labor leaders are being framed on so-called violations of the Taft-Hartley Law. More than one hundred Americans face jail in Smith Act frame-up, and Irving Potash who completed a five-year jail sentence on Thursday is taken into custody again to stand trial on the charge of membership in the Communist Party, for which he faces a second Smith Act frame-up and a second five-year term.

Fourteen million foreign-born mericans find that the attack on their demooratic rights is being intensified in the same manner as it is against all other sections of the American people.

The Justice Department has a ready vehicle for seeking to undermine the people's unity in the racist, discriminatory, police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. Despite the clearly-stated opposition of a majority of the American people to the Walter-McCarran Law, the Justice Department tries to implement its provisions and to strip naturalized citizens and non-citizens of all of their rights.

But, we gather to consider the defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans in an atmosphere that offers excellent opportunities to rally and etimulate to action new and ever more important forces in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. We gather in an atmosphere that provides unprecedented possibilities to win many more allies, and stimulate parallel movements, in the fight to preserve

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the civil and human rights of fourteen million foreign-born Americans.

One indication of the possibilities that exist for developing effective public defense of the rights of the foreign born and its relationship to repeal of the Law is reflected in the aditorial position adopted during the past month by the New York Times. Just this week, on December 6th, a New York Times editorial posed a question that is directed to the heart of our deliberations have this week-ond. The Times asked: "Are aliens second-class human beings without the protection from abuses that should be everyones' right?"

With the Walter-McCarran Law in operation the answer to that question is, "Yes, three million nun-citizens in the United States today are regarded by Congress, by administration officials and by the Federel courts as 'second-class human beings.'"

The Times, in its editorial made another statement of great significance to this conference when it said that this is a "a fundamental question that demands the decisive answer that only action can give..."

This Conference is one of the democratic forces in American life today that will formulate its "decisive ancwer" wer this week-end in the program of action we adopt for reveal of the Welter-McChron Law and defense of its victims.

Fourteen million people living in the United States are foreign born. Together with their twenty-six million native-born children, the comprise 25% of the total population of the United States. Attacks on the rights of these fourteen million foreign-born Americans - with which this Conference is concerned - are both legal and political in character. But they affect not alone the foreign born against whom they are estensibly directed. Every American is effected. Our rights, our living standards, and our welfare are undermined by attacks on the rights of foreign-born Americans.

We proceed first to consider the status and rights of non-citizens as they are effected by the Walter-McCarran Law and by the manner in which the Justice Department seeks to implement the many revised we provisions of the Law. Three million non-citizens are placed by the Law in a special category that stigmatizes them and subjects them to endless herassment and intimidation at the hands of the Justice Department.

Non-citizens have been registered and fingerprinted like common criminals. They must carry on their person at all times their Alien Registration Card. Once a year, during Jenuary, they must report their current address to the itterney General in writing. If they change their address during the year, they must notify the Justice Department within ten days.

Non-citizens can be arrested without warrants. They can be deported, regardless of how many years they have lived here, on any one of one hundred and twenty-five grounds. They have been deprived - and are being denied - freedom of speech, freedom of belief, freedom to associate with whomever they please.

If arrested in deportation proceedings, they can be held without bail. In deportation proceedings, any charges which a non-citizen fails to deny are assumed to be true since an inference - of guilt - is drawn against the non-citizen who fails: to deny a charge.

In considering the status of three million non-citizens, we are faced with the inescapible conclusion that the Walter-EkCarran Law seeks to make them something even less than "second-class human beings."

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The most extreme and shocking illustration of this fact is to be observed in the manner in which the Justice Department treats Mexican communities in the United States. During June, the Justice Department carried out mass raids in the Mexican communities of Los Angeles. Homes were broken into during the early hours of the morning and Mexican residents torn from their families. Mexican residents were arrested at their places of work, or stopped on a city street, or removed from buses in transit.

Mexican immigrants, arrested without warrants in these mass raids, were thrown into a concentration camp, processed and summarily deported - dumped over the border into Mexico - without any deportation hearings, without any opportunity to defend themselves, without any opportunity to secure legal advice or legal assistance, and - in many instances - without even the opportunity to see their wives or husbands and children before being deported.

The treatment of Mexicans by the Justice Department exposes its callous disregard of democratic procedure, of human dignity, and the rights of people.

We emphasize what the New York Times stated in its editorial of December 6th the decisive answer is action. Other newspapers are joining in the demand for action, as reflected by an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispetch on November 22nd,
which condemned these police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, calling
them burdensome demands on law-abiding people," and urging Congress to act in January to alleviate this burden.

We must fight to re-establish the democratic and constitutional rights of noncitizens in the United States; to win back their right to bail; to end the Gestapo pass system, annual reporting end registration procedures, to stop the endless raids of Mexican communities and the mass deportations to Mexico.

Simultaneously we must win for non-citizens the simple human right of residence in the country of which they are an integral part. This means the fullest possible development of protest campaigns against the deportation of non -citizens, which can at the same time help win greater support for the campaign to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

In the fight against deportation, important cases are now pending in the Federal courts in California, Michigan, and Washington. The case of David Hyun, 36-year-old architect of Los Angeles, is now before the Court of Appeals in San Francisco. Hyun, father of two children and husband of an umerican citizen, faces deportation and certain death in South Korea. Prominent individuals in all parts of the country have joined in protesting Hyun's threatened deportation to South Korea. Indicating the character of the public interest shown in the Hyun case was an editorial in the 3 n Francisco Chronicle, of September 7th, declaring that Hyun's "deportation (to South Korea) would appear unthinkable and illegal."

In October, Peggy Wellman, of Detroit, was ordered to surrender for immediate deportation to Canada and only an appeal in the Federal courts prevented the Justice Department from deporting her at that time. What would happen to Mrs. Wellman's two young children? Her husband, Saul Wellman, has been sentenced to serve five years on a Smith Act frame-up. While sending the father to jail and the mother to Canada, the Justice Department is completely callous to the problems faced by 14-year-old David Wellman and 12-year-old Victoria Wellman.

At about the same time that Peggy Wellman was ordered to surrender for deportation to Canada, her 70-year-old mother, Mrs. Annie Hobson, of Seattle, Washington, was ordered to surrender for deportation to England. Only an appeal to the Federal courts prevented the Justice Department from sending Mrs. Hobson to England immediately. This despite the fact that Mrs Hobson is 70 years old, has lived in the

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United States for 41 years, and despite the fact that her only relations in the world are her children - Mrs Wellman, in Detroit, and two sons - both American-born citizens - in Seattle.

The manner in which the deportation laws are administered and their effect on people and on Americans families is one of the most inhuman and barbaric aspects of American life today. No rationale - other than sheer brutality, could possible justify this treatment of people who have lived in this country all their lives and who have made, each in his or her own way, such outstanding contributions to the limited States.

The results of this drive were artly characterized as "human tragedies" by Umited States Senator Herbert H. Lehman when he condemned deportations for "breaking up homes, destroying lives, and flinging human victims eside with the unfeeling deliberateness of a bulldozer."

To date, 340 non-citizens have been arrested in political deportation proceedings. Sixty-three are women - mothers and grandnothers and even great grand-mothers. Many of those arrested for deportation are more than seventy years old. One non-citizen, Francesco Costa, of Rochester, New York, faces deportation to Italy although 63 years old. Many of those arrested have lived in this country for forty and fifty years.

William Heikkila, of San Francisco, faces deportation to Finland although he was brought to this country when he was three months old and has lived here for the past 43 years.

Mrs. Tora Rystad, of Seattle, faces deportation to Norway although her mother and grandmother were both born in the state of Minnesote. Her mother married in Norway while there on a visit and lost her United States citizenship as a result. Mrs. Rystad, therefore, is not a citizen.

Cas Santes, of Pittsburgh, is 67 years old and has lived in the United States for 40 years. His two daughters and son are native born American citizens. But, Cas Santes faces separation from his family at the age of 67 and certain death if deported to Greece.

Leon Callow, of Niles, Chio, is the father and sole support of nine-American born children. And, even as Leon Callow faces imminent deportation to Greece - any day - his oldest son, 19-yeer-old Carl Callow, wears the uniform of the United States Army since September when he was drafted.

Each person arrested in deportation proceedings can tell a special story. At this time, however, cases such as those of D vid Hyun, Peggy Wellman and Annie Hobson provide us with an organity to expose dramatically the meaning of the Wilter-McGarran Lay to the Merican people and to carry a successful fight to save these non-citizens from the threatened destruction of their American homes.

Equally vicious is the policy developed in recent years by the Justice Department on the basis of which it holds non-citizens imprisoned for indefinite periods of time without bail. Frenk Yhanez, a native of Cuba and a resident of the United States for 29 years, was arrested in deportation proceedings on November 18 and has been held without bail since. Yhanez, husband of an American citizen, is a member of the AFL Bakers Union, Local 1, and a former editor of the Local's newspaper.

Even more outrageous is the treatment of H-rry Chew, e native of China, seamen and husband of an American citizen, who is threatened with imprisonment for life since he has been ordered excluded and, in view of the decision by the

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Supreme Court in the Mezei case, can be held without bail for life. During 1952, 1953 and 1954, Chew was held at Ellis Island for two years and four months, then released by order of the District Court. But, in July 1954, Chew was returned to custody in view of the Supreme Court's latest decision and he has been held without bail since.

At the same time, there are many non-citizens who cannot be deported since no country will accept them as deportees. They left their countries of birth forty and fifty years ago. They are citizens of no country, after having lived most of their lives in the United States. While the W-lter-McCarran Lew authorized the Attorney General to send deportees to any country that will accept them, there is no country to which they can go and these non-citizens will in all probability live here for the rest of their lives.

The Walter-McCarran Law provides, however, that they are to live under Supervisory P-role. Supervisory Parole is an attempt to force these non-citizens to live in what would amount to a self-imposed jail or concentration camp for the rest of their lives. their Supervisory P-role, non-citizens must report to the Justice Department in person once a month, give information under cath as to their associations and activities, submit to psychiatric and medical examination, have nothing to do with any person or organization that the Attorney General regards as "subversive," not travel outside a radius of 50 miles from their homes.

Therefore, not only would a non-citizen have to walk around with a tape measure to be sure not to go out side the 50-miles zone, but, before talking to engone, he must find out first whether that person is "aubversive." Almost 24,000 non-citizens are today forced to live under these police-state conditions and many thousands more similarly threatened.

A major test of the constutionality of Supervisory P-role is now pending before the United States Supreme Court. The test is based on the Supervisory Parole conditions imposed on 14 non-citizens defended by the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Full support for this appeal is of prime importance because of its affect on the rights of all non-citizens as well as in the fight against the Walter-McCarren Lew.

All of these endless regulations and innumerable restrictions on their conduct is not only burdensome for the average non-citizen but dangerous as well. If a non-citizen fails to report inis address to the Attorney General during January, he has committed a crime for which he can be sent to jail for three months - and then suffer automatic deportation.

It taxes credulity to have to understand and appreciate what are regarded as criminal offenses, punishable by jail sentences, in the United States under the Walter-McCarren L.w - failure to cerry an Alien Registration C.rd on one's person, failure to notify the Attorney General of a change of address within ten days, failure to report to the Attorney General during Jenuary. These are all crimes.

A non-citizen on Supervisory Parole who violates any of the parole conditions - such as not travelling outside of a radius of 50 miles - commits a crime for which the penalty is one year in jail. At the same time, this ais a double-edged sword suspended over the heads of three million non-citizens in the United States. Any non-citizen might be framed and railroaded to jail and deported by the Justice Department on a trumped-up charge of failing to comply with any one of this multitude of orders, regulations and restrictions.

Suppose a non-citizen fills out and submits his Annual Report to the Attorney General in January. Or, suppose a non-citizen moves and sends proper notice to the Attorney General. How is a non-citizen going to prove non-wiolation of the Law if the Justice Department comes into Court to say that no report or notice was received?

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Last month, Mike Gates, of Philadelphie, war veteran father of two children, was sentenced to serve eix months in a Federal penitentiary for alleged failure to report his address to the Attorney General during January 1952 and 1953. All that the Justice Department did to prove its case was to semd its representatives to the trial to testify that a search of records in Washington failed to disclose any report of these two years from Mike Gates. He was found guilty and faces going to jail unless we can defeat this frame-up in the appeal now pending before the Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Judging by the penalty, the most serious crime a non-citizen can commitmore serious than smuggling, or counterfeiting, or dope peddling - is to fail to cooperate enthusiastically and fully in carrying out his or her own deportation after being ordered deported. For this - the crime of living in the United States - a noncitizen can be sent to jail for ten years.

I imagine that, at this point, some delegate to this Conference is going to say to himself that, while everything else I said may have been true, it is impossible that a person could be sent to jail for ten years for the fantastic crime of living in the United States.

First of all, how could living in the United States be a crime? Then, what jury would ever convict anyone and what judge would sentence a person to ten years in fall for not deporting himself?

Rnut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, was ordered deported to Finland on April 9, 1952. On April 30, 1952, the Immigration and Naturalization Service sent Enut Heikkinen a letter in which they stated, in part: "Arrangements to effect your deportation... are being made and when completed you will be notified when and where to present yourself for deportation."

In accordance with this statement, Knut Heikkinen waited to hear from the Service. In October 1953, the United States Attorney in Medison, Wisconsin, had Knut Heikkinen indicted.

The Walter-McCarran Law provides that non-citizen must make some efforts within six menths after a final order of deportation to secure documents needed for their deportation. Decause he waited to hear from the Service, Enut Heikkinen was charged with having committed a crime. Among the meny things the Heikkinen case illustrates, the most obvious seems to be that it is a mistake for any non-citizen to ever listen to the Service or the Justice Department. It is adviseble that the non-citizen elways check what the Service says with an attorney or organization.

In April 1954, Knut Heikkinen went on trial in Wausau, Wisconsin. One would imagine that any judge or jury, hearing the facts, would throw the Justice Department out of court because of the obvious frame-up it was trying to pull. But, Knut Heikkinen works for the enti-fascist daily Finnish-American newspeper, "Tyomics-Etempain." He had been ordered deported for past membership in the Communist Party.

The jury found Knut Heikkinen guilty of violating the self-deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. The judge sentenced Knut Heikkinen, at the age of 64, to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary.

If the constitutionality of this section of the Law, now being tested in the Reikkinen appeal pending before the Court of appeals in Chicago, is sustained, it will expose many non-citizens to similar frame-ups and endless harassment at the hands of Justice Department officials.

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For instance, on Rovember 16, a hearing officer in Cleveland, Ohio, ordered Joe Lukas, after Lithmania had refused to issue a passport for him, to make from sevent to ten applications for travel documents. The hearing officer told Lukas, who as born in Lithmania and has lived all of his life in the United States, that he should apply to the countries having colonies in Advice, the countries of Central and Bouth America, the countries of the Southwest Pacific, and to Australia. The hearing officer threatened Lucas that, unless he made from seven to ten applications for travel documents, he would be indicted and sent to jail for ten years.

Threats of jail are a routine occurrence in the life of the non-citizen who is forced to deal with the Immigration and Maturalization Service, since intimidation and terror is an integral perc of the atmosphere engendered by the police-state provisions of the Walter-McC rran law.

Still another fantastic provision of the Walter-McCarran Law is being tested in a case now pending before the Court of Appeals in San Francisco. Alec Alcantra was born in the Philippine Islands 47 years ago. He came to the United States in 1928 and has lived here for the past 26 years. On May 28, 1953, he went to Alaska to work in the salmon conneries as he had been doing during the previous ten years. On August 6, 1953, at the end of the canning season, when Alcantra returned to Seattle the immigration authorities ordered him excluded from the United States on the basis of some minor offence committed during the 1930 decreasion years.

Actually, Alcantra never left the United States. He travelled from Seattle to Alaska, which is a part of the United States, and from Alaska back to Seattle. He had been doing this for the years before the Walter-McCarran Law was pessed without ever having any trouble on returning to Seattle. The Walter-McC-rran Law provides, however, that when a non-citizen comes to the mainland from a territory or possession - like Hawaii or Alaska - it is as though he were coming to the United States for the first time, is to be examined as though he were an immigrant, can be ordered embluded for any reason whatsoever and, if ordered embluded, can be immediately deported to his country of birth.

The Walter-McCarran Law, in effect, makes Hawaii and clasks foreign countries. This provision is an obvious asportation trap. Dick H-ymes, the singer, was caught in this same trap when, in 1933, he went to Hawaii to visit his future wife, Rita Hayworth, and on his return was ordered excluded and deported to his native Argentins.

This tricky provision of the Walter-McCarran Law affects many thousands of non-citizens, especially same 2,000 Filipino members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, ILMU, Local 37, who go to Alaska each year for the canning seasonin order to earn a living.

The Federal District Court in Seattle sustained Algentra' explusion and deportation and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appals in San Francisco, where the case is now pending.

Deportations and frame-ups are not the only problems facing non-citizens as a result of the Walter-McCarran Law. A large number of non-citizens encounter unnecessary difficulties in secting to become American citizens as a result of the
witch-hunt atmosphere that prevals at the Immigration and Naturalization Service and
endless delays and red-tape as a result of the provision requiring thorough investigation of each applicant for citizenship.

The serious difficulties created for non-citizens who try to become American citizens is perhaps typified by the political bias expressed in a recent case in which the Justice Department opposed the naturalization of a non-citizen on the ground that his "loyalty to the United States was under suspicion because he worked in the Office

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of War Information (for the United States government during the second World War) in which there were a great many Communists."

We have cutlined the problems faced by three million non-citizens - an important section of those with whom this National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans is concerned.

Clearly, the question posed by the New York Times - as to whether non-citizens are "second-class human beings" can be answered only in the affirmative since that is the status forced upon the non-citizen by the many repressive provisions of the Walter-McGarran Law

The second group- eleven million naturalized American citizens - find their rights under serious attack.

To date five naturalized citizens, all in Michigan, have had their citizenship revoked and, in three cases last month, the Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal. Move than 60 other citizens in nine states are in court defending their citizenship in denaturalization proceedings. One case which has received already widespread notice is that of Earry Bridges, profident of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. After 20 years of unsuccessfully trying to deport Bridges, and after one unsuccessful attempt to frame him and send him to jail for five years, the Justice Department is moving to revoke Bridges' citizenship as a prejude to a third attempt at deporting him to Australia.

The case of Harry Bridges is one of those which exposes the manner in which the Justice Department uses the Walter-McCarran Law for anti-labor purposes, seeking to undermine and destroy a trade union leader because of his adherence to progressive and democratic principles of trade union leadership.

Another trade unionist facing denaturalization is Charles Collins, of New York, former leader of the AFL Hotel and Club Workers Union. Collins, a citizen since 1999, has lived in the United States since 1924, when he came here from the Pritish West Indies.

In Detroit, a decision in the denaturalization case of Stanley Nowak has been awaited since conclusion of his denaturalization trial in September. Howak, one of the founders of Ford Local 600, of the UWA-CIO, was elected a member of the Michigan State Senate on the Democratic Party ticket for five terms and over the years has been an outstanding leader in the Polish-American community of Detroit and elaborate.

A fourth denaturalization case of special importance is that of Paul Motick, editor of the Jewish daily nowspaper, "The Morning Freiheit," since his case represents the manner in which the Justice Department uses the Walter-McCarran Lew to attack the freedom of the cress.

On November 11, in a speech to newly-naturalized citizens, Attorney Coneral Brownell stated that, "United States citizenship is priceless. It is a heritage of the freedom loving peoples of all ages." The Attorney Coneral than told the new citizens that, "From this day hence, you stand on an equal footing with all the citizens of this unique Republic."

Perhaps we should be used to meaningless generalities from the Attorney General. But, such obvious misstatements of legal fact is really beneath the dignity of the chief legal officer of the United States. Under the Walter-McCurran Law, naturalized citizens are not on an equal footingwith native born citizens. The Walter-McCurran Law seriously undermines the right of naturalized citizens to their American citizenship.

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The new citizens to whom the Attorney Ceneral spoke so glowingly on November II are not American citizens in the full sense of the word. They have been given their citizenship on sufference. Any one of them would lose citizenship if, within the next ten years, he or she is found to be guilty of contempt of a committee of Congress; any one of them would lose citizenship if, within the next five years, any one of them joins an organization that the Attorney General regards as "subversive."

Even while the Attorney General spoke, his Department of Justice was preparing new denaturalization proceedings against American citizens and trying to figure out ways to convince the Supreme Court to sustain the W-lter-McCarran Lw's denaturalization provisions and to reverse its 1943 decision in defense of the rights of naturalized citizens in the Schneiderman case.

Just as in the case of non-citizens, where the Walter-McCarran Law makes residence impermenent, it makes United States citizenship impermenent. Just as in the case of non-citizens, where the Law leaves determination of a person's right to live here up to the whim of petty officials, it gives these same officials control over a person's right to continue to be an American citizen.

This attempt to create second-class citizens of naturalized Americans is akin to the attempt to make second-class human beingsof non-citizens. The seriousness of this deportation and denoturalization drive is reflected in one way by the increased numbers of people threatened with the growth of the Justice Department's hysteris.

In 1946, when the attack on the rights of foreign-born Americans was launched, the Justice Department announced that it would deport 124 non-citizens on political grounds. No mention was made in 1946 of any denaturalizations.

In 1950, a Justice Department official announced that there were planned 3,000 political deportations and 1,000 denaturalizations.

In 1953, the Attorney General stated, that, under the Walter-McC rran Law, the Justice Department would deport 12,000 non-citizens and denaturalize 10,000 naturalized American citizens.

What will the figure be next year, or the year after?

It is impossible to speculate about numbers and difficult when those numbers represent untold suffering and hardship for thousands of Americans and their families. But, we have no desire to speculate. It is our intention to forge a program here this week-end that will mean an end to these horassments, an end to the persecution of honest and decent Americans, and repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

We are determined to guarantee that every victim of the W-lter-McCarran Law receives adequate court and public defense. For us, defense of the rights of non-citizens and neturalized citizens is a daily responsibility. We feel that every person victimized under the Walter-McCarran L-w is entitled to, and must receive, full defense of his or her rights. That is one of the basis principles guiding the work of our Committee in the 22 years of its existence.

We look upon the defense of the rights of foreign-born /mericans not only as important in itself but of special importance elso in view of the opportunity to expose drawnically the menner in which the law threatens individuals and families which can give greater substance to the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

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In considering the status of foreign-born Americans, it is necessary to examine the role of the government agency responsible for dealing with immigrants the Department of Destine and its Immigration and Maturalization Service. The immigration and Maturalization Service has direct contact with three million non-citizens, and therefore, should be exceedingly sensitive to people's needs and problems. Its personnel should be of the highest calibre, trained to perform their cuties as a Service agency of the government. The atmosphere that prevails among Service personnel is obviously effected by proceedings such as those now pending in Seattle, Weshington, against an immigration inspector who is being given a "loyalty" hearing on the sole charge that relatives in Idaho are supposed to be members of the Communist Party.

But, even more serious is the change that has been effected in the character of these responsible for administering the work of the Service. In the past, the Commissioner of Landgration and Naturalization has usually been someone acquainted with its functions or has had some experience in social welfare work.

In April, Commissioner Argle Endey, who had many years of experience as a career worker in the Service, was eased out of his job. A new Commissioner was appointed and on key 18th was contirmed by the United States Senate. The new Commissioner elo had years of experience working for the United States government. In fact, he had 40 years experience - in the United States Argy. As a retired Lieutenant General, Joseph Swing may have been qualified to deal with soldiers and perhaps to rum an army but his qualifications for dealing humanely with the problems of non-citizens are open to serious question.

In fact, immediately after taking office as Commissioner in M-y, General Swing supervised personally the carrying out of a military offensive against one section of the 'merican people - in the mass raids and mass devortations directed against the Moxican community in Los ngeles.

Then, on August 2nd, the President appointed as an Assistant to the Commissioner a man with 25 years of experience of working for the United States government - but also only in the United States Army. Serving as Assistant to the Commissioner is Nafor General Frank P-tridge, retired.

These two appointments can mean only an attempt to militarize the personnel and the functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. One development this month appears to continue this trend. On December 3, the Justice Department ennounced the details of a general reorganization of the Service. The Service is to be decentralized with four regional heedquarters. The reorganization of the Service appears to follow military lines of command and responsibility. But, obvicuely, policy in this instence is a great deal more important than form of organization. And, while the Service is being reorganized, its policy - which needs change more than did the organization form - appearently is to remain the same.

As a result of the policy pursued during the past eight years of deportation hysteria, the general character of the Service's work and activities have been altered in a dangerous menner. In fact, the 'Service" is no longer a Service. It is today and has been for some time an arm of the Justice Department, which is the law enforcement agency of the government.

Today, the Service is much more of an investigating and prosecuting agency than it is a Service. The Service has some 7,500 people on its staff. Roughly, this breaks down to 2,000 inspectors, 2,500 clerks, 1,000 custodial and security officers, 500 supervisors, and 1,000 investigators. One of the most important functions carried out by the Service, from the Justice Department's point of view, is the gathering of information about non-citizens and citizens, as well. The Service has become in reality on FBI functioning exclusively for the legal and

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political supervision and control of foreign born Americans.

Now, the appointment of retired Army generals to run the Service indicates a greater trend eway from the functions for which the Service was organized and even less possibility that the Service might contribute to the strengthening of our democracy and the rights of foreign-born Americans.

One recent development emphasizes this trend. At a time when the government is spending billions of dollars - a great deal of it for very questionable purposes at home and abroad - the Justice Department becomes economy minded. At a time when the budget of the Immigration and N turalization Service in 1954 is 42 million dollars, higher than at any time in its history; when more than six million dollars are spent each year on investigators and investigations, on maintening a private stable of stool-pigeons and informers and professionals - in reality just plain professionals at living off the government because at one time they may have been members of the Communist Party and now devote all of their time - at a price - to fabricate stories about non-citizens and naturalized citizens - naturally the Justice Department becomes economy-minded. Look at all of the taxpayers' money it is wasting, and worse, using for anti-democratic purposes.

But, where does the Justice Department decide to cut expenses? Does it fire a few hundred unneeded investigators? Does it get rid of a few of its highly paid so-called Communist experts? No. in the interests of so-called economy, the Justice Department decides to increase the hardship and worsen the lot of certain non-citizens by closing its detention centers at Ellis Island, Terminel Island, San Frencisco, Hawaii, Seattle, and Boston. En November 11, the Attorney General made this program public and emphasized that this would mean a saving of one million dollars to the government.

If the Attorney General had said in addition that the Justice Department would no longer hold non-citizens without bail, we would say that this is an extremely worthwhile saving. But non-citizens held without bail were to be imprisoned in county jails. It would appear at this time that the elimination of Ellis Island and other detention centers has nothing at all to do with economy or saving the government money. It is a dangerous step in the direction of worsening the treatment of non-citizens held in custody. There is a moried difference between the living and health standards that prevailed at Ellis Island and those that exist in county jails. Similarly, in relation to food, cutdoor exercise, regulations, and the general atmosphere.

Actually, county jails were never intended as places where people should be imprisoned for any extended periods of time. If there was any economy in this move, it was recommy at the cost of human lives, it was economy instituted in spite of the obvious threat to the welfare of non-citizens. It is impossible to believe that the Attorney General and the Justice Department were unaware of the conditions that provail in county jails, in the United States, which of course emphasizes their callous disregard for the welfare of human beings.

This is clearly evidenced in the case of Jose Ocon, of Los Angeles, Ocon, ordered deported to Mexico, appealed his case to the Federal courts, where it is now pending. It may take two years before a final decision is made in his case. At first, he was held on Terminal Island. On November 1, he was moved from Terminal Island to the Los Angeles County Jail. Jose Ocon, however, is in poor health, has a history of tuberculosis, and imprisonment in the county Jail jeopardizes his life.

The transfer of non-citizens to county jails in New York resulted in vigorous protests and condemention by prominent Americans, such as Pearl Buck, noted author and lecturer, and New York State Covernor-elect Averill Harriman; by the Americans Civil Liberties Union, and by the New York Times. As a result of this

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storm of protest, the Justime Department ennounced in Washington on December 9 that "under no circumstances may alien detainess any longer be placed in jail." lasteed, the Justice Department has taken over the Empire Hotel, in New York City, to house population detainess.

The Justice Department was to have notified all district directors of this new policy. But, as of yesterday morning, Jose Ocon was still being held in the Los Angeles County Jail. It is our responsibility to fight for Jose Ocon's removal from the county jail and to fight to win bail for his immediate release after two months imurisonment in a rotten county jail environment.

The Service's attitude to people and to their rights reflects the police mentality influence of the Justice Department. When the Service was transferred from the Labor Department to the Justice Department in M-y, 1940, President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress proposing the reorganization, expressed serious hesitation and reluctance, stating that "much can be said for the retention of these functions in the Department of Labor during normal times." President Roosevelt stated also that, "this proposal does not reflect any intention to deprive (non-citizens) of their civil liberties or otherwise impair their legal status."

President Roosevelt's hesitations were well-founded and his intentions were speedily forgotten by the Justice Department in the course of its deportation hysteria. Today, remowal of the Immigration and Raturalization Service from the Justice Department, removing it from the atmosphere of investigation and prosecution and direct influence of the FBI, is one of the objectives which must be achieved in the fight to re-establish the democratic rights of non-citizens and defend the liberties of naturalized @morfora citizens.

While the general assaulton the rights of the foreign born is widespread and exceedingly serious, it is countered to some degree by the many activities for mosel of the Walter-McCarran Law and campaigns for defense of the rights of victims of the Law in public and in the courts. It should be clear that the best possible protection we can win for the rights of foreign born americans in this period is repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. Undoubtedly, the Justice Department will seek to prevent any changes in the Law despite the fact that President Elsenhower is on record supporting revision of the Law in statements made during the 1952 election campaign and in 1953 in response to public protest against the Law.

On April 6, 1953, the President sent a letter to Senator W tkins indicating certain changes needed in the Law and stating that study of the Law's provisions was needed. But, study of the Law's provisions is not needed. During the past 22 years there have been innumerable studies of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. In 1931, the Wickersham Committee, appointed by the President, studied the immigration laws and made a special report. In 1934, the Committee on Ellis Island studied the law and made a special report. In 1942, the House Committee on Immigration, under the chairmanship of Representative Samuel Dickstein, studied the immigration laws and made a special report as the result of which the law was codified. In 1943, the Senate Judiciary Committee started a three-year study of the immigration laws, which served as the basis for passage of the Walter-McCarran Law, 1952.

During October 1952, the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, composed of outstanding and prominent citizens, heard the testimony of 600 witnesses in 11 cities across the country and made an exhaustive study of the provisions of the Walter-McCarren Law - as a resit of which it issued a occumrehensive report on January 1, 1953.

Then, in April 1953, President Eisenhower talks about the need to study the provisions of the Law. Any proposal to study the provisions of the Law is an obvious memousever to postpone and thereby descat any changes or even repeal of the Law.

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The extent to which reaction will go to prevent Congressional consideration of changes in the Law was illustrated by the successful conspiracy in the 83rd Congress that prevented public hearings from being held, or any consideration being a given to the Lehman-Celler Bill even though it was sponsored by 32 members of Congress.

But a new Congress meets in January 1955. Sitting as members of the 84th Congress in January will be one hundred Congressmen - 79 in the House of Representatives and 21 in the United States Senate - who were members of Congress in June 1952 and voted to sustain President Trumman's veto of the Welter-McCarren Law.

In addition, at least five members of the new Congress who were not in Congress in June 1952 committed themselves to work for repeal or revision of the Law during the recent election camesian.

These 105 Congressmen can serve as a force in Congress to express the people's determination to repeal or revise the Walter-McCarran Law in 1955.

One additional force that can be won to support the fight for repeal of the Law is local and State legislative bodies. These legislatures can adopt memorials to Congress calling on Congress to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Such memorials were adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1953 and by the City Council of Philadelphic in 1954. Each state legislature and every local legislature can be gotten to adopt such Memorials to Congress and help swell thereby the public eampaign for repeal.

The demand for repeal or revision of the Law is greater today than at any time since its emactment. During the past few months organizations that have gone on record as opposed to the Law included the California State Grange, the Methodist Federation for Social Action, the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of the AFL, the 1954 Convention of the CIO, and the 40th Annual Convention of Hadassah. After a two-year study, the California Bar Association went on record for basic changes in the Law.

This Conference is a part of that broad people's movement that has as its goal winning for the United States a new immigration law in keeping with our history and traditions - a democratic and non-discriminatory law. In fighting for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, we propose that this Conference adopt a five point program which should serve as a guide for the kind of provisions we would like to see incorporated in a democratic immigration law. We propose the following program for your consideration:

- 1. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.
- 2. Any non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
- 3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are initiated within five years of the granting of naturalization.
- 4. Immigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of the established quota.

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5. At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially those sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of belief, speech and association.

We feel that these five points should serve as an excellent basis for bringing home to the American people the kind of immigration law we would like to see excepted:

To more effectively support our fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, we propose that this Conference authorize the convening of a N-tional Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C., during the month of March 1955.

Several aspects of the Justice Department's implementation of the Walter-McC-rran Lew provisions as it affects certain sections of the American people are of special concern to this Conference.

The deportation and denaturalization provisions of the Law are being used by the Justice Department for obvious anti-labor purposes, as illustrated by the cases of Harry Bridges, Charles Collins, James Lustig, and many others. Of those arrested in deportation proceedings, more than 76 are active members and leaders of AFL, CIO and independent unions. Of those threatened with deneturalization, 14 are active trade-unionists.

Similarly in respect to the foreign-language press, the Justice Department uses the Lew to haress and threaten independent labor and progressive newspaper workers and editors, such as John Steuben, Cedric Belfrage and Faul Novick. Sixteen newspaper workers - reporters, writers and editors - face deportation or denaturalization.

One other aspect of the Justice Department's implementation of the Walter-McCarran Law of special concern to this Conference is its racist and discriminatory expression. The immigration provisions, in their political content, discriminate against all democratic-minded people in the world, and in their quots sections, discriminate intentionally against the people of Southern and Eastern Europe and, in a racist menner, against the people of the Far East.

The racism that is so much a part of the Walter-McCarran Law is typified by the treatment of the Negro people in the British West Indies. Although Great Britain has an annual quote of 65,000, the British West Indies, who inhabitants should enter under the annual quote of 55,000, is restricted by the Law to no more than 100 a year. The racism in the Law is compounded by the manner in which the Justice Department treats immigrants from the West Indies, both those who seek to come here and those who are here. This discrimination levelled against West Indian communities in the United States is intensified by the Justice Department's implementation of the political provisions of the Law with deportation proceedings pending against Claudia Jones and the initiation of denaturalization proceedings against Charles Collins.

In administery the Law, the Justice Department demonstrates a bias that is added to the discriminatory provisions already existing in the Law. One illustration is the treatment accorded Mexican immigrants in Southern C-lifornia and in the Southwest. The innumerable round-ups of Mexicans and the rereated raids on Mexican communities is a shocking display of the racist bias that permettes the thinking and the activities of those in the Justice Department responsible for administering the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

An equally serious expression of intolerance is the mitter of anti-Semitic bias that has developed in the course of the current deportation drive. In May, the Justice Department ordered irs. Anna Taffler, Brooklyn housewife and mother of

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two American-born sons, to apply to the government of Israel for travel documents in view of the fact that Russia refused to issue travel documents for her deportation. Israel was selected because of its policy of accepting as immigrants all Jewish persons who wish to go there. But, the Justice Department never asked Anna Taffler whether she wished to go to Israel. It ordered her to apply for admission to Israel because she is of Jewish descent. Refusal to make such application would have meant ten years in jail. Does the Justice Department plan to try to force all Jewish deportees to apply for admission to Israel? Is it their aim to dump all Jewish deportees in Israel as it is their policy to dump hundreds of thousands of Mexicans in Mexica each year?

The general significance of this development is highlighted by the fact that, of 340 non-citizens arrested to date in deportation proceedings, more than 100 are Jews. Thus, almost 25% of those arrested in deportation proceedings are Jews while the Jewish people comprise no more than 3% of the total population of the country.

As a result of this development, we find that in the area of Petaluma, California, which has a small community of Jowish farmers, there are four deportation cases - all of them Jewish - and one denaturalization case - also Jawish.

These facts reflect a pattern that can develop into open anti-Semitism as the Justice Department unfolds its anti-denomiate departation drive. One additional illustration of this pattern can be observed in the attack on the Jewish daily newspaper, "The Morning Freiheit." As previsouly discussed, the editor, Paul Novick, is threatened with denaturalization. An editorial writer, Sol Almazov Pearl, similarly faces denaturalization. The paper's labor editor, Paul Yuditz, faces deportation and its Midwest representative, Moses Resnikoff, of Chicago, also faces deportation.

These developments, at a time when the American people are commenorating the 300th anniversary of Jewish life end culture in the United States, reflect the serious dangers facing the American people in the Justice Department's deportation and departmentization drive.

In considering the tasks shead of us in the fight to repeal the Walter-McCarman Law, and especially in defending victims of the Law, we have a great responsibility. But, we are in a fortunate position in two respects. First, the non-citizen and the naturalized citizen victimized under the Walter-McCarman Law has shown in practically every single case a refusal to submit to the Justice Department's demands and a determination to fight to defend their own rights. The attitude of these foreign-born Americans is a source of inspiration and encouragement to those seeking to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans. So many of them are extremely quiet in their heroism and suffering but, at the same time, extremely vocal and devoted to the fight against oppression and persecution.

The Justice Department has failed, therefore, in its first objective - which has been to seek to terrorize and silence those foreign-born Americans it has attacked.

Neither has the Justice Department succeeded in immobilizing the millions of foreign born it has hoped to terrorize with its deportation and denaturalization drives. One tribute to the democratic understanding and militancy of the foreign born is to be found in the statement of Representative Louis E. Graham, Republican McCarthyite of Pennsylvania, defeated for re-election in November. On November 16, former Representative Graham stated that, "In my district 50% of the people are of foreign extraction. Until these people come to understand what merica is, there is no hope."

It would obviously be impossible for meoule like Representative Graham to under-

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that the reason there is hope for the future of America is that the foreign born, together with millions of other Americans, do understand what America is and ere fighting to make it a better and healthier and samer America.

Second, we are not alone in this fight to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans any more than we are alone in our fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law. Thousands upon thousands of mericans, and organizations throughout the country, porticipate in one way or another in this fight to defend the rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens. From time to time, this democratic sentiment finds expression in the major newspapers of the country, as illustrated by editorials during the last month or two in "The New York Times," "St. Louis Pest-Dispatch," and "The S-n Francisco Chronicle."

It was this favorable public opinion, that made possible several important victories during the past year. We suffered also serious set-backs, especially in the Supreme Court's decision in the Galvan case; the Supreme Court's refusal to grant certiorari in the three Detroit denaturalization cases; in the deportation to Italy of Giacomo Quattrone, of Boston, after the Supreme Court refused to hear his appeal; in the deportation to Czechoslovakia of Marie Kratochvil, of Chicago, at the age of 71; and in the departure to Poland of three Greek-Americans - Nick and Steve Tsermegas and James Tapendreau.

While mindful of the weaknesses that resulted in these set-backs, we can take justifiable pride in some of our achievements this past year that demonstrate the possibilities that do exist of reversing the Justice Department in its efforts to implement the provisions of the Walter-EcCarren Lew.

Mrs. Mary Quist was arrested in Tampa, Florida, for deportation at the age of 68 a few months after she and her husbend had moved to Tempe from South Bend, Indiana, because of her poor health. The proceedings against Mrs. Quist were based on a statement she had signed in South Bend the previsou year. But, M-ry Quist had not known what was in the statement she had signed. First, she had been teld that she either sign the statement or she would be thrown in jail. Then, she was practically blind and coundn't see what was typed on the page. And even if she had been able to see, she couldn't read a word of English. Despite all of this, the hearing officer in Tampa ordered her deported to Hungary. An appeal was taken and Ira Gellebin, New York attorney, argued the case before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington Duly 22nd, the Board reversed the hearing officer and ordered the deportation proceedings against M ry Quist cancelled.

Another important victory was won in the fight for return of bail in deportationcases. The Justice Department took the position that, once bail was posted in deportation proceedings, it could be held by the Department for the rest of the non-citizen's life. It was ourposition that bail had to be returned once non-citizens were placed on Supervisory Proble. A test was started in the case of Charles Rowoldt, of Minneapolis, by his attorney, Kenneth Enkel, and with the help of the Minnesota Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. On November 25, 1953, the Federal District Court, in Minneapolis, sustained our position and ordered Rowoldts bail returned. The Justice Department appealed, and on June 17, 1954, the Court of Appeals in St. Louis ruled against the Justice Department. At first, the Justice Department considered appealing to the Supreme Court but then apparently gave up the idea. Despite the decision by the Court of Appeals, it took four more months of constant demands for the Justice Department to start refunding bail. This was a complete reversal of Justice Department policy.

In the field of deportation, we won an extremely important victory in the case of Fred Gonzales. Gonzales, a non-citizen born in the Philippine Ialands, came to the United States in 1928. In 1952, he was arrested in deportation proceedings on the basis of two minor of lenses committed meny years before. The Dis-

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trict Court in 3 n Francisco sustained his deportation. The Court of Appeals in San Francisco, however, held that Conzales could not be deported since he entered before 1934 when he was a national owing allegiance to the United States and the deportation laws provide for the deportation of non-citizens who entered as "aliens." The Justice Department appealed to the Supreme Court. On June 7th, the Supreme Court ruled against the Justice Department and sustained our position.

As a result, some 70,000 non-citizens of Philippine birth cannot be deported from the United States for any reason whatsoever and are removed from the pressures and intimidations of immigration agents, who had previously flooded the Philippine communities on the West Coast.

The Conzales case illustrates also the value of defense organizations in this area of work. Conzales was represented in the District Court and in the Court of appeals by 'loyd McMurray, a Sun Francisco attorney. He was defended by the Washington State Committee for Protection of Foreign Burn, in Seattle, He was represented without fee before the United States Supreme Court by Blanch Freedman, a New York attorney.

The Department of Justice must be acutely aware of the importance of this defense movement in the fight to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans and to repeal the Walter-BoCarran L w. In its desire to intensify its attack on the rights of foreign born, the Justice Domartment seeks to disrupt and, if possible, to destroy this defense movement.

Therefore, there is a special attack on those who give leaderthip in this work.

Rose Chernin is executive directory of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Mrs. Chernin, as a result of whose efforts the Los Angeles Committee was established firmly and was built into a powerful defense instrument, was indicted and framed under the Smith Act, as a result of which she faces five years in jail. In addition, the Justice Department has started denaturelization proceedings against Mrs. Chernin, seeking to take away the citizenship she obtained in 1928.

Soul Grossman, executive accretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was subpossed in 1993 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and ordered to produce the books and records of the Michigan Committee. Saul Grossman refused to produce any books or records and, on January 7, he was sentenced to serve on year in juil for contemp of Congress. His case is now before the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

It is significant that the Committees which Rose Chernin and Saul Grossman head are each defending the largest number of Walter-McCarran Law victims - the Los Angeles Committee defending about 130 persons and the Michigan Committee about 75 people. These are the first committees selected for attack by the Justice Department.

The Justice Department has tried other methods to intimidate those who seek to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans. In the midst of the Justice Department's "Operation Terror," carried out against the Mexican community in Los Angeles during June, the Inmigration and Naturalization Service demanded that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born turn over to the Service all Mexicans who had entered the country illegally and came to the Committee for assistance. Of course, hundreds of Mexicans came to the Los Angeles Committee office, as the Service well knew. The Service threatened the Committee that, unless Mexicans subject to deportation were turned over, court proceedings would be initiated to convict and jail all persons associated with the Los Angeles Committee under Walter-McCarren I w provision making harboring illegal residents a criminal offense and making conspiring to violate the Low a criminal offense.

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In the face of this threat, the Los Angeles Committee refused to diminish in the slightest its efforts on behalf of Mexican immigrants. Neither, of course, did they turn any one over to the Service - and they never will.

At about the same time, the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Dorn, in San Francisco, distributed in the Mexican community a special inglish-Spanish folder, "Enow Your Rights," informing non-citizens of their rights if questioned or arrested. On July 30th, the Northern California Committee received a communication from Lloyd H. Burke, United States Attorney in San Francisco, stating, in part: "This letter is for the purpose of advising you, and you are hereby placed on notice of the fact, that the aforementioned pemphlet contains false and misleading advice and erroneous statments of law. It is deemed that conveying such inaccurate advice to the persons to whom the pemphlet is addressed would constitute the inducing, counceling and procuring of such persons to violate the laws of the United States. It is strongly suggested (1) that you take immediate action to assure that the pamphlet described above be not circulated and distributed; (2) if any copies thoreof have been released, that you take prompt steps to recepture them; and (3) that you notify any persons to whom such distribution has been made of the contents of this letter."

This is the worst imagineable kind of intimidation. But, in the fact of this threatening letter, the Northern C lifernia Committee proceeded to get several thousands of the folder end, with special efforts, distributed those, too. We agree completely that the only possible enswer to this kind of threat is to do more work and fight all the harder to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans.

Of course, the most serious threat to the organized fight to defend the rights of the foreign born continues to be the Justice Department's efforts to destroy the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In April 1953, the Attorney Coneral petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the American Committee to register as a "Communist-front" organization under the provisions of the 150 McCarren Law. When we met in Conference in Chicago last year, we were waiting for the SACB to schedule hearings on the Attorney General's charges. As yet, no hearings have been held. We expect, however, that the hearings may be scheduled shortly after the beginning of new year. All that actually did happen during the past year was an offer to one near-citizem in Minneapolis to cancel the deportation proceedings against him and to grant him American citizenship if he were to agree to testify against our Committee.

Peter Warhol told the Justice Department that he planned to be a witness before the S/CB. Except that he was going to testify in defense of the American Committee and that, with the help of the "merican Committee, he hoped eventually to become an /merican citizen without having to dirty himself by testifying to falsehoods.

Other may have been similarly approached. It is indeed odd that 15 months after the Justice Department has filed charges against the American Committee, it should be looking for witnesses it can bribe to manufacture testimony to support its felse charges against the American Committee.

Our hearings, however, will undoubtedly be started in the near future and we are mereared to defend the American Committee since we are justifiably proud of its record established in 22 years of work. We recognize that the attempt to destroy the American Committee means not only intensified suffering for thousands of foreign-born Americans but threatens also the liberties of every American, native as well as foreign born.

In considering the defense of the rights of the foreign born, it is important

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to examine not only the manner in which those rights are under attack and the program needed to win public support for the defense of those rights but also the organizations that will help put that program into effect and seek to implement a proper and full defense.

There are today about 100 organizations in 15 states organized to work exclusively for the defense of the rights of the foreign born. The states where such committees function include Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jorsey Pennsylvenia, Chio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon and California. These 100 committees function as independent organizations in all respect. They make their own decisions and raise their own funds to defend the people under stack in their area or community.

While each one of these 100 committees has made outstanding contributions, perhaps the most outstanding contribution has been made by the Los Angeles Committee, under the leadership of Rose Chermin. At its Annual Festival in June, the Committee brings together some 3,000 people. At its Annual Banquet honoring its panel of 25 attorneys, last month, the Committee brought together 1,300 people. But, perhaps, the most important contribution the Los Angeles Committee has made is in the fight to defend the rights of Mexican immigrants in Southern California. It opened and has indirected during the past year an E st Side office in the heart of the Mexican committy in Los Angeles, with Josefina Yanez as secretary.

Other committees here made special contributions - Minnesota Committee in the successful fight for return of bail and in defending Enut Heikkinen against a ten-year gail sentence; the Washington State Committee in winning the Gonzales case and defending the rights of Filipino-Americans; the Northern California Committee in defending William Heibile.

The newest organization is the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, organized on February 28th, with Alcc Jones as executive secretary. In these first nine months of its existence, the New York Committee has demonstrated effective leadership in the fight to defend the rights of foreign-born Americans. It is carrying the fight against Supervisory Parole to the United States Suprements. It is fighting the Justice Department's attempt to consolidate denaturalization proceedings for the purpose of corrying on a mass political trial of foreign-born citizens. It wan the release in November of four non-citizens held for months without beil - Clara Gelman, M ry and Nick K rman, and John Billy Zazullak, and in December of Nick Marines.

Of the many committees organized to defend individuals, perhaps the most outstanding work has been done by the Friends and Neighbors Committee to Defend David Ryun, of Los Angeles. This group is conducting a nationwide campaign to win support for the fight against David Ryun's deportation to South Korea. It was undoubtedly the meet effective campaign organized during the pest year. The Friends and Neighbors Committee to Desend David Hyun merits our sincerest commendation for the work that they are doing.

An equally important contribution to this fight is being made by the defense committees organized in national group communities. It is these committees that today serve in the main as the organizational base for the work of the American Committee. Excelent committees are functioning in the Russian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Armenien, Czechcelovak, Yugoslav, Polish, Ukrainian, Eungarian, Jewish and Greek communities.

It would, of course, be impossible to speak of effective defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans were it not for the role that is played by more than 100 lawyers in all parts of the country. We cannot possibly estimate the

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extent of the sacrifice made by attorneys who defend non-citizens and naturalized citizens today. Theirs is a sacrifice in time, in money and in energies. They are, all of them, selflessly devoted to the cause of human rights and demonstrate every day of the year their unselfish devotion to the fight to defend the rights of the foreign born. It is indeed gratifying to see how these attorneys are carring forward proudly the tradition forged by Carol King during her life-time of devotion to the defense of the civil liberties of foreign-born imericans.

Others also are making their contribution to these organized efforts in defense of the Bill of rights. We continue to be honored by the interest and support demonstrated by our Honorary Co-Cheirman, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City. When I saw him lest month, Bishop Moulton wanted to be sure that I told this Conference that he was wholeheartedly a part of this fight and to emphasize that it is only reasons of health and age that prevent him from being here with us this weekend. He wants this Conference to know that, while he cannot be with us in person, he is with us all of the way in spirit and in determination to fight for the liberties of the foreign born.

FishopMoulton's associate as Henorary Co-Chairman, Professor Louise Pethilic ne Smith, is with us again this year as she has been since she became associated with our work. We regard ourselves as extremely fortunate in having Professor Smith's interest and active support and cooperation. We are indeed grateful and appreciative of her consistent advice and assistance throughout the year in the furtherance of our program and wirk.

We are fortunate in addition in having had the services this past year of two Co-Chairman of the calibre of the Reverend Renneth Ripley Forbes and Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.

This year, as a result of the establishment of the New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the work and activity of the American Committee was reorganized in an effort to develop more effective national leadership in the fight to repeal the Walter-McC rran Law and to defend its victims. As a result of the reorganization, the American Committee's stark is now composed of your reporter as executive secretary and Harriet Barron as administrative secretary.

While the American Committee's everhand has been out to the minimum, we can provide proper leadership and fulfill our reapprobabilities only to the extent that we have the funds to guarantee proper functioning of the committee. Special consideration must be devoted by this conference to guarantee adequate financing of the American Committee's work in the year to come.

We are confident that the organizations represented in this Conference will, as they always have in the past, make possible the proper functioning of the American Committee in the crucial period shead of us.

In trying to estimate our work, it would be well to commerc certain aspects of the current drive on the rights of the foreign born and the periods of the Alien Registration Act and the Palmor Raids.

In 1940, when the Alien Registration of was passed and more than seven million non-citizens were registered and fingerprinted, there was almost universal accentance of this first step leading to the total destruction of the rights of non-citizens in the United States. At that time, the American Committee was almost the only originization in the country that felt that the fingerprinting and registration program was unjust and unwarranted and/invasion of people's rights. The American Committee stood for repeal of the Alien Registration Act but it was a Lonely voice. The lesson we must draw from what heppened in 1940 - a lesson we must never forget - is that the failure to defend the rights of the non-citizen

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at that time facilitated the enectment of the Walter-McCarran L w in 1952.

But, today, unlike the situation in 1940, the people and the people's organizations are aroused over the Walter-McCarran Law. There is an insistent public understanding today of the interdependence between the rights of foreign born and native born Americans.

In 1920, at the time of the Palmer Raids, there want one single organization in the country that was prepared to come forward in defense of those arrested, besten, mistreated, degrived of their rights and hold for interminable periods of time in juils throughout the country. There was only a handful of attorneys prepared to defend non-citizens arrested in Palmer Raids of 1920.

Today, there are more than 100 attornelys actively engaged in defending the rights of the foreign born. Today, there are almost 100 organizations working to defend the rights of the foreign born. There is an obvious and important difference between the situation as it existed in 1960 and as it exists today.

Of course, we cannot, for a momentuministic by comparison the much greater threat that menaces the American people in 1954 than in 1920 or 1940. Today, the American people are menaced by the possible establishment of police-state conditions of living for all. The danger of fascism confronts the people today. But the campaign for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the general character of the organized efforts to defend victims of the Law has made important contributions to the preservation of democratic liberties. The fact remains that while, in March 1955, the Atterney General spoke of arresting 12,000 noncitizens in political deportation proceedings, only some 340 have been arrested to date. The fact remains that, while the fituringy General spoke them of starting 10,000 denaturalizations, only some 60 have been initiated to date.

We are faced today with some 400 proceedings rather than 22,000 proceedings against foreign-born amoricans because of the general atmosphere created by the fight to repeal the Walter-ReCarran Law and to defend its victims.

But, we are far from satisfied. Indeed, we can never be satisfied until the W-lter-McCarvan Law is repealed and until the 400 proceedings now pending are concelled and the possibility of additional humasments or drives on the rights of foreign-born Americans are ended once and for all.

This National Conference will take its place in the broad people's movement that will addreve repeal of the Walter-NcCarran Law and an end to the herassment of 14 million foreign-born Americans. We must emphasize that repeal of the Valter McCarran Law is a realistic objective in the life of the 'merican people today. In the legal arena we must achieve two trake.

First, we must fight to maintain the 1943 decision by the United States Supreme Court in the case of William Schneiderman sustaining the democratic rights of naturalized American citizens and, especially, as to the inviolability of United States citizenship.

Second, we must fight to reverse the trend of Supreme Court decisions reflected in the Eurisiades and Galvan deportation cases and the Carlson ball case. These decisions are based principally on a decision by the Supreme Court in 1893 in the Fong Yue Ting case, in which the Court held that deportation was not punishment. On the basis of this 1893 myth, non-citizens find that, in deportation proceedings, they can be deprived of the protection of the Bill of Rights.

We can reverse this 1393 decision since deportation is punishment of the worst kind. And we can find inspiration for our efforts, if any is needed, by

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the historic decison this year in which the Supreme Court reversed an 1895 decision - known as Plessy versus Ferguson - in respect to segregation in the schools.

The Supreme Court was forced to change its position on segregation by the insistent mass pressures of the American people. It can be forced to change its position in respect to the rights of non-citizens and in respect to deportations in the same ammer. It is our responsibility to develop the kind of atmosphere, to educate and to develop the people's understanding to the point where the Supreme Court will find that it has to meet the people's demands and reverse this ancient theory that is so dangerous to our democratic rights.

The achievement of these objectives would be a major contribution to the complete defeat of McCerthyite reaction in the United States. It would help strengthen and give life to the democratic aspirations of the American people. It is a prerequisite to the development of an American that will be devoted to the principles of democracy and peace and humanity. To that goal do we dedicate ourselves and for that purpose have we convened in Conference to deliberate, to discuss, and to work together for its achievement.

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Ехнівіт VII

Misce Captantal and Reservation Blank SEED ANKUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FORBON BORN Jecamber 10 and 11, 1955 Detroit, Michigen

0, N.Y. After December 5: Hotel Tuler, Detroit 16. Michigan, All sessions of the Corresence on December 10 and 11, 1955 will be here of the

Hotel Tuller Detroit, Michigan

REGISTRATION

Jutil December 5; 23 West 26th Street New York

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

Name of Organization Address

City, Zone, State

gate observer, or visitor; \$2.00 Registration Fee may be paid in advance or when registering at the

at the Hotel Tuller. Registration fee for each dela Starts on Saturday, December 10, at 9:00 A.M.

Organizations are invited to send he two co

REPRESENTATION

hine delegates or observers, It is a may be

pate as visitors

CONFERENCE BANQUET

Name of Representative Address ....

City, Zone, State

Neme of Representative

City, Zone, State.

Address

for the Registration Fee for our representatives. [1] The Registration Fee will be paid at the Conference when registering Registration Fee for each delegate observer or We enclose \$ ..... visitor: \$2.00.]

idvance or at the Benguer

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

hytel 1.0mist for ] Fridey evening, December 9: [] Saturday evening We wish to reserve

Detroit, Michigen, on Saturday evening December places at \$5 00 each at the Conference Banquet to be held at fuller Hotel. 10, et 7:00 P.M. [] Reservations will be paid of the December 10. Pease reserve

tinuing its important work our presentation has Centibetions Coward defraying the very conuderation expenses of organizing this National Conference and con may be sent in advance or brought to the Convoted to contribute \$ erence.

Send ell communications to:

AMERICAN COMMITTEE NEW YORK 10, N. Y. OF FOREIGN BORN 23 WEST 26th STREET | FOR PROTECTION

# CONFERENCE NATIONAL 23rd ANNUAL

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION of FOREIGN BORN SATURDAY | December 10 and 11, 1955 MONT

DETROIT, MICHIGAN HOTEL TULLER

ing, December 10, at 7:00 P.M. Reservations for Bangum \$5.00 each, Reservation, may be paid in is possible. Reservation, should the lind with the to be true at the Hotel Tuller or Saturday ever Reservations for accommodation or the Habe Tutter are available and should the are at some

American Committee

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

a ruer us un de possible so that not a prod t Organization are urged to realiter thorners. my trurial con be forwarded to them

MPORTANT

ference and continuing its work by making a sub-stantial contribution. Contributions may be sent with the Advance Credenta Bank or may be expense involved in organizing this National Con-Your organization can help meet the great financial brought to the Conference AMERICAN COMMITTEE NEW YORK 10, N. Y. OF FOREIGN, BORN 23 WEST 26th STREET | FOR PROTECTION

# EXHIBIT VII-

The treatment of the foreign born in the United States has served alwaysred at of the health and vitality of American democracy.

conference call

Sponsors

Since the end of the Second World War, the rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans have

Current efforts to bring post-wer tensions to an end make it essential that the government and the people of this country take a fresh look at the treatment accorded non-citizens and neturelized American citizens. The manner in which foreign-born Americans are being treated by the Justice Department serves only to maintain an atmosphere of intolerance that interferes seriously with been under constant attack by the Justice Department, Congress, and the Federal Courts. achieving peaceful and democratic relations at home as well as abroad. More than 350 non-citizens, life-time residents of the United States, have been prested in deportation proceedings on the basis of their political opinions or offiliations and face exite and life-time separation from their families in this country.

Proceedings have been initiated against more than 60 naturalized American citizens seeking to revoke their United States citizenship after they have lived and worked as Americans most of

More than 200 non-citizens are being forced to live under Supervisory Parole conditions, which are essentially police-state in character and violate democratic standards.

Thousands of non-citizens and naturalized citizens are being harassed and threatened by agents of the immigration and Naturalization Service seeking to inquire into past and present beliefs and affiliations. These anti-democratic activities are being conducted by the Justice Department in an effort. uct of post-war tensions and passed over President Truman's veto in 1952, has been criticized and to legitimatize the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law despite the fact that the Law, a prodcondemned by a majority of the American people as harsh, discriminatory and unjust,

tion to the manner in which the foreign born are being treated by the Justice Department. The Valter-McCarren Law roust be revised brainsly or repealed, as provided by 40 bills which were introduced in Contrass this year and which are to be considered when the 84th Congress reconvenes in January, 1956. We join, therefore, in sponsoring this Call for the 23rd Annual National Conference If post-war lensions are to be fully eliminated the American people must give serious considera of the American Committee for Protection of Ecretan Bom, to be held at the Hotel Tuller, in Detroit, Nichigan, on December 10 and 11 955. To this Mational C mereine an action of anisations and individuals interested in working for an end to prost was tendy and historian and winning a ... tet en policy for the United States. Carati sacc democratic and humane in

Rev Kranith R'Ell , Lorbi

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.

" Frmen

Program

Morning Session-9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1955 9:00 A.M.-Registration

0:00 A.M.—Opening Session 1:00 P.M .- Lunch

Afternoon Session-2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Evening Session - 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.—Conference Banquet 2:00 P.M.—Penel Meetings

9:00 A.M.—Stete Delegation Meetings Morning Session -9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. 10:00 A.M.—Reports and Discussion 1:00 P.M.-Lunch

UNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1955

Reports from Chamiltees Afternoon Session-2:00 P M, to 4:00 P.M. 2:00 P M -- Bus.ness Session

Adoption of Act in Program

23rd annual National Conference
American Consmittee for Protection of Foreign Born
Detroit, Michi an December 15 and 11, 1955

# PROGRAM

SITURDAY, DECEMBL. 10

10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. Opening Sess on

Chairman: Mev. Ch rles ... Hill, Detreit Reporters: Mose Chernin, Les Angeles

Blanch freedman, New York

abner Green, New York

12:30 P.A. - 1:30 P.A. Lunch

1:3 P.M. - 2:30 P.M. Afternoon Session

Chairman: Professor Louise Pettibone Smith Reporters: Joseph Forer, adshington, D. C.

Gloria Agrin, New York

2:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. Panel Sessions

Panel on Trade Union \*ctivity - Gothic Room Panel on Community Organizations - Parler B

women's Panel and Tea - Tower Room, 33 John R at

Farmer

5:00 F.M. - 6:30 P.M. National Group Panels

Parel Rooms to be assigned

7:00 P.M.

Conference Banquet

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11

9:00 A.A. - 10:00 .l. Meetings of St. te Deleg tions - Arabian Room

9:30 A.L. - 11:00 A.L. Leeting on Densturalization - Parlor B

.10:00 A.... - 12:30 P.L. Conference Session

Reports from Panels

12:30 f.h. - 1:30 .... Lunch

1:30 .... - 4:00 P.h. Final session

Reports From Committies Election of Officers

oummary

23rd Annual National Conference American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Detroit, Michigan December 10-11, 1955

# REPORT

By Abner Green

This National Conference marks the conclusion of twenty-three years of work by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. These twenty-three years have been eventful in many respects. But, at no time during this period could we see such possibilities as exist today for the resolution of many of the problems that confront us.

Those prospects are especially significant, coming as they do after a long and difficult period of hysteria and repression. For almost ten years following the end of the Second World War, reactionary forces maintained an intensified drive on the liberties of all Americans. A symbol of this drive was made public only last month, when it was revealed before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights that the Civil Service Commission maintains a card index file of two million persons "allegedly affiliated with some sort of subversive organization or activity."

For almost ten years, every section of the American people found their rights under sharp attack. This anti-democratic drive suffered its first serious set-back with the exposure and condemnation of Senator McCarthy last year. Developments this year on the international as well as on the home front served to further isolate those forces in our national life intent on advancing the reactionary McCarthyite drive on the people's rights.

On November 25th, the "San Francisco Chronicle," in an editorial, greeted signs of return to "traditional American sentiments that were cherished by the framers of the Constitution." And, the Chronicle editorial concluded, "Such signs and portents are most welcome to the wast majority of Americans."

Many important changes have taken place and are taking place in the life and the thinking of the American people.

Just a few days ago a National Convention, meeting in New York City, formally voted into existence the AFL-CIO as a united national labor body comprised of sixteen million workers. This achievement is obviously of momentous importance in the life of the American people.

Another indication of significant changes in public thinking are the pronouncements of Chief Justice Earl Warren, including such statements as, "When the rights of any individual or group are chipped away, the freedom of all erodes." And, "Justice, like freedom, needs constant vigilance."

There are indications of another sort. For instance, the speech last month by Court of Appeals Justice Harold Medina seeking to define the word, "liberal," as to include himself. Or Attorney General Brownell's statement this week criticizing the Walter-McCarran Law.

During the past year, the American people welcomed the promise of peace inherent in a policy of co-existence. The people's reaction to international developments gave rise to a national wave of relief and relaxation of tensions, which speedily registered itself in all areas of thought and action and was reflected perhaps most immediately by the Federal courts.

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Witness the action of the United States Supreme Court, during its current term, granting certiorari in the California Smith Act cases, with the obvious implication that the Court was going to take a new look at the Smith Act; the acceptance of a brief amicus signed by 360 prominent Americans declaring that the registration provisions of the 1950 McCarran Act were a threat to civil rights and unconstitutional; the decision reversing Judge Medina in respect to the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, holding that there are constitutional issues involved in this treatment of foreign-born Americans.

There is indeed a new and fresh wind blowing today in America as we sit and deliberate on the treatment of foreign born Americans and its relationship to the status of democratic rights in the United States.

We can be proud of the role we played in fighting to re-establish a democratic atmosphere in the country.

For almost ten years, we maintained a continuous defense of democratic rights in opposition to those who would have brutalized the mentality of the American people into acceptance of their undemocratic excesses. Our efforts not only helped save individuals but also helped prevent a total obliteration of democratic rights - which was the goal sought by the McCarthyites.

During the past ten years, we contributed in meny ways to meintaining democratic rights. We were part of that America that never lost sight of our heritage as a people or our country's traditions. In fighting to maintain the democratic rights of foreign-born Americans, we contributed to the developments which result today in a changed public atmosphere.

Within the past year, for instance, we scored significant victories in defense of the rights of the foreign born.

In the case of Doctor Krishna Chandra, of Sacramento, California, we defeated the Justice Department's attempt to make mere membership in the former International Workers Order an automatic ground for deportation.

In the case of Alec Alcantra, of Seattle, Washington, we defeated in the United States Supreme Court the Justice Department's attempt to use the Walter-McCarran Law to exclude and deport thousands of non-citizens on the spurious ground that a trip to Alaska or Hawaii was a departure from the United States.

In the case of Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, we won reversal of his conviction and ten-year jail sentence for failure to apply for a passport after being ordered deported.

In the case of Mike Getes, of Philadelphia, we won reversal of a six-months jail sentence for allegedly failing to report his address to the Attorney General during January 1952 and 1953, thereby preventing the Justice Department from carrying out thousands of frame-ups on the same grounds.

In the case of Matthew Brzovich, of Chicago, we contributed to the exposure of the character of professional Justice Department witnesses when the United States Court of Appeals ordered deportation proceedings against Brzovich cancelled on the ground that Matthew Cvetic, a professional informer, could not be believed.

In at least two cases recently, the testimony of John Lautner, another professional witness for the Justice Department, was found to be insufficient and unreliable by the Board of Immigration Appeals when it ordered deportation proceedings cancelled in the cases of Costas Athos, of Charleston, West Virginia, and Charles Soldo, of Coaldale, Pennsylvania.

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In the general defense area, we witnessed the victory in the denaturalization case of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. It would indeed be significant if this victory were to mark an end to the Justice Department's 22-year campaign to use the deportation laws to get rid of Harry Bridges because of his militant leadership in the American labor movement.

In the fight for repeal of the W-lter-McCarran Law, we saw scheduled last month for the first time public hearings by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

In addition, there has been the day-to-day work of the American Committee and organizations throughout the country in defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans. It is impossible to recount, or even summarize, the activities of the American Committee and other organizations in this general area.

But, this work and these victories serve as a background for our Conference this week-end. They serve as a promise of what can be achieved, in an increasingly more favorable atmosphere, by our efforts to secure the most effective expression of public opinion in support of the proposition that civil rights are indivisible and that an attempt to deprive people of their rights because of their foreign birth jeopardizes the liberties of all. As stated by Chief Justice Warren, "When the rights of any individual or group are chipped away, the freedom of all erodes."

While registering the victories just listed, we suffered defeats. The Immigration end Naturalization Service is maintaining its operations on a businessas-usual basis. One illustration was the announcement on October 26th by Commissioner Swing that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had deported fortyone mental patients, taking them out of institutions here and flying them to Portugal, Spain, Greece, Italy, Sweden, England, Austria, and other countries.

Six months ago, Cedric Belfrage, editor of "The National Guardian," was deported to England as a result of a Justice Department frame-up because of his staunch opposition to McCarthy and McCarthyism. And yesterday, the S.S. "Queen Elizabeth" took from these shores into exile Claudia Jones, a Negro woman, who spent her entire adult life here in the United States and was prevented from fighting deportation for membership in the Communist Party because of her ill-health.

On July 15, Federal District Court Judge Frank Picard, here in Detroit, ordered citizenship cancelled in the case of Stanley Nowak, Polish-American leader and former Michigan State Senator. In Los Angeles, Eulogio de la Cruz and Sam Title had their citizenship cancelled. These cases are now pending on appeal. But, here in Detroit, ten United States citizens who lost their citizenship in political denaturalization proceedings, have since been arrested and now face deportation from the United States. One, Mrs. Stella Brown, faces a six-month jail sentence for contempt of court for refusal to answer self-incriminating questions while on the stand defending her citizenship.

After several months during which no non-citizen was arrested in political deportation proceedings, three Mexican immigrants were arrested in Denver, Colorado, ten days ago and held for deportation on the charge of past membership in the Communist Party.

These developments emphasize the importance of our deliberations. They reflect the fact that, although the American people are beginning to cast off the crippling effects of fear and tension, we have with us still the undemocratic remnants of hysteria and persecution. We have with us still the residue of the hysteria, which can serve as a source of reactionary poison infecting the political and social life of the American people and interfere with the people's efforts to work out their problems in a democratic and humane fashion.

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The ten-year post-war drive on the rights of the foreign born conducted by the Justice Department registered serious reactionary inroads on democratic rights.

Today, a non-citizen can be deported for exercising his or her democratic rights, for engaging in any activity that can be labelled "subversive," for associating with individuals or organizations labelled "subversive."

The non-citizen - and we speak of a group of three million people scattered throughout the population - is no longer protected by the Eill of Rights in respect to freedom of speech, belief or association. A non-citizen can be arrested without a warrant and deported from the United States on any one of 125 grounds. A non-citizen arrested in deportation proceedings no longer is protected by the American right to bail.

The American people are very proud of the slogan inscribed on Federal court buildings, reading "Equal Justice Under Law." But, the Justice Department has added a few words to that slogan, changing its meaning completely, so that it now reads: "Equal Justice Under Law - Except for Non-Citizens."

All non-citizens have been registered and fingerprinted, must report to the Attorney General in writing once a year, must notify the Attorney General of any change of address, must carry on their persons at all times their Alien Registration Cards. Violation of any of these conditions could mean a jail sentence and then deportation.

Could envone claim that the three million non-citizens now in this country are free and independent human beings? And how long before this kind of treatment of three million people within our borders will serve to corrupt our legal and administrative procedures, before citizens find themselves in no better or more adventageous position than non-citizens?

Already, naturalized citizens - under our way of life supposedly equal in all respects with native-born citizens except that they cannot qualify for the Presidency - find their right to their United States citizenship seriously challenged and jeopardized.

These remnents of hysteria have been given legal sanction by the manifold provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952. The Justice Department has made clear that it intends to use the provisions of this infamous law to deport twelve thousand non-citizens on political grounds and to denaturalize ten thousand citizens on political grounds. The Walter-McCarran Law, which was passed over President Truman's veto after a seven-year campaign of hysteria by the Justice Department, is the major stumbling block that prevents our country from returning to a sane and democratic policy in the treatment of foreign-born Americans.

In addition to the many repressive features discussed previously, the Walter-McCarran Law provides that non-citizens ordered deported but not deportable are to be placed under Orders of Supervision for the rest of their lives in this country - requiring their appearance in person once a month before a Justice Department agent; requiring them to submit to medical and psychiatric examination when ordered; requiring information under oath as to association or activities; restricting the right to travel to no more than fifty miles from a non-citizen's place of residence; requiring disassociation from the labor and progressive movement. Violation of any of these conditions may result in a one-year jail sentence.

Under the W-lter-McCarran Law, non-citizens who fail to make an effort to deport themselves after being ordered deported are committing a crime punishable by the fantastic sentence of ten years in jail.

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Under this Law, citizens as well as non-citizens are harassed by Justice Department agents, pressured to become stool-pigeons and informers against their relatives, friends, neighbors, and fellow-workers, and even served with subpoemas seeking to force them to become informers.

Under this law, the United States stands condemned in the eyes of the world for practicing racist and discriminatory policies in its immigration procedures.

People in Eastern Europe and Asia, and many other parts of the world, look askance at our democratic claims in view of the undemocratic content of our immigration laws. The people of the West Indies find that the United States practices racism in view of the manner in which the Law consciously bars Negro immigration into the United States.

Perhaps the most vicious and un-American program is reserved for the Mexican immigrant - subjected to all kinds of discriminatory treatment while working here, then arrested in mass round-ups and literally kicked out of the United States without a hearing and without any regard for his rights or his welfare.

This Conference has indeed a special responsibility. We must plan our program and activities to eliminate as speedily as rossible these undemocratic remnants of hysteria. We cannot be satisfied simply with diminished activity by the Justice Department in its campaign against the rights of the foreign born. We must end these attacks completely. We must eliminate the legal justification for these attacks.

Otherwise, these attacks on our democratic rights may return speedily with renewed vigor - especially since the legal and political basis for the hysteria will be there ready-made and the Justice Department won't need a period of seven years in which to build the hysteria to the point where a Walter-McCarran Law could be enacted. Otherwise, these expressions of intolerance will serve to undermine the democratic rights of all.

Therefore, our Conference must set for itself as its major responsibility to campaign and to work to reestablish the democratic and constitutional rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens.

The main point on any such program is self-evident - the speedy repeal of the Walter-McC-rran Law and its replacement by a new immigration and naturalization law that will deal with the potential immigrant, the non-citizen resident, and the naturalized citizen as human beings entitled to equal justice under law, to democratic consideration and to democratic rights.

The first major step in this direction are the public hearings just recessed by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and scheduled to be resumed in January. When hearings were announced - the first Congressional hearings since enactment of the Law in 1952 - the Senate Subcommittee was flooded with requests from organizations and individuals for an opportunity to be heard on legislation now pending before Congress for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law.

During the weeks of November 21st and November 28th, among those speaking in support of repeal or revision of the Law were representatives of the A.F. of L.-C.I.O., National Council of Churches of Christ in America, Synagogue Council of America, National Lutheran Council, National Catholic Welfare Conference, scientific and learned societies, Senators Lehman, Ives, Case and Kennedy, and Governor C. Mennen Williams, of Michigan.

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Only one organization - the American Legion - voiced unqualified support for the Law as it now stands on the statute books.

Opponents of the Walter-McCarran Law heard during these first two weeks of the public hearings, concentrated on the racist and discriminatory immigration provisions but, at the same time, condemned all provisions allowing for police-state treatment of non-citizens and naturalized citizens.

These hearings by the Kilgore Committee reflect in a small measure the intense feelings of the American people in opposition to the Walter-McCerran Law. They should serve as a basis for securing action on the Law by the United States Senate in 1956.

All organizations should concentrate on securing action by the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting a bill to the Senate as speedily as possible to guarantee that sufficient time is provided for the enactment of legislation by Congress in 1956.

If there is action in the Senate on legislation to repeal or revise the Walter-McCarran Law, it should help to force action on the Law by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, one member has set himself up as a virtual dictator and prevented any consideration of bills introduced for changes in the Law by the House Judiciary Committee. Representative Francis Walter, co-author of the Law, serves as a major obstacle to any changes. The builder of the prison hates to see his dungeon torn down.

As chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, Representative Walter controls proposed legislation that can be considered by the House in this field. And Representative Walter has stated on innumerable occasions that he will not allow his Subcommittee to consider any legislation to revise or repeal the Walter-McC-rran Law. He thinks it is a good law and, no matter how many people criticize it, he will not even allow them to discuss their criticisms or all the House of Representatives to consider any changes. Representative Walter feels that he - alone - should decide for Congress what the immigration and naturalization laws of this country should provide.

Representative Walter's dictatorial and anti-democratic attitude toward changes in the Law is fully in keeping with the author of a police-state law like the Walter-McCerran Act.

If Representative Walter succeeds and the House Judiciary Committee is prevented from acting on the Walter-McCorran Act, the people have available one other approach to the problem. Representative Victor Anfuso, author of one of the forty-odd bills pending in the present Congress for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law, has introduced a Discharge Petition - to discharge the House Judiciary Committee from responsibility and to bring the Anfuso Bill, H.R. 501, to the floor of the House of Representatives for debate and a vote.

The coming year will indeed be propitious to press for basic changes or repeal of the Walter-McCarren Law. It is a presidential election year, when the people and the major political parties are more sensitive than usual to public issues. For three years, the people and organizations throughout the country have maintained their demand for changes in the Law. The continued public pressure, coupled with national election considerations, could serve to affect substantially the situation in Congress.

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For instance, a United States Schator from the State of Texas, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, last month in a speech at Whitney, Texas, Said that he will urge changes to make the immigration laws "fair and just."

There are singere opponents of the Walter-McCarran Law who are pessimistic about the possibility for changes in the Law in 1956. But, it is not a question as to whether Congress will change the Law. It is a fact that Congress has a responsibility it must not shirk. Congress has a responsibility to the people and to the country to make basic revisions in the Law and even to repeal the Law and to replace it with a democratic and humane immigration and naturalization law.

Practical politicians may be fully informed about the legislative situation. But, they do not take into account the possible effect of public demand for changes in the Law, especially if those public demands are intensified at this particular time.

It is up to us to seek ways and means to help secure expression for the people's sentiment and for that sentiment to register in the halls of Congress. If we carry out our work effectively, it should be possible to win repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, or basic revision of its provisions, during 1956.

While we will continue to campaign and fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law, it is highly possible that the L w will not be repealed and, if anything, only revised in certain sections. Therefore, while fighting for repeal we must at the same time set forth what we regard as minimum alternatives to repeal that we feel are acceptable.

The immigration provisions of the Wolter-McCarran Law are universally condemned because of the manner in which they subject the potential immigrant to racist and discriminatory treatment. The racist and anti-Semitic core of the Law is its National Origins Immigration Quota System, which should be scrapped for a non-discriminatory immigration system. Equally in conflict with the democratic spirit are the provisions which discriminate against the potential immigrant on political grounds. These, too, should be scrapped since not only are they insulting and degrading to the potential immigrant but they serve as the basis for the provisions used to harass and discriminate against permanent residents of the United States on political grounds. These political discriminations in the immigration sections of the Law feed hysteria. They do not help build democracy. They are as un-American as the racist provisions in the Law.

At the same time, the anti-Negro features in the immigration section of the present Law should be eliminated.

In respect to the status of the foreign born, some minimum objective must be achieved if the Law is amended.

The value of United States citizenship - for native born as well as naturalized citizens - depends on the extent to which citizens feel secure in their right to their citizenship.

Under the present law, naturalized citizens cannot be certain that their citizenship will not be subjected to legal attack for political reasons regardless of the length of time they have been citizens. A citizen's right to his or her citizenship must be clearly recognized and established by the law. Any person who has lived here long emough to go through the naturalization process, established a clear in tention and qualification for United States citizenship should not have to be faced with the threat of revocation of that citizenship for any reason whatsoever.

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One of the factors leading to special difficulties for the naturalized citizen under the present law results from its treatment of the rights of the non-citizen.

The status and dignity of fourteen million foreign born Americans are seriously undermined by the fact that, in so far as the Law is concerned, the non-citizen has no right to live in this country. This is true in the legal as well as the rolitical sense. The non-citizen may have been here for fifty years. But he can still be deported. He still has no right to live in this country.

A non-citizen may have been brought into this country when three months old, and never left the country for one minute since being brought in. There would be no relatives and no friends in the old country. Everything and everyone that means anything would be here in the United States. And, at the age of 50, the non-citizen could be arrested for deportation. This is fantastic. But it is happening to people like William Heikkila, in San Francisco, and to Raye Rubin, in Los Angeles.

The law - if it is to be a democratic law - must establish clearly that a non-citizen has a right to live here. It should be clear in the law that once an immigrant has lived here for a period of time - five years, ten years - he or she cannot be deported from this country for any reason whatsoever.

We must raise a minimum demand that the law recognize a naturalized citizen's right to his United States citizenship and a non-citizen's right to be secure in his or her right to live in the United States.

Equally important is the need to reestablish in the law the non-citizen's right to full protection of the Bill of Rights - to freedom of speech, belief, and association; to the right to bail and the right to be secure from arrest without warrent, intimidation and threats. There is no need for the annual reporting, notification of change of address, and especially for the insulting police-state Supervisory Parole provisions. These various control provisions of the Law should be eliminated.

If the American people are to revive for themselves the democratic spirit that prevailed before the caset of the post-World War Two hysteria, it will be necessary first to regain for the foreign born their self-respect and dignity as citizens and permanent residents of this country.

That becomes properly the concern and property of this National Conference. The American people must be made to understand what is involved and what is at stake in the treatment accorded foreign born Americans. That the native born will suffer just as much as -. if not more than - the foreign born if this kind of treatment of people is allowed to continue. Then, the Courts must be prevailed upon to view the Constitution in auch a manner as to bolster democratic rights.

We need a campaign of public education and the initiation of a legal offensive that will serve to reverse the trend that resulted in the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Law and validation of its major deportation and bail provisions by the United States Supreme Court.

This is a great responsibility. And this National Conference is perhaps the only body in the country at the present time capable of appreciating the problem and its seriousness and capable of doing something about it.

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The development of concepts on the basis of which the democratic rights of non-citizens can be effectively defended in the Federal courts is crucial. In its decision in the Galvan case - sustaining the constitutionality of the Walter-Mc Corran Law provision for the deportation of non-citizens who are past or present members of the Communist Party, the United States Supreme Court declared that the formulation of policies perteining to the right of non-citizens to remain in this country "is entrusted exclusively to Congress."

We must challenge this concept. Doctor Alexander Meiklejohn, in his brilliant statement before the Hennings Committee of the United States Senate, pointed out the fact that the American people, at the time the Constitution was drafted, were reluctant to adopt the Constitution because they were fearful of the power of the Legislature. One of the facts used to win public support for the adoption of the Constitution was that the Legislature would have no law-making authority other than those limited powers specifically delegated to it by the Constitution.

The only power in this general area given Congress by the Constitution is the power to make a uniform law of naturalization. Control over immigration is claimed by Congress on a special basis, as reflected in the following sentence from House Report Number 1513, dated March 13, 1952: "The power of Congress to control immigration stems from the severeign authority of the United States as a nation and the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

The Constitution gave Congress the right to regulate commerce - the entry of goods into the United States. Therefore, it was assumed years ago that Congress had the right to regulate immigration - the entry of people into the United States. The power to regulate immigration was not granted Congress by the Constitution. It is a power implied from the constitutionally granted power to control commerce. And the power to deport a legally resident non-citizen was also never granted to Congress by the Constitution. This, too, is an implied power. Except it is implied from the implied power to regulate immigration.

The power to deport, therefore, is twice removed from the Constitution. There is nothing in the Constitution, and nothing that can be implied from the Constitution directly, that gives Congress the power to order deported legally resident non-citizens.

One of the first decisions by the United States Summer Court establishing the power to deport, the Zakonaite case, upheld the constitutionality of deporting a non-citizen found practicing prostitution within three years of entry. This Zakonaite decision was based on the Court's decision in the Zucker case, which involved the forfeiture of goods that had been allowed entry into the country because of the fraudulent concealment of their value.

There is an obvious inconsistence here in view of the fact that the law regards imported goods with a great deal more deference and humanity than it treats human beings. Goods lose their status as imports once they are merged with the general domestic economy. But, under the law, immigrants are never permitted to lose their status as immigrants even if they have lived here for fifty years and are completely merged with the general domestic population.

It may be difficult, if not impossible, to question the right of Congress to control immigration, even though that right is not specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution. But that, we must insist, is the limit of the power possessed by Congress in this field. It can determine who shall be allowed to enter the country. As a part of that power, Congress could order the deportation of any person who comes in outside of, or in violation of, the immigration law.

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But, the Constitution never granted Congress the power to say that an immigrant who complied with all of the conditions set down for entry can be expelled from the country for acts committed while a legal resident of the United States.

We must challenge the Congressional usurpation of power, which deprives the non-citizen of the right accorded to him by the Constitution to live in the United States. To the first citizens of the then new United States of America it would have been inconceivable that Congress should have the right to exile people from the country. Many of them had themselves suffered the tortures of exile from their native lend and they understood it to be the worst kind of pumishment that could be needed out to people. There is no doubt that they would never have accepted a Constitution that gave the Legislature, whose arbitrary power they feared especially, the power to exile people.

It wasn't only the first Americans who felt this. Almost one hundred years passed before the first exclusion law was passed in 1880, in the wake of hysteria against immigration from China. And the first important decision by the United Stetes Supreme Court in a deportation case was made in 1893, in the Fong Yue Ting case. In that case the Supreme Court, in upholding the deportation of an immigrant, employed language and legal concepts that served as the basis for the Harisiades and Galvan decisions in the 1950's.

In sustaining deportation in the Fong Yue Ting case in 1893, the Supreme Court held that deportation was not punishment, that it was not a criminal proceeding but a civil proceeding. Therefore, the protection accorded persons in criminal proceedings need not apply and non-citizens could be deported on the basis of ex post facto laws or on a Bill of Attainder. And, since deportation is a civil proceeding, the non-citizen in deportation proceedings does not have the protection of the First or Fifth Amendments to the Constitution.

In 1893, the Supreme Court was swept along in a wave of racism that engulfed the democratic processes. That decision was made also in a case where the non-citizen had just come to the country, where his right to enter the country was involved, and when there was a comparative handful of non-citizens in the country.

Today, the average non-citizen has lived most of his or her life here. Thousands upon thousands are affected by each decision. The non-citizen is an integral part of the social, economic and political life of the country. In so far as the foreign born are concerned, there is no comparison between the United States of 1955 and the United States of 1893. But, a racist decision made in 1893 rules the lives and destinies of millions of residents in 1955.

This conference can take the first steps toward ending this situation where the dead hand of the past throttles the people's liberties today. It must become our objective to make the people and the courts understand the need for reversing this 63-year-old racist decision and to end the manner in which Congress deprives the non-citizen of the constitutional right to live in the United States.

The time has come for the development of a new approach to the defense of the rights of non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings. We have to prepare the basis that will help convince the Supreme Court that it should take a new look at the status of the non-citizen in our laws and in our courts.

One of the steps available to us in striving for this objective is the development of a special legal research project that would have as its objective the presentation to the United States supreme court of new and available information on the basis of which the Court can take the road leading to a return to this country's early democratic attitudes to immigration and the rights of non-citizen residents.

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The foundation upon which the structure for judicial justification for oppressive anti-foreign born laws rests is the thesis that a sovereign nation may exercise a plenary power over the lives of foreigners within its borders.

However, in so far as our constitutional procedures are concerned, the United States government can be regarded as having exhausted its sovereignty over the irrigerat once the immigrant has entered the country legally and settled within its borders. Sovereignty for the United States government, in keeping with our traditions and history, can extend only to setting forth conditions for the admission of immigrants.

In the moral and historical sense, unlike many other countries, this country does not have the right to the plenary exercise of a continuing power over immigrants once they have entered the country. The country's national growth and history have made it different in this respect from any other country in the world. Its "aliens" are not "aliens" in the same sense known to any other nations.

People who came here as immigrants have never been transients. They came here to stay and to become part of this country. They broke their ties in their homelands. They have spent all of their lives here, all of their energies, and what fortune, initiative and ability they may have possessed. Their ideas and feelings were molded here in this country. They became and are an integral and an essential part of the community known as the United States of America.

It is these and many other thoughts, fully supported by legal and sociological research, that have to be gathered into a single document. This document would then serve as a brief that can be used in the Federal courts in an effort to win reconsideration by the United States Supreme Court of its decisions in the Harisiades and Galvan cases. This document could help win from the Supreme Court a reaffirmation of basic democratic concepts which recognize the right of noncitizens who are legal residents of this country to the complete protection of the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

Research for this brief would include, as a minimum, the following four points:

- 1. The place of the non-citizen in the development of the United States.
- 2. A description of the type of non-citizen being arrested in deportation proceedings, based on an analysis of the facts in the cases of the 360 non-citizens arrested in political deportation proceedings.
- 3. The origin and existence of the doctrine of plenary sovereign power over foreigners in the laws of other countries and in international law.
- 4. The anachronistic character of the 1893 judicial precedent relied upon by the courts to uphold the deportation Provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act.

The importance of this project should be self-evident. When we consider the advisability of our endorsing this project, we must bear in mind that it is of necessity an expensive project because of its scope and also because of its importance. One of our responsibilities will have to be working out ways in which we can help defray the expenses involved in carrying out this project, which has been estimated as being somewhere in the vicinity of five thousand dollars.

As we meet in this Opening Session of our National Conference, there is in progress a meeting of the Panel on Legal Defense. Attorneys from all parts of the country are discussing various legal problems in relation to the defense of the rights of foreign born Americans. High on the agenda of the Panel on Legal Defense

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is this all-important question of the challenge of the manner in which the courts book upon the rights of non-citizens, of working out a procedure to guarantee that we secure serious reconsideration by the Supreme Court of its attitude to the mights of the non-citizens as reflected in the Harisiades and in the Galvan decisions.

It is for us to develop the public program and campaigns that will give meaning to the efforts of the automays in the courts. It is for us to help create the public understanding and the public opinion that will serve to convince the Supreme Court of the advisability of reconsidering its recent decisions in respect to the rights of non-citizens. It is for us to stimulate the support called for by the late Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who wrote just before his death, "Any court which undertakes by its legal processes to enforce civil liberties needs the support of an enlightened and vigorous public opinion . . ."

Simultaneously with our efforts to secure reconsideration by the courts of their attitude to the rights of non-citizens, and with our campaign for repeal of the Walter-McCerran Law, we must gurrentee the most effective legal and public defense possible of the rights of those non-citizens and naturalized citizens who are being victimized by provisions of the Law.

During the past year, the Justice Department's program of arresting noncitizens in deportation proceedings elockened somewhat. Lowever, there are still about 350 non-citizens who have been amested in walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings. About sixty denotablication proceedings are pending against naturalized American citizens. A large number of non-citizens, ordered deported but without any country to which they can be sent, face the rest of their lives in this country living under the inhuman restrictions of the Orders of Supervision.

Non-citizens live still within the shedow of McCarthyism. They are open to all forms of harassment by Justice Department agents, interviews and prying into their private thoughts and their private lives.

In the general field of the defense of the democratic rights of the foreign born, there are three areas to which major attention must be devoted: 1) Supervisory Parole; 2) Denaturalization; and 3) Deportation. In each one of these areas, it is necessary not only that we defend the rights of the individuals concerned but that we also take the offensive, going to the people and their organizations, explaining the issues and winning their support and protest.

Under the Orders of Supervision, non-citizens must report to the Justice Department in person at least once a month, give information under eath as to association and activities, submit to medical and psychiatric examination, not leave the city in which they reside without special permission of the Justice Department, disassociate from the labor and progressive movement. Violation of any of these conditions is a crime punishable by one year in Jail.

One illustration of what this means is to be found in the case of a New York deportee who became ill and was told by his physicien to go to Lakewood, New Jersey, for a few weeks. He applied with the Justice Department for permission to go to Lakewood and permission was granted. The Justice Department then asked the address to which he was going and he gave them the hade of the hotel at which he had reservations. The Justice Department told if m that, while he could go to Lakewood, he could not stay at this hotel since procumably it was run by subversives and reservations at a different hotel had to be made before written permission for him to go to Lakewood was issued by the Justice Department.

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Or, in the case of another New York deportee, in June of last year, the Justice Department denied him permission to leave New York City to take employment at a summer camp because the camp was supposed to be subversive. The deportee spent the summer without employment.

There are an endless number of similar examples of the manner in which Justice Department agents - given arbitrary power - try to rule the lives of deportees. There is no appeal from these capricious and ridiculous orders. By the time the non-citizen could get a decision from any court, the summer would be over and the money and energy spent in an appeal would be wasted. The non-citizen, meanwhile, is subjected to petty tyrannies, prejudices, caprice, and untold hardships.

Fourteen non-citizens in New York City are challenging the constitutionality of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. This challenge in the Federal courts was started in 1953. In 1954, a three-judge Court in New York City, in an opinion by Court of Appeals Judge Harold Medina, held that there was no issue for it to decide. But, two months ago the United States Supreme Court held that there is a constitutional issue involved and sent the case back for reconsideration and a decision on the ments. It is expected that the three-judge Court in New York will hear argument in the case again in January.

A similar challenge has been developed now in the case of Moses Resnikoff, of Chicago, Midwest representative of the Jewish daily newspaper, "The Morning Fretheit."

The Justice Department apparently found the decision by the Supreme Court, that there is a constitutional issue involved, a serious set-back.

The provisions for Supervisory Parole were first enacted in 1950, as a part of the McCarran Act. Since enactment of this provision, the Justice Department has tried to use it to force non-citizens to conform to Justice Department concept of thought and behavior. But these non-citizens resisted Justice Department efforts to regiment them. Despite the fact that these non-citizens are forced to live constantly with the fear of being framed and the fear of being railroaded to jail, they refused to submit to the Justice Department's threats and intimidation. The Supreme Court's decision served to bolster their determination not to submit to the Justice Department's demands, not to become stool-pigeons and informers, to go on fighting for democratic rights in every way that they knew how. The Supreme Court's decision held out the possibility that they could not be framed and could not be railroaded to jail.

The Justice Department moved rapidly. Two non-citizens were indicted in Chicago for violation of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. James Keller and George Witkovich were indicted because the Justice Department was desperate for some means - any means - to nullify the effect of the Supreme Court decision and to carry on a program of terrorization against non-citizens.

The legal basis for the Keller and Witkovich indictments exposes the emptiness of the Justice Department's threats. The indictments were based on the sole fact that Keller and Witkovich refused to answer incriminating questions concerning their beliefs, associations, and activities. They are charged with nothing other than refusal to answer questions. Their sole "crime" is their refusal to become stool-pigeons and informers for the Justice Department.

The case of George Witkovich contains the added factor that it is an attack on the freedom of the press. Questions put to Witkovich dealt with his relations with workers on foreign language newspapers and with his normal activities as a newspaper worker.

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The facts clearly expose the Justice Department's motivations in securing the indictment of Keller and Witkovich - to seek to intimidate and terrorize non-citizens. For one thing, it wasn't until five years after the Supervisory Parole provisions were incorporated in the Law that these two indictments were obtained. For another thing, although Keller and Witkovich have always refused to answer questions during 1953, two years ago. And, finally, the immistments were not obtained until two weeks after the United States Supreme Court said that there are serious constitutional questions involved in the Supervisory Parole provisions.

This Canference has a responsibility to establish the basis for public campaigns on all phases of the Supervisory Parole issue and to support every fight against Supervisory Parole. This is an issue that goes to the heart of civil and human rights. Despite the two-year court fight and the decision by the Supreme Court, the American people are not sufficiently aware of the problem or the issue. That will be one of our major tasks during the coming year.

Equally important to civil rights is the Justice Department's treatment of the naturalized citizen's right to his or her United States citizenship.

A little more than two years ago, the Justice Department launched this phase of its attack on the liberites of the foreign born. For a period of time, the general question of denaturalization was a matter of lawyers' motions and arguments in sourt. During the past year, however, we witnessed the phenomenon in several sittes where a United States citizen walked into court one morning and walked out of court that afternoon no longer a citizen with an immigration inspector standing at the door to greet the former citizen with a warrant for his arrest in deportation proceedings.

This is a frightening picture. A life-time spent in becoming an American citizen erased in a few brief hours of legal argument before a judge. A life-time spent as a citizen of the United States, exercising all of the rights and perogatives of citizenship, fulfilling all of the duties of sitizenship - end, with the flick of a pen, a judge strips away citizenship.

The Justice Department has threatened the American people with ten thousand denaturalizations. This would be only a start. If the Justice Department's program is allowed to start rolling, there will be bundreds of thousands of denaturalizations.

Because of the importance of this problem, we have issued a call for a special meeting, as a part of this Conference, of all citizens threatened with denatural-ization. These citizens will meet as a committee of this Conference tomorrow morning to discuss the issue of denaturalization and to try to work out urgently needed astion. The Conference Committee on Denaturalization will report on their important deliberations tomorrow afternoon.

In regard to the issue of deportation, in addition to the research project outlined previously, there are sertain eases that are of special significance.

Leon Collow, a Niles, Ohio, steelworker, is 60 years of age and has lived in the United States almost forty years. Father of nine American-born children - the class of whom is now serving as a member of the United States Army - Leon Callow faces deportation to Greece for membership in the Communist Party from 1928 to 1931. His deportation case is now pending before the United States Fourt of Appeals in Cincinnati.

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William Heikkila, a draftsman in S-n Francisco, California, was brought into the United States when he was three months old, has never left the country since, and faces deportation to Finland and exile from the United States at the age of 50.

Mrs. Tors Rystad of Seattle, faces deportation to Norway although her mother and grandmother were both born in the state of Minnesota. Her mother married in Norway while there on a visit, thereby losing her United States citizenship. Mrs. Rystad was born in Norway and brought to this country as an infant. Now she faces separation from her American-citizen husband and family.

Here in Detroit, Thomas Dutton, a 60-year-old pensioner who has lived in this country for forty-five years, has been ordered to surrender on December 22nd for disportation to England. Thomas Dutton made this issue in his case, as well as many other cases, crystal clear when he stated recently: "I'm an old man whose life is nearly over. I've been an American most all of my life. They've let me grow old and now they want to send me away to die."

The Heikkila and Rystad and Dutton cases symbolize the fact that those who face deportation are in no sense of the word "foreigners." They are as much American, as much a part of the United States, as any one else in the country.

Two other currently pressing cases pose the additional problem that the non-citizens face persecution and possible death if they are deported to Greece. Gus Sentes, of Pittsburgh, is 69 years old and has lived in this country 45 years. Harry Price, of Santa Clara, California, is 61 years old and has lived in this country 42 years. Both are seriously ill -- Mr. Santes with a heart condition and Mr. Price suffering from tuberculosis. Both entered this country young men - strong and healthy. Now, in their old age, they face separation from their American families and possible death in Greece if deported to that country as Communists.

An important test of the unfair deportation hearings forced upon non-citizens will be heard by the United States Supreme Court this coming year in the appeal of David Hyun, Los Angeles architect facing deportation to South Korea. The Justice Department ordered Hyun deported on the basis of a deposition, testimony taken from a witness in Lawaii while Hyun was in Los Angeles and financially unable to send an attorney to Hawaii to cross-examine the witness against him.

There are many other cases in all parts of the country that are similar to the Heikkila, Callow, Rystad, and Hyun cases. In pledging to fight against deportation, we assume responsibility to defend cases as they develop and wherever they develop.

In opposing the deportation of non-citizens, we face a special responsibility in defending the rights of Mexican immigrants. The Justice Department's treatment of the Mexican immigrant creates a special threat to the rights of the American people. In the Sauthwest, in Southern California, and in other parts of the country, the Justice Department engages in periodic round-ups of Mexican immigrants and carries out mass deportations without any hearings and without any consideration of the human beings involved.

But, it is not only the Mexican non-citizen who is treated in this inhuman and indecent fashion. Many persons born in the United States of Mexican descent suffer equally at the hands of the Justice Department.

Bernardo Diaz, for instance, was born in La Habra, California. In 1945, he was tried and convicted for going AWOL from the Army and served one and one-half years in Leavenworth Penitentiary. After completing his sentence, he returned to La Habra, married, and raised a family of six children. In January 1955, Dermardo

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Diaz went to Mexico for a visit. When he tried to return to his family, he was ordered excluded by the immigration authorities on the ground that he had lost his United States citizenship as a result of his conviction, anyone convicted of desertion from the Army during war-time is ineligible to citizenship, and the Walter-McCarran Law provides that persons ineligible to citizenship be excluded from the country.

One final issue to which we must give consideration is the case of Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin. As noted previously, Knut Heikkinen's conviction and ten-year jail sentence for failure to apply for a passport after being ordered deported was reversed by the Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago. Now, the Justice Department is going ahead with preparations for a second trial, to be held in Madison, Wisconein, some time in January. Knut Heikkinen faces again the threat of jail in this Walter-McCarran Law frame-up.

These are the major issues in the defense of the rights of the foreign born that confront us today as we meet in Conference. These are the issues that will be discussed in our panels, committees, and other meetings and sessions. We have a responsibility to guarantee the fullest possible consideration of these issues by this Conference, from which is to come the general program to guide the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born during the coming year.

In discussing these issues, we have the special responsibility to utilize fully our imagination and initiative to help formulate action programs that will seek to bring these issues to the attention and consideration of ever larger numbers of individuals and organizations.

At the same time, we must devise ways and means of stimulating other sections of the population to act on their own, if they won't act with us, in defense of these very same issues to which we are going to be devoting ourselves. Supreme Court Justice Warren recently quoted the Athenian thinker, Solon, who was asked how justice could be secured in Athens and who replied: "If those who are not injured feel as indignant as those who are."

We have noted a change in the general attitudes of the American people to the repression and hysteria of the post-Second World War days. Many additional thousands upon thousands of Americans will feel indignant at the injuries inflicted upon the foreign born if they get to learn the facts and are informed as to what has happened and what is happening. It is for us to see to it that the people are informed so that they can give expression to their indignation.

The Panel on Trade Unions, for instance, has before it the fact that the American labor movement is reunited and a more powerful force in the life of the country than ever before. Interesting trade union groups and trade unionists in the fight to defend the rights of the foreign born has become more important today than at any time in the history of our Committee.

The Trade Union Panel can make a real contribution to our deliberations by giving serious consideration to what the American Committee can do while at the same time considering what can be done to secure action for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law by forces within the organized labor movement not connected with our organization and forces unwilling to be connected with our Committee in any way.

The same is true for the other Panel and Committee meetings, and especially for the meetings of National Groups this afternoon. The national groups especially can make important contributions by developing activities and campaigns within their communities, since national group communities today are really a cross section of the American people and have a high percentage of trade uniquists who should be especially aware of the problems facing the foreign born.

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in addition to considering the general problems existing in the defense of the rights of the foreign born, this Conference has the added responsibility of considering how best to defend the defender of the foreign born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is as much under attack today as any of the four hundred citizens and non-citizens it is defending.

Two weeks ago, the Justice Department completed presentation of its so-celled testimony in the case of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born tofcre the Subversive Acitvities Control Board, in Washington, D. C.

Between June 21st and November 29th, the Department of Justice used seventeen so-called witnesses in thirty days, 257 exhibits, and 3,500 pages of what it calls testimony to try to establish that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a "communist-front" organization.

I sat through each one of those thirty days, listened to all of the testimony, and I must share with you my complete bewilderment.

The only thing the Justice Department proved in the course of those thirty days is that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, since the first day it was organized in 1933, has consistently defended the democratic rights of foreign born Americane; fought deportation and denaturalization and discrimination; opposed alien-baiters like Dies and Reynolds, Walter and McCarran; defended the rights of the foreign born regardless of their race, color, creed, national origin or political opinions.

The Justice Department does not seek to illegalize our Committee because we are a "communist front" organization. They never proved it - and they couldn't prove it. The Justice Department seeks to illegalize our Committee because we have never swerved from our avowed purposes, which are in every sense of the word legal and unassailable.

We are now in the process of preparing for our defense. On December 13th, our attorney in the SACB proceeding, Joseph Forer, of Wesnington, will submit in our behalf a series of motions. At this time, we expect that our defense will be opened formally on Tuesday, December 20th, with our first witness being Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, our Honorary Co-Chairman.

Others who have agreed to give testimony in our defense are Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City; Bishop Walter Mitchell, of Rancho Santa Fe, California; Professor Anton J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago; Reverend Mark Chamberlin, of Gresham, Oregon, secretary of the Methodist Federation fo Social Action; Professor Robert Mores Lovett, former Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands under President Roosevelt.

But, the case of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born - no more than the case of any non-citizen or naturalized citizen - is not going to be won within the four walls of a hearing room. We stand as much chance of winning our case before the Subversive Activities Control Board as a non-citizen has of winning his deportation case before the Justice Department.

The only way we will be able to defeat this attack on the American Committee is by the organization of mass protest, by winning public suport for our right to defend the liberties of foreign born Americans.

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Simultaneously with these proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits has launched an attack upon our Committee with the avowed intention of moving for the registration of our Committee under the New York State Charity Laws. Mr. Javits maintains we are a charity because we raise funds to help people by fighting for their civil rights.

Between Mr. Brownell and Mr. Javits, apparently, we will have to describe ourselves as a "charitable communist-front" organization. But, between Mr. Brownell and Mr. Javits, the American Committee has become an impossible contradiction.

In Washington before the Subversive Activities Control Board, Mr. Brownell seeks our registration - and illegalization - and one of his grounds is that we receive money from the Communist Party.

In New York State, Mr. Javits seeks our registration - or liquidation - and one of his grounds is that we raise money as a charity and turn the money over to the Communist Party.

This, I saw, is an impossible contradiction. Somebody must be wrong - either Mr. Brownell in Washington or Mr. Javits in New York. We obviously cannot be doing both - taking money from the Communist Party and giving money to the Communist Party, since that would be a completely fruitless procedure.

However, we don't have to concern ourselves with which Attorney General is wrong. They are both wrong - dead wrong.

It is you gathered here at this Conference and people like you in all parts of the country who have made it possible for the American people to exist and to function these past 23 years. Mr. Brownell is completely wrong - our funds come from the people and people's organizations. Mr. Javits is just as wrong - the only people to whom we give any money, when we have it, is to our creditors - to printers and stationers, to the United States post-office for stamps and to our landlord.

But, even though mutually exclusive by their grounds, Mr. Brownell and Mr. Javits will press their individual actions. We will start the defense of the American Committee before the Subersive Activities Control Board on December 20th. And, as executive secretary of the American Committee, I am ordered to appear in the New York State Supreme Court on January 12th with the books and records of the American Committee and to submit myself to an examination by Mr. Javits.

Because of the importance of this issue, we have set aside a one-hour period immediately following lunch this afternoon for a Conference-wide session on the defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Prof. Louise Fettibone Smith will chair that session and the reporters will be Joseph Forer, of W shington, D.C., our attorney in the SACB proceeding, and Gloria Agrin, of New York, associated with Blanch Freedman as our counsel in the New York State proceeding.

Others who fight for the rights of foreign-born Americans find themselves similarly under attack.

Rose Chernin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is involved in two proceedings. Her conviction and five-year jail sentence under the infamous Smith Act is now before the United States Supreme Court. In addition, the Justice Department has started denaturalization proceedings against Mrs. Chernin, seeking to take away the citizenship she obtained in 1928.

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Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Bolm, was sentenced to serve one year in jail for contempt of Congress because he refused to cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities when ordered to produce the books and records of the Michigan Committee. Fr. Grossman's conviction is now on appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

These attacks on our organization and on individuals active in this movement for the defense of the rights of foreign born Americans have failed in their first objective, as they will in all of their objectives.

Despite the fact that, for six months, the American Committee has been on trial in Washington - with all of the work end attention and energies and funds involved as a result - all phases of the Committee's work and program was not diminished in the slightest, principally as a result of the devotion and work of my associates on the staff of the American Committee - Harriet Barron, administrative secretary, and Aleo Jones, assistant secretary.

The Justice Department has discovered that it could not prevent the American Committee from carrying on its work by scheduling hearings in Washington. We simultaneously organized and carried out our campaigns, tours, meetings, banquets, conferences, and other activities.

One obvious purpose of these attacks on the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is to divert its funds, to benkrupt the organization and interfere with its work in defense of the rights of the foreign born. This is a real danger, We have been able so far to defend the American Committee and simultaneously continue its work in defense of the foreign born in large part by utilizing our credit and good will. This, of course, is a situation which cannot continue indefinitely.

The American Committee today is faced with important commitments to attorneys and to others. These commitments must be met as speedily as possible if we are to be in position to function effectively as an organization.

We propose, therefore, that this National Conference initiate an Emergency Campaign to raise funds for the defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and set itself the goal of raising \$10,000 by March 31st. That is a minimum. It has to be understood also that this is a special fund to be used for the defense of the American Committee.

We urge all panels and committees of this Conference, as well as State Delegations and all other bodies, to consider in the course of their meetings today and tomorrow what they can do to fulfill this goal by March 31st and what pledges they can make this week-end for this purpose.

The fulfillment of this Emergency Fund Campaign will enable the American Committee to devote itself to the all-important task of defending the rights of the foreign born while effectively defending the American Committee. The summary program of action, which this Conference has to consider, therefore, would in the main be as follows:

1. Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law. Special Attention to the Second Cession of the 84th Congress when it reconvenes in January 1956 - attempting to secure action by the Senate Judiciary Committee and support in the House of Representatives for the Anfuso Discharge Petition on H.R. 501. Securing commitments from all candidates for office in the 1956 national and local elections in reference to the Walter-McCarran Law and the defense of the rights of the foreign born.

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- 2. Supervisory Parole. Full support for the challenge pending in the rederal courts in the case of the 14 non-citizens in New York and in the case of the 14 non-citizens in New York and in the case of Moses Resnikoff, in Chicago. Full support for the defense of James Keller and George Witkovich, of Chicago.
- 3. Denaturalization. The preparation of special literature in defense of the rights of naturalized American citizens. The launching of special campaigns against the Justice Department's denaturalization program. Full defense of the rights of each citizen threatened with revocation of his or her citizenship.
- 4. Deportation. Full support and defense of Leon Callow, of Milos, Chio; David Hyum, of Los /ngeles; Gus Santes, of Pittsburgh; Harry Price, of Senta Clara, California; William Heikkila, of San Francisco; Mrs. Tora Rystad, of Seattle; Thomas Dutton, of Detroit; and all other non-citizens who are threatened with deportation and separation from their American families and friends.
- 5. Defense of Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, who faces a ten-year jeil sentence under a Walter-McCarren Law frame-up for failing to apply for a passport after having been ordered deported to Finland.
  - 6. Defense of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

These six points represent a minimum Action Program to be considered by this Conference, in penels and committee meetings. It is proposed for your consideration as the Action Program to be carried out during the coming year by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee is in an excellent position to work for the fulfillment of this kind of program. It has available a wealth of experience and a reservoir of support that provides the organization with an excellent opportunity to make a real contribution to the fight to prestablish democratic rights in the United States today.

Outstanding among those who have made - and will undoubtedly continue to make - important contributions in all phases of our work are the officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born - Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City; Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, of Hartford; the Reverend Kenneth Chipley Forbes, of Philadelphia; and Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Throughout the country, local committees have developed their own programs and carried on effective work in defense of the foreign born in their communities. It is heartening to observe the manner in which prominent citizens are coming forward to give leadership to their communities in this work, such as Bishop Walter idtchell and the Reverend Stephen Fritchman, in Los Angeles; Reverend Clarence Herriott, in San Francisco; Reverend Mark Chamberlin, in Portland; Reverend John Caughlan, in Seattle; Professors Anton J. Carlson and Robert Mores Lovett, in Chicago; Reverend Paul Allured, Reverend Charles Hill and Professor C.L. Header, here in Detroit; the Reverend Kenneth Ripley Forbes, in Philadelphia; and Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, in New England.

This conference should take note also of the important work carried out by defense committees in national groups communities throughout the country, especially among Finnish-Americans, Hungarian-Americans, Russian-Americans, Bulgarian-Americans, Rumanian-Americans, and Jewish-Americans.

During the past ten years, we have gone through a difficult period in the life of the American people as a result of the hysteria, tension, fear, and intimidation to which they have been subjected.

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But, in the course of these ten years, we have seen developed organizations throughout the country dedicated to the defense of the rights of those under direct attack. Today, there are more than seventy committees throughout the country devoting themselves exclusively to some phase or phases of our general program.

As we enter a new period in the life of the American people, as the country sheds the operations of hysteria, there organizations can serve as a mighty force to help eliminate the remnents of hysteria and to enable the American people to shed completely the effects of the hysteria and to return to democratic normalcy.

But, we must recognize that we cannot achieve this objective by ourselves. No matter how powerful we might be or become - and we are far from powerful enough - we could never by ourselves achieve what can be achieved only by the people themselves.

We must set as our goel the rallying of as many sections of the people as we can while simultaneously spurring to activity in parallel action those other sections of the population.

We are confident that the American people, in their wisdom, will right those many wrongs of which we complain. We are confident that the essential decency and the democratic faith that is a part of the people of this country will gain expression. That the mighty force of the people, in fulfillment of our heritage and in keeping with our traditions, will sweep away all McCarthyite remnents of the rost-World War Two hysteria and will return our country to the democratic path, to the road leading to peace and humanity and brotherhood.

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83rg Annual National Conference
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Boan
Detroit, idehigan
December 10 and 11, 1955

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

# REPEAL THE WALTER-MCCARRAN LAW

The Walter-McCarran Law has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the frecicen people as fascist, discriminatory, and repressive. It seeks to use the non-citizen as a scape-goat in order to legitimatize police-state conditions of living for the American people. It discriminates against most of the peoples of the world in its immigration sections. It jeoperaises the status of American citizens by making (second-class" citizens of naturalized Americans.

Due to its general repressive and discriminatory character, the Walter-McCarron Lew is totally unacceptable. Each section of the Lew reflects the bias of those who were responsible for drafting it and securing its enactment by Congress over the President's veto in June 1952.

Therefore, we call on the Congress of the United States to repeal the Walter-licCorran Law and to adopt an immigration and naturalisation law that would be in keeping with our democratic traditions. We propose that the following principles serve as a guide for the major provisions of a new immigration and nationality Law:

- 1. Any non-citizen who has livid in the United States for two years or more, it entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.
- 2. Iny non-citizen who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.
- 3. A naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are initiated within five years of the genting of naturalization.
- 4. Emmigration should be permitted without discrimination as to country of bitth, ace, color, creed, or political belief, with full utilization of the established quota.
- 5. At no time should a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially those sections dealing with the right to bell and freedom of speech, belief and association.
- is the first steps toward realization of that principle we call for the following action in Congress:

SERVITE: In view of the Kilgore hearings we urge that individuals and organizations bring pressure for a full report from the Kilgore hearings. Also that Senators be visited and urged to bring to the floor for a vote on a bill to mencal or revise the Walter-McCarran Law.

HOUSE: A concerted campaign to have Congressmen sign the Anguso Discharge petition which would bring HR 501 out of Committee to the Floor for a vots. H.3. 501, the Anguso Bill, established a statute of limitations relative to de-

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portation and denaturalization and eases the radist and discriminatory immigration provisions of the Walter-McCauran Law.

#### DEFEND THE RICHTS OF FORLICH BORN AMERICANS

Attacks on the rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans violate the democratic traditions of the American people and endanger the liberties of all Americans. A major threat to the civil and human rights of non-citizens and naturalized American citizens is contained in the many repressive policestate provisions of the Welter-McCarren Law.

The Welter-McCarran Law provides more than 125 grounds for the deportation of non-citizens without any regard to the length of time the non-citizen may have lived here. It contains numerous grounds for the densturalization of naturalized citizens without any regard to the length of time a person may have been a citizen.

Mon-citizens can be subjected to all kinds of harassment and persecution under the Walter-McCarren Law. They can be arrested without a warrant and denied bail if accested in deportation proceedings. They must report their address, and supply other information, once a year to the Attorney General. They must carry on their person at all times their Alien Registration Cards, which serves to establish a Gestapo pass system in the United States. Violation of any of these provisions is punishable by a jail sentence, fine, and then deportation.

The status of three million non-citizens living in the United States today, denied all democratic rights and denied the full protection of the Bill of

Rights, cleates serious dangers to the liberties of all Americans.

We call for an end to the alien registration provisions of the Walter-

We call for an end to the alien registration provisions of the Walter-McCarren Lev, as well as for an end to the provisions ordering non-citizens to report annually, to report a change of address, or to carry on their person at all times an Alien Registration Card. We call on the American people and their organizations to fight to re-establish the democratic rights of all non-citizens in the United States as essential to the preservation of American liberties. We call on the American people to defeat the attempt to force naturalized Americans into the status of "second-class" citizens. We demand that the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution apply to all within our bonders.

#### RESOLUTION ON DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Fo. 23 years, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has served the American people and the cause of human liberty by defending the democratic lights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens and helping foreign-born Americans with problems resulting from their foreign birth. The program and work of the Committee has been commended and supported by Americans in all walks of life, including Franklin Delano Accesselt, Wendell Wilde, Cordell Hull, Harold Ickes, and many others. We regard the program and works of the American Committee as vital to the existence of democratic liberties in the United States.

We view with grave concern, therefore, the attempt that is being made by the Attorney General to outlaw the American Committee and prevent it from carrying on its work in defense of foreign-born Americans and the Bill of Rights. We condemn the Attorney Germeral's action in petitioning the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the American Committee to register as a "Communist-front" organization as an attack on the liberties of all Americans.

It is our feeling that these proceedings are an attempt by the Attorney General to eliminate the organization because it defends the rights of noncitizens and naturalized citizens against whom the Attorney General has initiated Walter-EcCarran Law proceedings. We are aware of the fact that the Attorney General has not renounced his intention to deport 12,000 non-citizens and deneturalize 10,000 citizens. It is our opinion that the Attorney General seeks

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to outlaw the American Committee in order to make possible the success of his widespread attack on the Bill of Rights as represented in these 22,000 proceedings.

We likewise condemn, for the reasons already stated the proceedings initiated against the American Committee by New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits. Attorney General Javits, under the flimmy charge that the function Committee is violating the State law relative to charitable and millenthropic organizations, is demanding the production of American Committee books, records and correspondence.

We esslive to defend to the limit the might of the American Committee to garry on its work. We pledge our complete support for the Committee in its defense against both the New York State and the United States Attorney's General fentastic charges. We pledge to rally all forces we can to protest these unjustified proceedings.

FUND IRIVE - It is recognized that in order for the American Committee to defrey the costs of defense against these attacks special steps must be taken. Therefore, this Conference goes on record approving the launching of a \$10,000 Fund Drive to commence on January 1, 1956, and to end March 31, 1956. Inherent in the authorization of the Fund Drive is the cooperation of all representatives of organizations delegated to attend this conference as well as individuals and observers.

#### RESOLUTION ON DEPORTATION

More than 340 non-citizens have been arrested and face deportation under the political deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran law. In each instance, the non-citizen is a long-time resident of the United States and has sought to bolster the democratic traditions of this country. In each instance, the non-citizen has worked to build the labor and progressive movement in the United States, for which activities they today face separation from family and friends through deportation.

Therefore, this Conference goes on record condemning the deportation provisions of the Walter-McCarran Lew and demends that no person who has resided here for more than 5 years be deported for any reason, and that any non-citizen who has lived here for two years or more be permitted to become an fame ican citizen.

# DESOLUTION ON SUPERVISORY PAROLE

The Walter-McCarran Law provision authorizing Supervisory Parole for certain non-citizens is abhorrent to the American concept of democracy. This outrajeous provision subjects non-citizens who cannot be deported, since no country will accept them as deportees, to virtual house arrest. They must report in person periodically to immigration officers; submit to "medical and psychiatric examination"; "give information under oath" as to their associations and activities; "conform to much reasonable written restrictions on conduct or activities as a encesoribed by the Attorney General." These "restrictions" include disassociation from the Communist Party or any so-called affiliate of the Communist Party, which is intended to force non-citizens to discontinue any association with the labor and progressive movement. Failure to commly with these Supervisory Parole conditions is a criminal offense pumishable by one-year imprisonment.

Untold hardship, insulting treatment and unwarranted indignities are accorded non-citizens placed on Supervisory Parole. In many instances, the non-citizen cannot secure or hold a job as a result of having to report once a week in

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person. Vi.tual isolation from family and friends would often be necessary to comply with these odious conditions.

Since 1993, fourteen non-citizens in New York City have been challenging in the Federal courts all sections of the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Low. Recently, the United States Supreme Court held in these cases that there is an important constitutional issue involved and that the District Court has to to take evidence and rule on the issues.

Ten days after the Supreme Court decision, indictments were obtained by the Justice Department against James Keller and George Witkovich, in Chicago, for violation of their Supervisory Parole in "wilfully refusing to answer questions" regarding their activities, habits and associations. The threat to jail James Keller and George Witkovich is an attempt by the Justice Department to use the Supervisory Parole provisions to terrorize and intimidate non-citizens in an effort to prevent them from exercising their constitutional and democratic rights.

We conderm the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-NcCarran Law as police-state procedures reminiscent of Nazi Germany. We call for an end to this harassment of honest and law-abiding non-citizens.

We pledge our complete support to the test of the constitutionality of Supervisory Parole which will come before a three-judge court in New York early in 1956. We pledge our full support to the defense of James Keller and George Witkovich.

#### RESOLUTION OF JAMES KELLER AND GLORGE WITKOVICH

James Keller and George Witkovich, of Chicago, Illinois, are the first non-citizens to have been indicted anywhere in the United States for alleged violation of the Walter-McCarran Law Supervisory Parole provisions.

Exercising their constitutional rights, Keller and Witkovich refused to give testimony relative to themselves or others when questioned by Justice Department agents.

This Conference views the indictment of Mr. Keller and Mr. Witkovich as an outragous attempt at intimidation of non-citizens. We pledge our fullest support to Mr. Keller and Mr. Witkovich in their efforts to defeat this frame-up.

#### RESOLUTION ON DENATURALIZATION

The Walton-McCarran law seeks to establish two classes of citizenship - one for the native born and one for the naturalized citizen. Provisions of the Law adecree that naturalized citizens can lose their citizenship practically at the whim of Justice Department officials. But, citizenship, according to statements by the Attorney General, is "Precious." It should not be something easily taken away. We find, however, that more than 60 naturalized citizens - active marticipants in lobe, fraternal and community organizations - are today faced with proceedings to revoke their citizenship despite the fact that they have been citizens for many years.

Therefore, this Conference condemns the denaturalization proceedings initiated against more than 60 naturalized citizens on political grounds under the Walter-McCarran Lew and pledges support to all whose citizenship is under attack, especially in the cases of Stanley Novak, of Detroit; Charles Collins, of New York; Paul Novick, of New York; and Rose Chemin of Los Angeles. We reject this attempt to use the Walter-McCarran Law as a vehicle to establish a status of second-class citizenship for naturalized Americans as a threat to the citizenship rights of all Emaidens, native as well as foreign born.

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#### RESOLUTION ON STELLA BROWN

Stella Brown, a resident of Detroit is fighting a six month jail sentence for contempt of court. Mrs. Brown's so-called contempt arose during her denaturalization trial when she refused to ensure questions relative to her political activities and associations after becoming a citizen in 1946.

This Conference goes on record supporting Mrs. Brown's fight against this

contempt citation.

#### RISOLUTION ON IECAL PROSPECTUS

The time has come for a new approach in defense of persons arrested for political deportation. An approach which will enable the U.S. Supreme Court to have a "sec.nd look" in determing deportability beyond the narrow confines as expressed in the Walter McCarran Law.

The foundation upon which the structure of Judicial apologia rests for the validation of oppressive anti-foreign born legislation is the thesis that a sovereign nation may exercise a plenary power over the lives of foreigners within

its borders.

This country, however, has neither the moral nor the legal nor the historical right to the plane by exercise of such power. Its national development and growth have made it different, in this respect, from any other country in the world. Its "aliens" are not "aliens" in the sense known to any other nation. After the first group of immignants, who were driven here from their homelands, most Americans were invited here, urged to come.

Like their earlier prototypes, latter-day immigrants were not transients; they came to stay, to become part of America. They broke from their old countries; even the ties of family soon withered and disappeared. They put down roots here; they raised families here. They and their children today enhance our arts, sciences and professions, till our soil and men our industries. They are more alien to the countries of their birth than to this country in which their mature years and one gies were spent and in which they formed their philosophical approach to life.

There are approximately 360 political deportation cases pending at the present time. When the Palmor Raid cases came before the courts in 1920, all of the cases in a particular area came before the same judge at the same time. A courageous judge (like Federal Judge Inderson of Boston), could therefore evaluate the whole "deportation hysteria" in New England and could deal with it so effectively (in his decision in Colyer v Skeffington) that the number of deportations was kept to an absolute minimum (4 deportations out of 1000 arrests), and the Justice Department and F.B.I. were excoriated for their illegal practices. Today the arrests are made one-by-one, first in one area, then in another, first in one language-group, then in another. As a result, the courts are not able to evaluate the deportation drive as a whole.

Our ployosal is for a socio-legal document in the field of law that will lay the foundation for the creation of a new legal doctrine to govern the rights and disabilities of non-citizens.

We, therefore, move that this National Conference instruct the American Committee to undertake this as one of the major projects in 1956.

#### RESOLUTION OF DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN WOMEN

Of the almost 400 non-citizens and naturalized citizens threatened in Walter-McCarren Lev proceedings, there are 63 women facing deportation and 9 women facing denaturalization. Of these 63 women, five are over 70; 16 are over 60; and 28 are over 50. Six have lived in the United States for over 50 years; 40 have lived here more than 40 years. They are mothers of 116 children; 24 are

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grandmothers and several are great-grandmothers.

These women have devoted themselves to their families and communities. Some are now ill and, at this moment of their lives when they need rest and peace. they are havessed and threatened with exile from their homes and families. It is to the everlasting shame of the Justice Department, whose barbarity is evidenced in its general treatment of non-citizens, that this particularly brutal and scandalous treatment of foreign-born women persists.

This Conference condems the destruction of American homes and families as a result of Welter-McCarran Law proceedings. This Conference pledges to bring the unusual cauelty of women's deportitions to the special attention of other organizations the outhout the country. This Conference urges that committees be organized around women's cases in every area, whose purpose should be concentration on these cases, on defense of the home, children and family and for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

#### DEPORTATION TO MEXICO

Each year, the Immigration and Naturalization Service deports many hundreds of thousands of meonle to Mexico. These deportations are effected by mass arrests without warrants and mass deportations without hearings. The objective of these recurrent mess deportation drives is the terrorization and intimidation of Mexican communities in the United States. We condemn the brutal and illegal mass roundups, mass amests without warrents, and mass deportations without hearings of United States residents to Mexico. We call for an end to this brutal and inhuman treatment of 'mericans of Mexican birth or descent and demand full observance of the principles of due process guaranteed all persons under the Constitution.

- In line with those views, this Conference adopts the following program:
- 1. Place before the United Nations Human Rights Commission the plight of
- millions of agricultural workers in the Southwest.

  2. Fight the use of the deportation threat as an anti-labor weapon by wirming minimum ways standards and social security for all agricultural workers, regardless of citizenship status.
- 3. Win fo. Mexican nationals the right to adjust their status to permanent residence after living here for two years and to facilitate their naturalization.
- 4. Winfor Mexican immigrants due process in deportation proceedings, especially the right to counsel, the right to qualified interpreters, the right to hearings.

#### RESOLUTION ON TRADE UNIONS

A.F. of L., C.I.O. and independent unions have all roundly condemned the Walter-McCarran Law and urged its revision or repeal. The unified demand by labor that the Walter-McCarran Law be changed can be chalked up to a recognition by labor that this Law is an anti-labor Law, which can be wielded both to deprive labor of its most militent leadership and as a strike-breaking weapon.

Of the 400 non-citizens and naturalized citizens threatened in the Walter-McCarran Law proceedings, 90 are active trade unionists - 75 facing deportation and 14 facing denaturalization. Across the country, we see flagrant persecution of trade union leaders and members; James Metles, UE; Louis Weinstock, Printers; James Lustig, UE; Frank Benetti, Teamsters; Jack Schneider, Furriers; Joe Lukas, Typographe s; John Nabeshka, Shoe; Charles Collins, Food; and many others, whose only conceivable 'crime' could be their, efforts to secure better working conditions for themselves and their fellow Americans.

This Conference condemns the Justice Department's utilization of the Walter-McCarran Law to threaten and intimidate trade unionists and to seek to use it in an effort to denrive the labor movement of its most capable organizers. We pledge our full support to all trade unionists who are under Walter-McCarran Law attack.

Resolutions - 7

#### RESOLUTION ON LEON CALLOW

For more than 19 years, Leon Callow has been fighting deportation proceedings. Father of nine U-S Born childre, one of whom is in the Armed Forces, Leon Callow's case is today on appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnetti, Ohio. The injustice and inhumanity of the Walter-McCarran Law is epitomized by the Justice Department's attempt to destroy this family through the deportation of its breadwinner, Leon Callow.

This Conference condemns the deportation proceedings initiated against Mr. Callow and pledges to fight to win for Leon Callow the right to remain in this land where he has spent most of his life with his family.

#### RESOLUTION ON DAVID HYUN

The case of David Hyum, Los Angeles architect and Korean-born peace-fighter, will be heard shortly by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hyum, seeking to remain in the United States with his family and friends has been ordered deported to South Korea.

This Conference pledges its support to  $D_q$  vid Hyun in his fight to remain in this land where he belongs with his family.

# RESOLUTION ON FRANCES VIVIAN

On trial for refusing to answer questions under oath relative to a naturalized citizen, Miss Frances Vivian is appealing her case to the United States Supreme Court. Here is the first case where a native born American has been indicted for refusing to become an informer against a naturalized citizen whose citizenship the Justice Department is investigating.

This Conference pledges support to Miss Vivian's fight.

# RESOLUTION ON CLAUDIA JONES

On December 9th, Claudia Jones left the United States for London, England. A victim of both the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarran Law, Miss Jones had been incarcerated for a sentence of one year and a day in the Alderson. West Virginia, Women's Jail on a Smith Act conviction.

Despite her heart condition, the Justice Department had sought the immediate deportation of Miss Jones following her release from Alderson. Miss Jones was forced to withdraw her challenge of the original order of deportation entered against her because of her health, and accepted voluntary deportation December 9th.

This Conference goes on record condemning the Justice Department's persecution of this Negro woman leader and sends a message of solidarity and fraternity to Miss Jones in England.

#### RESOLUTION ON KNUT HEIKKINEN

Under the Walter-McCarran Law, it is a criminal offense, punishable by ten years in jail, for a non-citizen ordered deported to fail or refuse to cooperate in carrying out his own deportation.

Knut Heikkinen, 65 years old editorial worker for the Finnish-American daily 'Tyomies-Eteepain' of Superior, Wisconsin, was so convicted and sentenced to 10 years in jail. His case has been ordered retried and will come to trial on January 9, 1956.

This Conference condemns this provision of the Walter-McCarran Law and pledges full support to Mr. Heikkinen in his fight.

Resolutions - 8

#### RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION

The Walter-McCarran Law establishes in immigration the jim-crow and anti-Semitic policies too long a blot on the American scene. Through this Law, the United States has adopted the master-race theory of Hitler Germany and scuttled the fundamental spirit of brotherhood which is a cornerstone of democracy.

The Philippine Islands, Korea, Japan, China, Burma, Indonesia along with other Asian countries - are lumped together into a so-called Asia-Pacific Triangle, in which almost two-thirds of the world's population lives. This densely populated area is given a quota of not rore than 2,000 persons who can enter the United States in any one year.

Although Great Britain is given a quota of 65,000 a year, immigration from the British West Indies is limited to 100 a year within this 65,000 quota. The countries of Northern and Western Europe are given quotas completely out of line with their population or needs, while the countries of Eastern and Southern Europe are given ridiculously low quotas in a discriminatory fashion. Exchange of scientific and cultural ideas are drastically limited by the curbing of leaders in these fields from entering the United States except under the sharpest egrutiny and investigation of their ideas and activities.

This is the pattern of discrimination embodied in the Walter-McCarran Law. It is a pattern which is consistently discriminatory. The most cursory examination of the quota procedure shows that color or descent becomes a yardstick of acceptance within our borders. This Conference views this shameful policy as one which fosters hatred and prejudice. We condemn this policy and support the adoption of an immigration policy without discrimination as to place of birth, color, race, religion, or political belief.

#### RESOLUTION ON NATURALIZATION

The atmosphere of hysteria and political discrimination engendered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service interferss with naturalization of thousands of non-citizens in the United States. Many thousands of non-citizens have been waiting for years to become citizens while their applications are investigated and re-investigated. These people have lived and worked all of their lives in this country and qualify for the rights of citizenship. This Conference condemns the unnecessary red tape and political discrimination which prevents thousands of non-citizens from becoming American citizens.

#### THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Since the Immigration and Naturalization Service is a part of the Justice Department, non-citizens are placed under the supervision of the police agency of the government, which is incapable of dealing with 3,000,000 non-citizens in a decent and humane manner.

This Conference urges the Congress of the United States to remove the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Jurisdiction of the Justice Department and establish it as an independent agency of the government.

Resolutions - 9

#### RESOLUTION ON ROSE CHERNIN

Mrs. Rose Chermin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been convicted under the Smith Act and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. She is awaiting appeal of her case before the U.S. Supreme Court. Simultaneously, she has been fighting a Walter-McCarran Law attempt to deprive her of her citizenship. It is obvious that these persecutions of Mrs. Chermin derive from outstanding leadership and uncessing fight in defense of foreign-born Americans.

This Conference condemns the unwarranted persecution of Rose Chernin and pledges its support to her fight to preserve her citizenship and to prevent

her imprisonment.

# RESOLUTION ON SAUL GROSSMAN

Saul Grossman, exocutive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been convicted of contempt of Congress for his refusal to turn the books and records of his Committee over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is now appealing the one-year jail sentence imposed on him.

There is no doubt that this attempt to imprison Soul Grossman is based on his leadership of the Michigan Committee and his devotion to the

protection of the rights of foreign-born Americans.

This Conference commends Saul Grossman for his courage and fortitude in withholding the names of hundreds of contributors to the defense of the rights of the foreign born since their livelihood would be jeopardized. This Conference pledges its support to the fight to reverse Saul Grossman's conviction, which is now bending before the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

#### RESOLUTION ON EXPENSES

Whereas, during the past several years, various advances for travel and other expesses have been made to various person engaged in activity for or in behalf of ACFFE, which advances were charged to Abner Green for convenience pending the accounting for travel and other expenses, and WHEREAS during said period a total of \$1,707.12 has not been either returned to ACFFB or accounted for and remains charged to Abner Green, although he personally did not receive said advances

Therefore, Be it Resolved that said sum of \$1,707.12 shall be charged

to Sundry Expenses instead of being charged to Abner Green.

#### RESOLUTION ON NEW YORK COMMITTEE

This 23rd Annual National Conference hereby authorizes the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to assume all outstanding liabilities incurred by the New York Committee. This Conference ratifies whatever action has been taken by the American Committee to date in this respect.

Resolutions - 10

#### MRSSAGES TO LOUIS WEINSTOCK: ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN: BETTY GANNETS V.J. JEROME

Alexander Bittleman and Betty Cannet are unable to participate in our Conference deliberations for they are serving prison terms under a Smith Act conviction. Faced with Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings, their absence today as well as that of V.J. Jerome and Louis Weinstock who face Walter-McCarran Law depaturalization proceedings, and are likewise imprisoned under the Smith Act, attests to the encreachments made upon political rights in this land.

This Conference greets, Louis Weinstock, Alexander Bittleman, Betty Cannett and V. J. Jerome, and sends them messages of solidarity and fraternity. We pledge that upon the completion of their sentences we shall fight in their behalf against the Walter-McCarran Law proceedings initiated against them.

#### RESOLUTION ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

To date a score of editors and staff members of National Group press have been arrested for deportation or had denaturalization proceedings initiated against them as the first step toward their deportation.

These proceedings, under the Welter-McCarran Law are premeditated and designed not only to intimidate editors and editorial workers, but also to frighten readers of the press through attacks on their representatives. This is a flagrant violation of freedom of the press.

George Witkovich of Chicago, a representative of the Slovene-American paper, has been indicted for refusing to answer questions when appearing before agents of the Immigration Service in accordance with the provisions of Supervisory Parole.

This indistment, as the other proceedings, demonstrates clearly the extent to which the Justice Department intends to utilize the Walter-McCarran Law provisions against the foreign language press.

This National Conference goes on record denouncing the attack upon the representatives of the Press and pledges its full support to rewin the basic concepts of freedom of the press and at the same time to support those under attack.

#### RESOLUTION ON OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

Whereas a full complement of American Committee Officers has not been elected, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and Abner Green are hereby appointed as a sub-committee, authorized to fill the slate of officers necessary during the coming year.

This Conference also goes on record praising Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr. for his excellent work in behalf of the rights of the foreign born through his work as co-chairman of the American Committee.

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#### EXHIBIT VIII

# American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

23 Wast 26th Street New York 10 N Y Milhray Hell 4 3457

Monora y Chairman

Rew RENNETH RIPLEY FORBES

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# 24th Annual

# National Conference

Hotel Alexandria - Los Angeles, California

December 8 and 9, 1956

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Dann Priend:

On December 8, 1956, the 24th Annual National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Sorn will open at the Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, California.

This 24th Annual Conference, the first in the west. comes at a significant time. One month later, the 85th Congress will convene and a new opportunity to win favorable legislation on behalf of 14 million foreign-born Americans will be presented.

During the period of tensions and political unrest following the second World War, attack after attack was made upon the general civil rights of the American people.

As is so often the case, one group in particular was singled out for special persecution. That group was the foreign born. The basis for suppression of their rights was the Alien Registration Act of 1940 which while purportedly passed only to secure the nation from "enemy aliens." actually provided for registration and fingerprinting for more than seven million persons who happened not to be citizens.

This Law was followed by the Internal Security Act of 1950 which brought into being a whole series of restrictions against the foreign born, naturalized citizens as well as non-citizens

The culmination of legislation against the foreign born was the passage of the Walter-McCarran Law in 1952, which

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Prof. Theodor Mauch
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Prof. Horver K. McArthu
Rr. Yes. Waster Mitchell
George B. Murphy
Scott Neering
Dr. J. Curfs Neevin
Dr. Prillip B. Oliver
Rev. Gronge L. Pause
Rev. Common Perfor
Anton Kefragier
Miss Bertha C. Baynolds

Fari Kobinson Fers Robinson
Dr. Rauph Seckley
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Dr. La Le Skinner
The Rev. F. Heatings Smyth
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Frot. Benchard J. Stern
F. W. Stower F. W. Stover Judge Edward P. Totten

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virtually stripped foreign born Americans of all rights. It oreated two classes of citizens. One for the native born and one for the naturalized. It provided for easy revocation of naturalized citizenship and, so far as non-citizens were concerned, made their continued residence or expulsion subject to the "opinion" of one man, the Attorney General.

Organized protest against the encroachment upon the civil rights of the American people roused much activity designed to specifically protect the rights of the foreign born. The overwhelming sentiment for Walter-McCarran Law repeal and the support given individuals victimized by the Law have created a positive atmosphere for democratic advancement.

It is within this new spirit in the overall fight for civil liberties and especially in behalf of the foreign born that the American Committee issues its Call for the December 8 and 9 National Conference.

The Conference will be devoted to discussions on what the Walter-McCarran Law means to the American people and how best the American Committee can advance the revision of the Law or its repeal and continue to assure the defense of those who have fallen victim to it.

The Conference Call printed on the right sets forth our program.

Of special interest will be the Conference Banquet to be held at 6:00 P.M., Saturday, December 8. The theme of the Banquet will be the contributions the foreign born have made to our nation. This theme will be carried out in brief addresses as well as in a cultural presentation.

We write at this time to invite you, your friends and associates to participate in this National Conference and to attend the Conference Banquet. Registration fees for the Conference are \$2.00 m delegate, observer or visitor. Reservations for the Banquet are \$5.00 each.

As you will understand, the financial responsibility for organizing the Conference and carrying out its decisions is considerable. Therefore, we urge that you make a generous contribution to the work of the American Committee.

We look forward to your help in making this Conference a success and in the adoption of a program for 1957 which will help restore the spirit of the Bill of Rights for all persons in the Inted States.

Sincerely yours.

Louis P. Smith

Prof. Louise Pattibone Smith Honorary Co-Chairman

Asset in Countities for Protection of Foreign Born 24th annual Metional Conference December 8 and 9, 1956 Los Angelos, California

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#### SUMMERY BROCELDINGS

#### SATURDAY, December 8, 1956 - Morning Session

The Rt. Rov. Walter Mitchell, of Ranche Santa Fe, California, served as chairmen of the Opening Sussion. The Conference was opened with a cau-minute period of silence in memory of six Spansors of the American Committee who died during 1956; Mr. Basil N. Bras, of New York; Prof. Anton J. Carlson, of Chicago; Dr. John W. Kingsbury, of New York; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, of Chicago; Mr. Hugh McBeth, Sr., of Los Yargules; Prof. Bernhard J. Storn, of New York.

Bishop Mitchell greeted the Conference and then introduced for greetings the following: Mrs. Grace Partridge, of San Frencisco; Mrs. Martina Curl, of Fortland, Oregon; Mrs. Martin Kinney, of Souttle; Mrs. Tanin Bemingson, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Ruth Heit Boharns, of Chicago; Mrs. Saul Gressman, of Detroit; Mr. Sel Rotenberg, of Philadolphia; Mrs. Rose Chernin, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Edna Smith, of Gresham, Oregon, brought greatings from the Oregon Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Abner Groon, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, presented the Annual Report for the American Committee.

#### SATURDAY, Documber 8, 1956 - Afternoon Session

The afternoon session, devoted to "What the Welter-McCarran Lew Means to the American People," was chaired by Prof. Louise Putitions Smith. Participents in this session included Mr. Richard Lynden, of San Francisco, secretary of the International Longshoremen's and Werehousemen's thion, Louis 6; Herriet Barran, administrative secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, of Los Angeles, chairmen of Wemen for Legislative Action; and Dr. Samford Goldner, a leader of the Jevish community in Los ingules.

Upon conclusion of the plenary session at 3:00 P.M., the Conference met in panels on the fallewing subjects; What the Walter-McCarren Law Means to the Matter McCarren Law Means to Minorities in the United States; and Legislation.

#### SATURDAY, December 8, 1956 - Avening Session

The Conference Banquet was held on Saturday evening. The Hon. Robert W. Kenny, of Los Angeles, chaired the Banquet session. Speakers included: Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, of Los Angeles; Mr. Alec Jones, campaign and educational director of the American Committee; Rt. Rov. Walter Mitchell, of Ranche Sants Fe, Californio; Mrs. Blanch Freedram, New York sttorney; Mrs. Rose Chernin, of Los Angeles; Mr. John W. Porter, Los Angeles attorney; and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith.

An appeal for funds by Abner Green brought contributions and pleages of \$3,000 for the work of the ACFFE.

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### SUMDAY, Decumber 9, 1956 - Morning Session

Pearl M. Hart, of Chiengo, chaired the morning session.

Reports were presented by Mrs. Clair Jenson, of Berkeley, California, for the penel on What the Weltur-McCarren Lew Means to the Native Born; by Marion Kinney, of Seattle, for the Penel on What the Walter-McCarren Lew Means to the Foreign Born; by Mr. Diamond Kinn, of Ics Angeles and Mrs. Taind Belonen, of Seattle for the Punel on What the Walter-McCarren Lew Means to Minorities in the United States; by Mr. Sol Rotenburg, of Philadelphia, for the Panel on Legislation; and by Mrs. Blench Preedmen, of New York, for the Fanel on Legislation

Dr. Easen Monros, executive director of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, addressed the Conference and discussed his organization's opposition to the Welter-McCerren Law.

#### SUMDAY, December 9, 1956 - Afternoon Session

Abner Green served as Chairman for the afternoon session.

Mr. James Archson, of New York, editor of "The National Guardian," addressed the Conference on the effect of the Walter-McCarran Law on the freedom of the press as reflected in the case of Cedric Belfrage and the editors of foreign-language newspapers who face deportation or denaturalization.

Mrs. Ruth Heit Beherms reported for the Credentials Committee that 223 delagates and observers had participated in the Conference sessions. Participants represented trade unions, defense committees, trade union women's auxiliaries, women's organisations, social action committees of various churches, and legislative groups in ten states: Celifornia, Oregon, Washington, Minnusota, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut.

Saul Grossman reported for the Resolutions Committee. (Resolutions adopted attached.)

Mrs. Rose Chermin, for the Mominsting Committee, placed in nomination for Ecoorary Co-Chairman of the ACFTB for 1957 the names of Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City, and Prof. Louise Pettitions Smith, of Hartford. The three were elected by acclamation. After nomination, the Conference elected Abner Green to serve as kneeding Secretary of the ACFTB for the coming year.

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#### SUMMARY OF PANEL DISCUSSIONS

- 1. What the Walter-McCarran Law Means to the Native Born: The discussion centered around loss of citizenship under the Welter-McCarran Law by native born Americans, especially those of Mexican descent, who return to Mexico with perents and are barred from readmission on technical grounds; also those who were rounded up in Alysian Park during 1954 on the basis of whether they spoke perfect anglish or not end deported to Mexico; also native born, who have returned to their merents' country for education, etc. Meny Americans of Japanese descent were forced into the Japanese army during World War II and have thus lost United States citizenship. The discussion slac emph asized the loss of the contributions of other cultures by the barriers of immigrants; the elimation of friendship of other peoples by the barriers set up in immigration and by the doportation of people who have lived many years in the United States.
- 2. What the Walter-McCirran Law Means to the Foreign Born: Report to the panel discussed many of the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law as they relate to the curticilment of the rights of foreign-born Americane, both citizen and non-citizen. The discussion emphasized that the law is directed against the labor movement. Special emphasis was leid on the treatment of West Indians and Negroes from Central and South America, indicating that they are isolated from the Regro community because they fear deportation. The need was to influence other groups to do more than pass a resolution and for active support to the fight for changes in the law on specific issues, not necessarily repeal of the Law. Discussion centered on the need to secure the sesistence of other organizations in an attempt to involve them in deportation cases where serious hardship was involved.
- 3. What the Whiter-McCarren Law Means to Minorities in the United States: A report was given for the Mexican group which pointed out that, of all national groups, the Mexican immigrant suffered most under the Wilter-McCarren Law. Some state laws, such as in California, deny to the non-citizen old age assistance when he is retired from employment or is ill. The Mexican people are discriminated against not only in public employment but also in private employment. It was proposed that the treatment of the Mexican immigrant be made a national issue and not one only of the Southwest because the discrimination against the Mexican seriously affects the standards set by the trade union movement. A speaker for the Japanese group pointed out that the Japanese ismigrant was denied citizenship until the enactment of the Walter-McCarren Law. Although some Japanese in the U.S. eyed the law with favor because of the opening of the possibility of citizenship, they are slowly participating in the fight because of their growing awareness that the law effects the rights of all foreign born. A report from Seattle told of the attacks on the rights of Filipino-Americans in that area and of the Supreme Court victories sustained (1) that no Filipino who entered the U.S. prior to 1934 is deportable and (2) Filipino fishermen returning from Alaska can not be subjected to screening on the besis of a new entry.
- 4. Legislative: The panel appraised the general atmosphere, both from the negative and positive features and concluded that the possibilities exist for action in Congress this year for revision of the Welter-McCarren Law. It was necessary to educate the people to the fact that the Law is bad for all the people and not just the foraign born. Proposals: (1) monthly legislative letter; (2) work shop conferences in various cities; (3) demand for public hearings; (4) visits to representatives and Sentors; (5) assume responsibility for grass roots work; (6) concentrate on how the law affects families; (7) to have a greater coordinated drive nation-wide; (8) every delagate to take responsibility to make a report of this conference to one organisation; (9)get unions to implement resolutions; (10) for change in Rule 22 because of its relation to the Walter-McCarren Law.

24th ual National Conference American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Loe Angeles, Californie December 8 and 9, 1956

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# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

#### AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Walter-McCarran Law, enacted in 1952, over Presidential veto, has been bitterly opposed by the vast majority of the American people. Attemnts at changes have been thwarted by Congressman Walter, Chairman of the Bouse Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and Senstor Eastland, Chairman of the Senste Judiciary Committee. Both major political partise have enunciated in their platforms in each election since 1952 programs for revision of the law.

This law has not only denied to foreign-born Americans their fundamental rights under the Constitution but directly and indirectly affacts the whole American peopla.

Registration, fingerprinting, deportation and general harassment by the Immigration and Naturalization Service is the plight suffered by millions of non-citizens. This harassment is often extended to the native-born citizen. There is no attate of limitations for deportation of non-citizens no matter how long they have lived in this country. The naturalized citizen may lose citizenship regardless of the time elapsed since naturalization. Special regulations are applied to newly naturalized citizens placing them in a second-class category.

Native born citizens have been subposed by Senate and House Committees, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and are subjected to persecution should they feil to inform on foreign-born citizens and non-citizens. Many native born children of foreign-born parents are deprived of home and family through the loss of a parent through deportation. Taxosyers are nemalized and communities are forced to support families on relief because of the deportation of a breadwinner.

All of us are deprived of the adventages made possible by ectentific and cultural exchange because the Welter-McCarren Law bars from admission leading figures in world science and culture.

We call upon the American people to urge an end to the outrageous treetment accorded the non-citizen for an end to the second class citizenship of the naturalized citizen. We call upon you to demand that the rights of all, citizen and non-citizen native born and foreign born, be protected under the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the United States.

We call upon the American people to join in the vast opposition which shready exists for repeal or drestic changes of the Walter-McCarran Law. We call upon you to urge your Congressment to take an active part in the 85th Congress toward the end that the Walter-McCarran Law be replaced with an immigration and neturalization law in keeping with the democratic traditions of the United States.

#### DEPORTATION

Today more than 300 non-citizens are faced with Walter-McCarran Law deportation proceedings on political grounds. In each instance the person involved has lived in the United States for many years, worked here and sought to the best of his or her ability to make of these United States a better place in which to live. In most instances, those who face exile are parente and in many instances grandparents of United States of the States of United States of United States of United States of United States. Deportation would mean the breaking up of families or forced de-

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marture of limited States citizens, in order to keep a family intact.

Leon Callow, father of nine American-born children: David Hyun, father of two. Feggy Wellman, mother of two are but three such cases of persons whose homes and families would be shattered in the event of deportation.

But almost as significant as the actual deportation is the manner in which the Justice Department officers and agents use provisions of the Walter-McCarran law and the threat of deportation to harses and hound persons who happen not to be citizens. In one year slone more than one million Mexican-Americans were rounded up and deported into the heart of Mexico with little regard as to family or citizenship status.

In each year, according to Justice Department figures, thousands of persons are exiled from these United States, often on the simple reason that through no fault of their own they become charges in a public institution due to mertal illness.

This Annual Conference views the deportation case of Charles Rowoldt, now before the thitted States Supreme Court, as significant. However, regardless as to the outcome of the Rowellt case, we pledge our support to a campaign to assure that no person who has lived in the United States for five years should be deported for any reason.

#### DEPORTATION TO MEXICO

Each year, the Immigration and Naturalization Service deports many hundreds of thousands of people to Mexico. These deportations are effected by mass arrests without warrants and mass deportations without hearings. The objective of these recurrent mass deportations drives is the terrorization and intimidation of Mexican communities in the United States. We condemn the brutal and illegal mass roundups, mass arrests without warrante and meas demortations without hearing of United States residents to Mexico. We call for an end to this brutal and inhuman treatment of Americans of Mexican birth or descent and demand full observance of the principles of due process guaranteed all persons under the Constitution.

In line with those views, this Conference adopts the following program:

- 1. Place before the United Nations Human Rights Commission the plight of millions of agricultural workers in the Southwest.
- 2. Fight the use of the deportation threat as an anti-labor weapon by winning minimum ware standards and social security for all agricultural workers, regardless of citizenship status.
- 3. Win for Mexican nationals the right to adjust their status to permanent
- residence after living here for two years and to facilitate their naturalization.
  4. Win for Mexican immigrants due process in deportation proceedings, especially the right to counsel, the right to qualified interpreters, the right to hearings.

#### ORDERS OF SUBSEVISION

Perhaps one of the harshest provisions of the Wilter-McCarran Lew is that which provides that non-citizens whom the Justice Department cannot deport are to be placed under Orders of Supervision. The Orders include reporting at regualr interwels to agents of the Lumigration and Naturalization Service, and when reporting answering questions under oath as to habits and associations; restricting one's activities to a redius of 50 miles and submitting to medical or psychiatric examination at the behest of the Justice Department.

Seorge Withoutch and James Keller of Chicago, Illinois, were indicted for failure to enswer questions as directed by an agent of the Immigration and Baturalization

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Service. The Keller case hem not come to trial and George Witkovich was freed from the indictment in the District Court but the case has been ampealed to the Supreme Court by the Justice Department. Mrs. Antonia Senther, of St. Louis, who elso challenged the provisions, received a decision in her case which whittled away at the very heart of the Orders of Supervision and the Justice Department is likewise appealing her case. It New York citizens are awaiting a new hearing on their obsilence.

This Conference views as merciless and inhumen the Justice Department's efforts to maintain non-citizes, whose deportation it cannot effect, in wirtual house agreest and pledges its full support to the court challenges under way.

# REMANAL OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Since the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Law, agents of the Justice Dapartment have been wielding its provisions with a virtual venguance. It would appear that it is not enough that the Law itself should incorporate many police state characteristics but, to ensure its effectiveness, the Justice Department, the nation's policing agency has been authorized to carry them out.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, the problems faced by foreign-born Americans are not matters for a police agency. They are problems needing understanding and deep consideration - not only of the problems - but the individual as well.

Therefore this Conference urges that the Immigration and Maturalization Service be romoved from the Justice Department and be established as a separate department where foreign born Americans are to be treated with disnity and respect.

#### ON NATULIZATION OF NON-CITIZENS

Whoreas it is the policy of our government to facilitate the naturalization of non-citizons, and

Whereas there are 3 million non-citizens now resident in the United States, and

Whereas the overwhelming majority of these 3 million non-citizens have lived here for many years and have made their own personal contributions and, as a group, outstanding contributions to the economic, social, political and cultural growth of our nation, now, therefore be it reactived:

That this Conference so on record for:

- The dropping of all ertificel and arbitrary obstacles and barriers to the speedy naturalization of all non citizens, legally resident in our country (for 5 years).
- Set 1960 se the target date for winning of citizenship for all non-citizens who have resided in the United States for 5 years or more.
- All facilities of the government agencies concerned, educational institutions, and civic minded organizations, be made available to help achieve this goal.

HEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DOWN

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, in 1953, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the American Committee to

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register with that Board as a "communist-front" organization. Hearings before that Board have been completed but as yet no recommendation has been handed down by the hearing officer. While the proceedings were rending before the SACB, New York State Attorney Comeral Jacob K. Jevits instituted proceedings in an effort to censor and regulate out of existence the work of the American Committee seeking to force it to register with New York State as a charitable organization.

These twin moves against the American Committee had as their basic design to either cripple or helt the work of the American Committee. In sach instance to date the effort has been thwerted. For 24 years, the American Committee has rendered service in defense of the rights of foreign-born Americans. Its base of work is not created by itself nor does the American Committee wish to remain on the American scene. However, it does feel that until such time as a democratic immigration and naturalization law - free from discrimination and recism - is the Law of the land, the world of the American Committee must go on.

This Conference pledges its full support to the American Committee and its work and will seek to render impotent any and all efforts to destroy it.

#### NATIONAL FOLEIGN-BORN DAY

This Conference urges nationwide observance of October 28, 1957, the 7lst anniversary of the dedication of the Status of Liberty, as "National Foreign Born Day" as a tribute to the contributions and sacrifices made by the immigrant in the building and development of the United States as well as to cur culture and wealth.

#### HOUSE CONTITTEE

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, which has just concluded hearings in Loc Engeles, was working stremuously to discredit the democratic process of petitioning for redress of grievences as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution when it sought to investigate organizations and individuals who work for repeal or revision of the Walter-McCarran Law.

There can be little doubt that the hearings in Los Angeles were timed to coincide with the 24 th Annual N-timel Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and that their purpose was to disrupt or disorganize the work of the Conference.

The House Un-Americans failed. They did not achieve their goal of disrupting our Conference and we pledge that they shall not prevent us from working for repeal or revision of the Welter-McCarran Law. We go on record condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the same time pledge doubling of our efforts to assure the continuation of the work for a democratic immigration and naturalization policy free from recism and discrimination. This shall be our answer to the House Unare-Jonns.

#### CASE OF HARTIN JUNIOUZ

Martin Jiminez, of S-n Francisco, a member of ILMU Warehouse Local 6, is fighting depotation to Mexico. Because he has refused to submit to an inquisition into his political opinions or his essociations with his fellow unionists, he has been denied suspension of deportation. We support his appeal to the United States Supreme court on this issue.

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# IVA & 'AQUINC CASE

For the first time in the history of this nation, we find the immigration and naturalization laws being used in an effort to deport a native born American citizen and we believe this a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Iva d'Aquino was convicted of treason for her alleged activities as 'Tokyo Rose" during World War 11. Despite the fact that she was born in the United States, the Justice Department using the W lier-McCerren Lev\_is seeking to deport her to any country which would accept her on the ground that she lost her United States nationality and citizenship when she was convicted of treason.

This Conference condemns the Justice Department's effort to benish Iva d'Aquino. The conference also protests the attempt to use the immigration and naturalization laws as additional punishment for conviction of any crime. Further, the Conference condemns the use of the immigration and naturalization laws to deport native born citizens.

# 25th anniversary of the american commutate for PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

In December, 1957, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will mark its 25th year of service to the Unerican people.

The work of the American Committee and its record stands as a monument in the fight to Guarantee civil rights for all Americans and in particular those who happen not to have been born in the United States.

As one way of preserving the record of the work of the American Committee, this Conference delegates to the Committee the resmonstbility for the publishing of a book which shall be a history of the organization. This book is to be ready for distribution on or before the date of the 25th Anniversary National Conference.

This Conference also authorizes the establishment of a 25th Anniversary Conmittee which shall undertaks as many tasks as necessary to promote activity around the 25th Anniversary of the American Committee.

24th Annual National Conference American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Los Angeles, December 8 and 9, 1956 page 11.

REPORT - by Abner Green

We are gathered in this National Conference to give extended consideration to the status of foreign-born Americans and to develop a program, based on these deliberations, that will contribute to the further development of American democracy.

Our meeting in conference here this week-end has special eignificance to us.

This is the first national conference in the 24-year history of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to meet on the West Coast. Our meeting here in Los Angeles reflects the growth nationally of organized efforts to defend the democratic and constitutional rights of foreign-born Americans.

On behalf of the officers and staff of the American Committee, I want to express our deep appreciation to the people and organizations in Los Angeles for the enthusiastic and heart-warming manner in which they welcomed end greated our coming to Los Angeles for our Mational Conference. We are indeed happy to be here in this atmosphere of fraternal understanding and support. You have made us feel welcome and, for that, we express our does appreciation.

The velcome given us contrasts markedly with the reception accorded a Committee of Congress that came to your city uninvited and with a clear intent to rob you, in your own home, of your privacy, your dignity, your rights, your self-respect and your thanking.

For two days now, the people of Los Angeles have been exposed to one of the most tawdry exhibitions of indecency by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Their degrading and disgusting performance of calculated brutality against subpormed vivosses and their attorneys and their desperate eaching after the newspaper head-line has indeed hit a new low in the already miserable record of this discredited body of publicity bounds.

Your presence here this week-and is in itself a stirring answer to those McCerthyite forces who thought they could discrupt our deliberations and perhaps even prevent our Conference from being convened by scheduling Un-American Committee hearings at the time of our Mational Conference.

For the past two days, the people of Los Angeles and their ettorneys have demonstrated their devotion to the democratic principles that guide our society by the more ner in which they conducted themselves at these un-American hearings. And this week-wad the people of Los Angeles are delivering still another rebuirs to Congressman Malter and his Un-Americans by frustrating his efforts to use the Congressional Inquisition to prevent us from meeting in Conference.

To Congressems Malter we say: We will not be swerved from our determination to fight for repeal or revision of the hated Walter-McCerren Law and for an end to the on harassment and persecution of foreign-born Americans.

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The democratic advances mede by the American people during the past year here served to terrify Congressman Welter into a frenzy of reactionary activity. Compressman Welter doesn't like the fact that the American people brought to as end the postwar hysteria that plagued our country and our people for some ten years.

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For our Conference, these democratic advances serve as an inspiration and as a backdrop for our discussions and deliberations.

With an end to the post-wer hysteria, there has come a general relaxation of tensions and a basic change in the public atmosphere. The changed public atmosphere that prevails today, that has prevailed for the past year, gives rise to new possibilities for reversing the repressive postwer trend and eliminating the remnants of that hysteria.

We note first that the Justice Department's deportation and denaturalization drives have lost their momentum and, for the past year, there have been only ten new political deportation cases and two new denaturalization cases. This is not the result of any basic change in the thinking or attitude of the Justice Department.

The attack on the rights of the foreign born has bogged down because the public atmosphere that preveils today is unfavorable to large-scale arrests in deportation proceedings. The political climate and the temper of the American people are not conductive to the initiation of large-scale denaturalization proceedings.

It is this atmosphere that accounts also for a number of other developments during the past year.

The Federal courts have shown a new sensitivity to the rights of foreign-born Americans

Insofar as the rights of naturalized citizens are concerned, the United States Supreme Court held in the Zucca case that the Justice Department could not start denaturalization proceedings without first filing an affidavit of good cause because, as Chief Justice Warren said in his opinion for the Court, "The mere filing of a proceeding for denaturalization results in serious consequences to a defendant" and "a person come admitted to American citizenshir should not be subject to legal proceedings to defend his citizenship without a preliminary showing of good cause."

As a result of this decision, the densturelization proceedings against Devid and Freds Discond were thrown out by the Federal District Court here in Los Angeles and similar action in other cesse is being given consideration by Federal courts in other parts of the country. In its decision in the Minker and Falcone cases, the Supreme Court held that the Justice Department has no right to question a naturalization concerning his neturalization or citizenship.

The most significant victory in densturalization during the past year was achieved in the case of Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It is the only densturalization case so far where the Judge cancelled the proceedings after listening to all the evidence the government had to present.

The Federal courts are reflecting also changes in the public state phere insofar as the rights of non-citizens are concerned.

Three weeks ago, the United States Supreme Court heard oral angument in the Rowolat deportation cese, in which one of the two points being considered is whether the Supreme Court was wrong in its 1954 decision in the Galvan case, when it sustained the constitutionality of the political deportation provisions of the Welter-Nacharran Law.

In June, a Federal judge in Philadelphia granted a writ of habess corpus in the case of Mrs. Stella Petrofsky because the Justice Department refused to turn over it.

\*\*Tandhation the FBI reports of four witnesses who had testified against Fra Atlanda

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in her deportation hearings. It was Mrs. Petrofeky's contention that these FBI reports would show that the stool-pigeon vitnesses lied when they testified against her. Since the Justice Department refused to submit the reports for examination, the court cancelled the deportation order in Mrs. Petrofek's case.

The Federal courts have so far rejected also the Justice Department's attempt to imprison the minds of non-citizens ordered deported but not deportable since no country will accept them as deportees. Two court decisions this past year have rejected the Justice Department's attempt to use the Welter-McCarren Law provisions of the supervision of deportees for purposes of herassing and perecuting non-citizens.

In the Witkovich case, Federal District Court Judge Sullivan, of Chicago, dismissed an indictment based on a refusal by a non-citizen to answer questions concaming his political beliefs or essociations. Judge Sullivan held that the Justice Department had no legal right or constitutional right to ask those questions. The fustice Department appealed Judge Sullivan s decision and, on October 8th, the Summers Court agreed to hear the Withovich cases.

In the Sentmer case, a three-Judge court in St. Louis held basic sections of the Supervisory conditions unconstitutional. Host significant was the Court's holding as unconstitutional the Justice Department's attempt to order non-citizens not to join so-called subversive organizations or associate with Communists or sympathizers of the Communist Party.

The Justice Department maintained that non-citizens ordered deported could not continue activities for which they had been ordered deported. The Justice Department maintained that it could check on the non-citizen to guarantee that he discontinued such activities and that, if the non-citizen insisted on continuing his activities and associations, he could be railroaded to jail for violation of the orders of Supervision.

In both the Witkovich and Sentner decisions, the Federal courts rejected the Justice Department's position and held that the Justice Department has no right to interfere with the non-citizens's freedom and that the only purpose for supervision is to enable the Justice Department to be informed of the non-citizen's whereabouts in the event a passport is obtained to deport the non-citizen. These decisions are perhaps the most serious set-back suffered by the Justice Department in its efforts to implement the police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Lew.

The changes in the public atmosphere have had their effect not only on the courts but on the Justice Department as well. We have noted already that, during the past year, there have been very few new deportation and denaturalization cases. Also, during the past year not one non-citizens has been denied bail in deportation proceedings.

In deportation, there have been two significant developments. The first was in the case of a non-citizen resident of Philadelphia who was arrested for deportation in 1955, after he had refused to appear as a Justice Department witness against other non-citizens. Five years ago, there would have been little prospect of winning a case of this kind since the non-citizen had admitted membership in the Communist Party in 1936.

Last month, however, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered that he be granted suspension of deportation on the ground that there is nothing in the law that "requires a former communist who no longer subscribes to the principles of the Communist Party to actively oppose communism as a condition precedent to the grant of suspension of deportation."

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Equally significant was the October 31st announcement that the Immigration and Haturelization Service had adopted new regulations on the use of "confidential" information in deportation cases and that, in the future, non-citizens would be permitted to examine information against them except when "the most compelling reasons involving the national safety or security are present."

The Justice Department has started to relax its orders of supervision that required non-citizens to report monthly. In many parts of the country, non-citizens are now required to report annually or every six months.

Insofar as the general public is concerned, the changed political etmosphere has resulted in many advances. For instance, the 1956 program adopted by the American Friends Service Committee on National Lagislation in the field of Immigration and Cfurenship demonstrated full understanding of the rights of the foreign born.

Also, there was the authoritative article on "The Deportation Lew Proposals for Ewform," by Mr. Will Maslow, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, publish at in the March 1956 issue of the Columbia Law Review. In his analysis, Mr. Maslow cutlines twenty besic changes in the deportation laws which reflect a new approach made possible by the elimination of political hysteria in our thinking and attitudes. Wighly significant is the position taken by Mr. Maslow that deportation for political political opinions or associations is a violation of the democratic process and that the provision for the deportation of non-citizens, for past or present membership in the Communist Party should be repealed.

We witnessed, too, this year publication of a brochure, "In Quest of Freedom."..., by the United States Information Service and distributed widely by the United States Government as a tribute to the contributions made by immigrants to our American society. Among those selected for special tributes are Arturo Toscanini, the late Senetor Robert Wagner, Carl Schurz, Joseph Pulitzer, Albert minstein, Alexander Graham Bell, Samuel Compers and Felix Frankfurter. In paying tribute to these great Americans, the United States government says, "A welcome hand extended to such immigrants is part of the traditional American belief that a dynamic nation is built of many viewpoints...Americans have always felt that their Nation gains strength from the diversity within it."

The government tribute concludes with the statement that, "America is richer for their coming."

Finally, there is the establishment this year of the American Museum of Immigration, which has the support of leaders in all walks of American life and which is not sugged in a campaign to reise five million dollars to build a museum at the base of the Status of Liberty in New York harbor as a tribute to the millions of immigrants who helped people and built these United States.

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The devolopments I have outlined reflect the possibilities for advancing democratic rights. These developments, coupled with a growing healthy atmosphere, point to the possibility of working toward the complete elimination of the remnants of postwar hysteria that serve as the basis for herassing and persecuting large numbers of foreign-born Americans.

While these positive developments reflect the current trend, certain forces in our society suck to use events in surope and repressive agencies here at home to creat a new McCerthyite hysteria. This attack contains within its scope the danger of a new attack on the people's rights. At the same time, there have been instances durin

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the past year that run counter to the democratic spirit, may well serve also to endanger the postive developments mentioned previously, and therefore require our consideration and attention

Firstand foremost is the problem posed by Congrussional inaction on the Walter-McCarran Law. For four years, Congrussman W-lter has succeeded in preventing the Bouse of Representatives from giving any consideration to legislation introduced for revision or repeal of the Law.

Before any immigration legislation can be considered by Congress, it has to first be considered by the Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalisation. Congressmen Walter is chairman of this Sub-Committee and he has refused to allow his Sub-Committee to consider any legislation for changee in the Lav. This amounts to a one-men dictatorship over the affairs of Congress in open disregard of the feelings and sentiment of the American people.

It is rather obvious that Congressman Walter feels that he will not be able to prevent Congressional consideration of legislation to revise or repeal the Law in 1957.

Earry N. Rosenfield, executive director of the 1952 President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, writing in the Spring of 1956 issue of Duke University's "Law and Contemporary Problems" summarized the opposition to the Law as follows: "A vital change seems to have taken place in the last four years in the status of the immigration issue. From a somewhet martisen, relatively localized issue, it appears to have become a non-partisan national issue. From the partisan jocksying of 1952 there seems to have developed substantial agreement by both major marties in 1956 that the besic features of the Walter-McCarran Law need thorough-going changes. Nevision of the immigration law has finally anhieved political maturity as a national issue."

Last month, six members of the United States Senate - Senators Douglas, Rum phrey, McNamara, Morse, Murrey, and Newberger, issued a "Democratic Declaration of 1957" listing a 16-point civil rights program for the new Congress, one point of which is revision of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Even the Daughters of the Emerican Revolution, at their 65th Continental Congress in Washington, D. C, in April, heard strengeus opposition on the floor for the first time to the national origins system as "illogical" and "patently absurd" and also a protest against "blind aupport" of the Walter-McCarran Law.

Congressman Walter, in seeking to re-inforce his autocratic position in the Bouse of Representatives, is now trying to use the Bouse Committee on Un-American Activities, of which he is chairman. Therefore, the hearings across the country during the past month by the Un-Americans, trying to smear and pillory opponents of the Walter-McCarren Law. But, the Un-Americans will be no more successful in their effort to intimidate Congress than they were in preventing us from holding this highly successful National Conference.

We look to our Fanal on Legislation to give serious consideration this efternoon to the development of a legislative program that will contribute to the nationwide demand that Congress consider legislation to revise or repeal the Welter-McCarran Law when it convenes in January 1997.

On the negative side of the picture that serves as a backfrop for our deliberations here this week end is the Walter-McCarran Law treatment that continues to be accorded three million non-citizens, who have to report once a year to the Justice Department, the police agency of the government, and who are subjected to all kinds of indignities solely because they Deppen not be be citizens of this country.

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At the same time, the manner in which hundreds of thousands of non-citizens are deported from this country each year makes the non-citizen population of this country a ready target for political racketeers and blackmailers who feed on insecurity and instability. This is a vest problem that has special significance for our deliberations.

Part of the negative picture are the decisions by the United States Supreme Court in the Hyun case, where deportation was upheld even though the evidence was taken in Hawaii while David Hyun was here in Los Angeles and not represented by counsel; and in the Jay case, where the Service was upheld in its refusal to grant suspension of deportation based on confidential information. Also, the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco in the Jiminez case, holding that the Service could demy suspension of deportation to a non-citizen on the sole ground that he had refused to snawer all questions asked in the suspension proceedings; and the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in Cincinati in the case of Mrs. Stefans Brown, of Detroit, who was sentenced to serve six months in jail for contempt of court because she refused to become an informer while testifying in her own defense in a denaturalization trial.

The United States Supreme Court last month agreed to hear the appeal in the Brown case.

The Supreme Court decision in the Jay case had special significance since four Supreme Court justices epoke out in such vigorous condemnation of the Justice Department's procedures that the Department was forced to amend its ways, as announced by the Commissioner on October 31st. So that, even though we lost the Jay case, we won the principle for which we were fighting in opposing the use of confidential information against non-citizens.

Perhaps the most serious road-block to re-establishing sanity in the administrative treatment of the non-citizen and netwellzed citizen is the attitude taken by the Immigration and Naturalization Service under its present Commissioner, General Joseph M. Sving.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been militerized in its thinking and in its operations. Top administrative offices in the Service are being taken over by retired Army generals and lieutenant generals, whose thinking and attitudes are reflected by Service personnel at all levels. This has been one of the crudest examples of military men taking over a civilian agency of the government.

At the same time, the Commissioner of Immigration and Neturalization has disgraced his high office by his personal misconduct as reported by the press; importing domestic workers from Nexico; placing members of his family in good government jobs; using government personnel and equipment to go on hunting trips to Mexico and Canada.

The Service continues to ignore democratic and humans standards in its treatment of the foreign born. Thousands of non-citizens and neturalized citizens are being approached and questioned in their homes, at their places of employment, and in the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. At the same time, the Service is trying to broaden its subposse power in an effort to further intimidate foreign-born Americans. We are now preparing for appeal to the United States Supreme Court the Budrileni case, in which the Court of Appeals in Chicago sustained the right of the Service to question a native-born citizen about the citizenship of a naturalized American.

While the general atmosphere has improved, the governmental operations initiated during the period of post war hysteria continue to function in the full bureau-

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cratic sense. More than three hundred non-citizens still face deportation on political grounds. Knut Heikkinen, of Superior, Wisconsin, faces still the threat of ten years in jail at the ege of 67 - in reality, a death sentence - for failure to apply for a passport after being ordered deported. Nore than fifty Amorican citizens are forced to defend their citizenship in the Federal Courts. And, during the past year, a new wrinkle has been added in the case of Mrs. Ive d'Aquinc, of San Francisco.

The d'Aquino case rounds the circle and bears out, we regret to say, the warnings enunciated by the American Committee when the post-war deportation drive started, that it is not alone the rights of non-citizens that are at stake but the rights as well of citizens, native born as well as naturelized.

Mrs. Ive d'Aquino has been arrested for deportation to Portugal although she was born here in the United States and has never surrendered her nationality or citizenship. According to the Justice Department, Mrs. d'Aquino broadcast for the Japenese during the Second World War. After the war, she was tried and found guilty of treason, served her sentence in fail and, upon her release from prison, she was errected for deportation. The Justice Department maintains that Mrs. d'Aquino lost her United States nationality and citizenship because she was found guilty of treason. If that were so then, under the Walter-McCurran Law, the Justice Department could deport her as an alien to any country that would accord her!

Also, this year, the Justice Department announced that, since 1946, it had deported or excluded from the country 345 former American citizens accused of being draft dodgers. This included naturalized citizens as well as native-born American citizens.

This afternoon's session of the Conference Panel on "What the Welter-McCarran Law Means to Native Born Americans" will consider this development as well as other aspects of the Welter-McCerran Law that affects the rights of native-born Americans.

Perhaps the most serious disregard of human beings and human rights is to be observed in the operations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Merican-American communities of the United States. The treatment of Mexican immigrants - as well as netive-born Americans of Mexican descent - more than one million of whom were deported in 1954 - is a shocking record of inhumanity.

I cite one of the hundreds of examples of the shameful manner in which Mexican immigrants are treated. In August 1954, the Service started to use boats to transport Mexican deportees to the interior of Mexico. In September, Congressam Mollohan, of West Virginia, charged that the S.S. "Mercurio" used to transport Mexican deportees, should here been disqualified under the 1862 law passed by Congress to protect immigrants traveling by steerege from Europe. The S.S. "Mercurio" did not meet these minimum 1862 standards. It had inadequate toilet, berthing and feeding facilities. It had leaking and inadequate lifeboats, corroded boilers and there was serious question as to its resistence to capstring. Yet, more than 500 deportees were crowded onto the S.S. "Mercurio" on each trip.

Some time ago, an investigating committee of the House of Representatives condemned the S.S. "Mercurio" and called it a "hell ship." But in August 1956, Milliam P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, had the nerve to refer to the S.S. "Mercurio" deportations as a "delightful Ceribbean cruise."

We welcome the opportunities provided us by this National Conference meeting in Los Angeles to work out a national program in defense of the rights of Mexican immigrants. There is no part of the country that is better informed on this problem than the people and organisations of Southern California and the Southwest.

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This problem and related questions will be considered fully by the Panel on "What the Walter-McCarran Law Means to Minorities in the United States," which should develop a special program for this area of work nationally.

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We have now before us, in outline form, the positive as well as the negative developments during the past year in respect to the rights of foreign-born Americans. It should be clear from this brief examination that the positive features outweigh the negative in importence and in influence. One fact alone is sufficient to tip the scales and that is the great change in the public atmosphere as a result of the general relexation of tensions.

The period of post-war hysteria has come to an end. Congressman Walter is obviously upset by this development since it means the beginning of the end of his universally-disliked Law. He is therefore using the Un-American Committee in a desperate effort to create a new wave of hysteria against foreign-born Americans. But, Congressman Walter's efforts are doomed to failure because of the resistance they meet everywhere and because hysteris is the product of many social and political forces operating in coordinated isshion. And the conditions that would stimulate widespread hysteria are absent at this time and the House Committee on Un-American activities will not be able to re-create the atmosphere of hysteria.

Congressman Walter speaks for those forces in American life and in our history that are responsible for five great waves of nativism which have plagued our country in the 180 years since the adoption of our Declaration of Inflerendence.

The first period resulted in the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 and was directed in the main against critics of the Federalist Party then in power.

The second nativist movement was in the middle 1800's, with the campaigns of the Know Nothing Perty, which was enti-Catholic as well as anti-slien. The Know Nothings developed no legislation but for a brief period wielded great political power and elected many State and Federal representatives to office.

The third expression of nativism came after the Civil War and reflected the racist poison which infects our society. The nativists took on a new dimension, which they have held to the present day, with their racist agitation against Chinese immigration that resulted in the 1860 Chinese ixclusion Law.

The fourth period followed the First World War, with the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan with its anti-Negro, anti-foreign-born, anti-Jewish, and anti-Catholic agitation. This period resulted in the infemous Falmer Reids of 1920 and brought to life the racist and discriminatory 1924 Quota Laws and reflected, too, the development of a new issue - deportation for political opinions, as contained in the 1918 Immigration Act.

The fifth, and latest, nativist hystoric plagued the American people after the Second World War and resulted in the enactment of the Walter-McCarren Lew - which incorporated the 1924 Quota Lews; continued the raciet discrimination against immigrant from Ear Eastern countries by limiting immigration from that area of the world to insignificant numbers; wrote into law a new discrimination against Negro immigration from the West Indies; continued its discrimination against immigration from means discouraging Catholic and Jewish immigration; and achieved a new low in its rabid anti-Communist provisions.

However, just like all other outbreaks of nativism, its most recent expression has spent itself and is now on the decline since the post-wer political crisis on the

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basis of which it developed no longer exists.

This lutest outbreak of nativism, however, like all earlier expressions of intolerance, reflects a temporary lose of national samity since nativism in the United States is an aberration of our national character. These nativist outbursts have alweys violated our principles as well as our traditions and national culture.

The nativist movements in the United States have always failed because they believed that national homogeneity was possible and desirable and they sought to impose artificially, and by means of hysteris and fear, a social and political uniformity that contradicts completely our thinking as a people and our needs as a country.

To quote one voice among the thousands who speak in opposition to American nativism, there was the October 26th statement in The New York Times by Professor Allen Nevins, of Columbia University, noted historian and writer, that, "Countless people came because they hated oppression, in justice and violence, and hoped to help creats peace, brotherhood and freedom. He growing nation had such numerous and powerful contributions to its idealism... In the long run it is far better for a land to be unconfortably alive than comfortably inert. Uniformity is deadening."

The Walter-McCerran Lew seeks to force uniformity unon the foreign born and, through the foreign born, on the American people. Since the day it was enacted, the Walter-McCarran Lew has been opposed by organizations representing the overwhelming majority of the American people because this Law does not reflect what the people feel nor does it express what the people think.

Nor do we lose sight of the fact that the attack on the rights of the foreign born was part of a general assault on the liberties of the American people during the post-war period. We see now a new upsurge of democratic ferment that seeks to resetablish those rights that were weakened or destroyed during the period of hysteria and that will strengthen in many ways the fight to re-establish the rights of the foreign born.

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This National Conference is part of a great people's movement which has as its central objective the firm re-establishment of the democratic atmosphere in the Unite States. We are not only a part of this crusade but we have a special contribution which only we can make.

The democratic rights of the American people will not be secure until the rights of the foreign born are re-established. As long as the non-citizen and the naturalized citizen are in the position they find themselves today then reaction will always have a basis for developing undemocratic attacks to infect our democratic life and undermine the rights of the American people.

In considering the defense of the democratic rights of the foreign born, it is difficult to select one or two points for concentration since there are so many difficult problems. Non-citizens are plagued with all kinds of regulations and restrictions which are clear violations of civil rights. Naturalized citizens are faced with all kinds of statutory disabilities on their right to their citizenship.

We will continue to be guided by the principle of defending the rights of noncitizens and naturalized citizens whenever those rights are under attack since we are not yet at the point where we can say that the Justice Department intends to discontinue its ciforts to implement the many repressive and police-state provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law. We will continue to protect foreign born persons facing deportation or denaturalization and we must be prepared for any eventuality in the event

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a new political crisis or economic crisis develops and additional numbers of foreign born become the victims of proceedings to deport or densturalize them.

But, there is need also for some central issue or issues that will serve to dramatize the problems with which we deal. It is for this conference to consider this problem and agree upon the issue or issues to which the American Committee will devote itself during the coming year.

We want to propose for your consideration, without in any way discouraging continued attention by the Conference to this general problem, one possible central objective for this next period.

In considering ell of the many issues facing us, one appears to be central and most inclusive. That is the need to achieve a statute of limitations in the immigration laws of the United States.

A non-citizen may live in the United States forty or fifty or sixty years and still face deportation from the country. This is not a hypothetical problem. There are 35 non-citizens of the 300 facing deportation who have lived here for more than fifty years and 143 non-citizens who have lived here from 41 to 50 years. This means that sixty percent of those facing deportation on political grounds have lived in this country for forty or more years.

This has not always been the case. The first political deportation law passed in 1903, provided that a non-citizen could be deported only within three years of entry. Once a non-citizen lived here for three years, he could not be deported. It is only since the 1917 Immigration Act, passed during the poet-World War One hysteria, that a non-citizen could be deported at any time after entry.

And today, under the Walter-McCarrin Law, there are seven hundred grounds under which a non-citizen can be deported regardless of the length of time he or she may have lived in this country.

Some years ago, United States Judge Learned Hand discussed this problem, as follows: "(This slien) knows no other language, no other people, no other habits than ours; he will be as much a stranger in Poland as anyone born of ancestors who immigrated in the 17th century. However heinous his crimes, deportation to him is exile, a dreadful punishment abandoned by the common consent of all civilized peoples."

Our treatment of the non-citizen is indeed uncivilized and completely out of step with our tradition. In his recent enticle on the deportation law, Mr. Will Maslow condemned this stittude, saying: "Once an rlien is admitted, his relationship to the United States should be permanent, not probationary. If he turns out to be a criminal or a communist, he is subject to our penal laws. To visit upon him the additional penalty of deportation is unworthy of a free and powerful country."

We propose that this Conference consider as one of our major objectives for the coming year a compaign to establish a statute of limitations in deportation and set as our objective legislation that will provide that any numerities who has lived in the United States for five years or more should not be deported under any circumstances.

Similarly, with respect to naturalized citizens, we should demand that once a person has been an American citizen for five years his citizenship may not be revoked on any grounds whatsoever.

It is our feeling that this demand for a statute of limitations in deportation and denaturalization is one which the American people will understand and appreciate

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that we can get the support and cooperation of most organizations and individuals concerned with the preservation of democratic rights. In the development of issues and campaigns of this nature, we perform one of our major responsibilities to the American people, and we are guided by the sentiment given expression in 500 B.C. by the Athenian law-giver, Solom, who, when asked how justice could be secured in Athens replied: "If those who are not injured feel as indignant as those who are." We make available the means whereby the people of this country can give expression to their innate decency and good sense and help wipe out the remnants of post-war nativist hysteria.

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We come then to the program and work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born during the coming year, which is one of the main reasons we have convened here in National Conference.

As has been indicated in the first part of this report, there are important changes taking place in the objective as well as the subjective conditions that must influence the development of our program and activities. As has been noted, there have been relatively few new deportation and denaturalization cases and the public atmosphere has undergone extensive changes.

If we are to make our contribution as an organization, we must adjust our program and activities to this new situation. We must be mindful also of the fact that this is not a static eliuation since many aspects have still to crystallize into definite form and, therefore, there will continue to be important changes during the coming year.

Let me say first that this report does not presume to have all of the answers. We have some recommendations to make and some ideas to project. But, we expect that this Conference, in its panels and committees as well as at its plenary sessions, will examine the general situation carefully and work out some of the answers. Meither do we expect this Conference to provide all of the answers.

We do expect that this week-end we will be able to develop a reorientation and a basic approach and work out and agree upon some enswers as the basis for our work program and activities during 1957. Whatever else may be needed in the way of program and activities will be developed in the course of our work and campaigns during the coming year. Unless we come to a correct understanding and develop a proper per spective, it will not be possible to meet the problems that will face us and develously during this next year the kind of activities that will insure our making the effective contribution we can make to advancing the democratic and constitutional rights of the American people.

In considering the program of the American Committee in this period, let me agrirst that defense of the rights of Walter-McCarran Law victims will continue to be an important part of our work. With more than 300 deportation cases and 50 dematuralization cases, with appeals pending in the Hiekkinen case, the Brown case, and the Witkovich case, it couldn't be otherwise.

But, we have to recognize that there will be a change.

Since 1946, the American Committee has devoted most of its work and energies to the protection of the rights of foreign born Americans. With almost daily arrests in deportation, stacks on the American right to bail, and the constant development of new denaturalization cases, we served in the main as an organization defending people's rights in the courts and in public campaigns. But, the objective situation we faced during the past ten years has changed and gives every in-

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dication of changing to an even greater extent.

Faced with important changes in our work, certain considerations are basic to our deliberations.

We make no proposals for any basic changes in the structure or program of the American Committee. It is our faciling that the American Committee, in this next period, should continue as a committee in its form of organization and that its purpose remain as stated in its Constitution: to advance the liberties of the American People by protecting the rights of the foreign born. We propose no changes in this respect. The changes that have to be worked out here this week-end are in the program and activities we agree upon in our effort to carry out this basic objective.

- It is our proposal that one area of work to which the American Committee should devote itself with increased energy and attention during the coming year is in the general field of education and propaganda, without diminishing in the slightest our fight against deportation or denaturalization. This would include, at a minimum, special material and campaigns on the following:
  - 1. An immigration and nationality law to replace the Walter-McCarran Law.
  - 2. The need for a statute of limitations in deportation and denaturalization.
- 3. Exposure of the immigration, deportation and denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law and their meaning to the American people.
- 4. The rule and contributions of the foreign born to the building and development of the United States.
- 5. The extent of the present day perticipation by the foreign born in our social, economic, political and cultural life.
- The relationship between the status of the foreign born and the rights of the American people.
- 7. The status of the non-citizen under the Welter-McCarran Lew and Supreme Court decisions.
  - 8. Encouraging and facilitating the naturalization of non-citizens.
- 9. The effect on our society of discrimination against naturelized citizens and non-citizens.
- 10. The development of activities that will emphasize the contributions of immigrants to our cultural life.

This list for from exhausts the possible areas to which we can devote ourselves in the general field of education and propagands. In fact, it can be regarded only as a beginning. It should be clear that, in devoting ourselves to this general area of work, we will establish a basis for an even more effective defense of the rights of foreign born Americans and a much broader fight against deportations and deneturalizations.

We look to this Conference to weigh these suggestions and consider all possible slternatives so that we can come to agreement as to the specific points and issues to which we will devote ourselves during the coming year.

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V11.

One final problem with which this Conference must concern itself is the defense of the American Committee itself. It is unfortunate that we have to take the time to ansider the character of the attack that is being conducted against the American Committee and seeing what we can do to guarantee that the attempts to destroy the American Committee are defeated.

First, there are the proceedings in Washington initiated by Attorney General Ercomell but on the Subversive 'ctivities Control Board seeking the registration of the American Committee as a "communist-frunt" organization. The hearings before the SACB trial extunier were started in June 1955 and concluded in March 1956. The Juntice Department peraded some seventeen stocalled withnesses who soum their fanciful tales filled with fabrications. The fact remains, and the record shows, that not one of the government witnesses ever had a single thing to do with the American Committee for Frotection of Foreign Born.

Witnesses appearing in defense of the American Committee included Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City; Prof. Louise rettibune Smith, of Hartford; Rev. Charler A. Hill, of Detreit; Horses Meldahl, an attorney in Charleston, West Virginia. As executive secretary, I testified for six weeks - four on direct testimony and two under cross-examination - presenting the complete history of the American Committee since I become associated with the organization in 1936.

The hearing examiner has as yet made no recommendation in our case. We expect that the recumendation will be forthcoming in the near future and we know what we can expect is pointed out by Harry Crin, following his resignation as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board in September, the Internal Security Act, as written, makes it impossible for any organization to win an acquittal from the SACB. We plan to take this fight into the control and to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, to defend the American Committee and its work.

While these proceedings were going on in Washington, the Attorney General of New York State, where we have our cifice, started proceedings to regulate and control our activities and work by forcing us to register as a charitable organization. We are now in the New York State courts lighting this proceeding. In fact, hearings before an official reviews appointed by the New York State Supreme Court are scheduled to start in New York (from this conference, as will professor Louise Pottibone Smith, to take the stand at those hearings.

While the Attorney General of the United States is trying to prove we are a "communist front" and the Attorney General of the State of New York is trying to prove we are a "charity," Congressman Walter is now out to prove that we are a "commanizacy" to destroy the security laws of the United States.

All of these stacks have as their mein purpose the destruction of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. They have as a secondary purpose, if they do not achieve their main purpose, involving us in so many proceedings that we will not be able - financially or organizationally - to continue with our work of defending the rights of foreign born Americans. They have still another purpose; involving officers of the organization in court proceedings, such as the possible citation for contempt of Congress I face in Washington, D. C., for challenging the authority of the House Cummittee on Un-American Activities and refuring to give them any books or records of the American Committee. And Rose Chemin, executive director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, faces a similar proceeding here in Los Angeles.

A third purpose of these manifold attacks on the American Committee - which are

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really testimunials to the kind of effective job we do in protecting the foreign born - is to cripple our organization financially. These attacks have burt us but they haven't stepped us. The record of the past year demonstrates that we have succeeded in withstanding Brownell and Javits and Walter since, desaits their ettacks and these many proceedings, we did not diminish in the slightest our work on behalf of the foreign born.

We succeeded in carrying out our over-all program only as the result of untold sacrifices on the part of a large number of people, including the staff of the American Committee, who gave of their time, their energies, and their money. This next year, we will need much more support than we have ever received in the past and we hope that this National Conference will consider this metter very seriously.

I feel that we will succeed in withstanding Brownell and Javits and Welter as well in their desire to destroy the imerican Committee and that we will defeat all of these attacks on our organization. It is the people who will decide what organizations shall exist and function. If the people want an organization to exist, they will make it possible by their support and rarticipation. No Attorney General is going to put us out of business. We will put onselves out of business when we have succeeded in ending discrimination expainst forcign born Americans. We will put ourselves out of business - when we have schieved our program and there is no longer any need for our Committee.

I am welly proud to have been associated with the American Committee these past twenty years. I am very proud not only of the work done by this organization but also of the foliant it has made and equally provided the anemies it has made.

The imedican Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been attacked through the years by Compressman Metin Dies, the first chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee; by Senetor Pat McCarran and Representative Francis Walter; stool-pigeons like Matthew Cvetic and John Lauther and Maurice Malkin; Attorney General Herbert Brownell; top schelans of the American Legion.

I am proud of the fact that I am associated with an organization that has won the disapproval of this conglomeration of un-Americans.

Let us see who in American life has expressed warm and sympathetic support and admiration for our work. There was Freedom Franklin Delano Rosswelt, Wendell Willkis, Rurold Ickes, Cordell Hull, aleanor Rosswelt, Thomas Mann, Albert sinstein Justice Department officials also commended our afforts, including Attornsy General Francis Biddle, Commissioner of Lumigration and Naturalization barl G. Herrison, Chairman of the Board of Immigration Appeals Thomas Finucane.

That is what the record shows, and we are very ground of that record.

We are proud also of those who are currently associated with our Committee. We want to express our appreciation for the semport demonstrated by the sewarty prominent Americans who have served as Spansor's of our Committee during the past, press, as well as to our three Honorary Co-Chairmen: Rev. Equieth Ripley Forbes, Rtw-Rev. Arthur V. Moulton, and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith. We are indeed fortunate in have thing as officers three individuals who are steadiest in their a designment to the demonstrate principles that guide our people. We are especially fortunate in being able to have with us at this Conference Professor Smith, who is devoting a great deal of her time and energies to the work of the American Committee.

This conference should take note also of the outstanding work done by atterneys throughout the country who have made it possible for us to carry on an effective dafense of the rights of the foreign born in the legal erems.

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Att incys in all parts of the nountry are today carrying forward the proud tradition funching former General Commed, the late Cerch King, who devoted her life to the principles for which we organize and compaign. Next month, we observe the fifth emiversary of Carch King's passing and we, of the American Committee, still feel her loss keenly. We are heppy that Mass King's associate, Blanch Freedman, is allow participate in this Commence and will address our Ranquet this eventual.

As we meet today, a Panel on Legal Defense is in session. Attorneys from all parts of the country have gethered in a Panel meeting to discuss latest developments in the defense of the democratic rights of the fereign born. We will hear a report team rice as to their deliberations and conclusions.

of special importance in our day-to-day work is the selfless devotion demenstrated by the state of the American Committee. Harriet Person, administrative secretary, and Alea Jones, ornweigh and educational director, are both participating in this Canlesone, while continuing the work of the organization in New York are Many, Grace Johnson and Mars. Belon Mongon.

Finally, this report would be remiss if it did not acknowledge with deep gratitude the handreds of individuals in all masts of the country and especially here in Les Angeles whe make it possible for us to function and to carry an our work as a result, their voluntary contributions of time and energies and their personal sacrifices in helping to finence our activities. To them especially, we voice our deep stated, time

In completing our work, special natice should be taken of the fact that next Lemember we will asserve the 25th anxiversary of the American Committee for Protection of Fundam Prot. We feel that this Conference should consider that event and make whatever recommendations it feels advisable to guarantee a proper observance of our 25th anxiversary next yetr.

#### V111.

This conort has attempted to cutline the major problems iseing us during the coming your in socking to develop the argrim and work of the American Committee, which is the exclusive consern if this Notional Conference. Many issues have not been discussed and developed by this report since they will be given extended consideration to their reports and by the Conference Famels.

There c.h. be no doubt that, in.working for the hjectives we set curselves, there will be many problems and there will be many difficulties. There will be those who well to horm us and there will be those who will seek to prevent us from engaging how the vergand as the legitimate exercise of our rights and duties as Americans.

Put they will no more succeed in their attraka upon us than they did when they used the life and Sedition Laws of 1798 to try to silence the Juffersenian fore-removed if the program we exposes today.

We have the advantage since we seek no percental grin. We seek only to preserve our rights and the liberties of the people of this ment country. In this our detries and sublit in mange with there that symbolize the democratic strivings of the American people the against the history of our country. It was this same desire that led to the deption of the Declaration of Independence and to the people's insistence that Bill of Fights be incorporated into the Constitution.

That desire for the inliest development of democratic understanding and that

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striving for the fullest possible unfolding of the democratic perspective that is possible in this land of ours is yet to be achieved.

It will be achieved. It will come to mans because of what the first citizens of this country did in the late 1/00's and because of what the people of this country did in the 1800's and because of what the American seconds, including you and me, are doing taday and will continue to do in the ince of all the terror unleashed against us by the Federalists and the Know Nothings and the Kn Klux Klam of yesterday and their counterparts in the Walters and the Brownells and the McCarthyites of teday.

Let up not allow the Un-Americans and the witch-hunters to divert us for one instant. Let up proceed to give adequate and needed consideration to the many serious problems and needing us so that, as a result of our deliberations this week-end, the American Committee for Potestion of Foreign Rem will be armed with the kind of program and perspective it must have to proceed with its work and to further the democratic alphas at the foreign bern and contribut thereby to the fullest development and the weight of American liberties and American freedom, to advancing the weight of the American people and to enhancing our democratic institutions.

# Individuals

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<sup>1</sup> Appears as Ken.
2 Appears as Marian Hathaway in some references.
3 Appears as Eustice.
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Appears as Moranda in some references. <sup>2</sup> Appears Yella Pessl Sobotka.

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Soretti, Fred         7366           Sorotki, Joe         7424           Sorokin, Joe         7424           Sorokin, Pitrim A         7383, 8098           Sorrell, Herbert         7564, 7872           Soskin, Ida         7785           Soso, Pasko         7800           Soule, Isobel Walker         7434 , 8227           Southard, Kenneth         7237           Southard, Mary         8232           Souther, Jack         7367           Soyer, Moses         7283, 7285, 7427           Sover, Robel         7379, 7404           Soyka, Joseph         7245           Spanovich, Stanley         7530           Sparks, Nemmy         8154           Sparks, Nemmy         8154           Speck, Theresa         8273, 8285           Spector, Frank         7355, 7850, 7871, 7880, 7884, 8001, 8003, 8177, 8310, 8353, 8360           Spector, Rose         7273, 7280, 7871, 7972, 7974, 8003           Spector, Solomon R	Song, John D.	7204
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Appears as Winifred Thompson.
<sup>2</sup> Appears as Raymon R.
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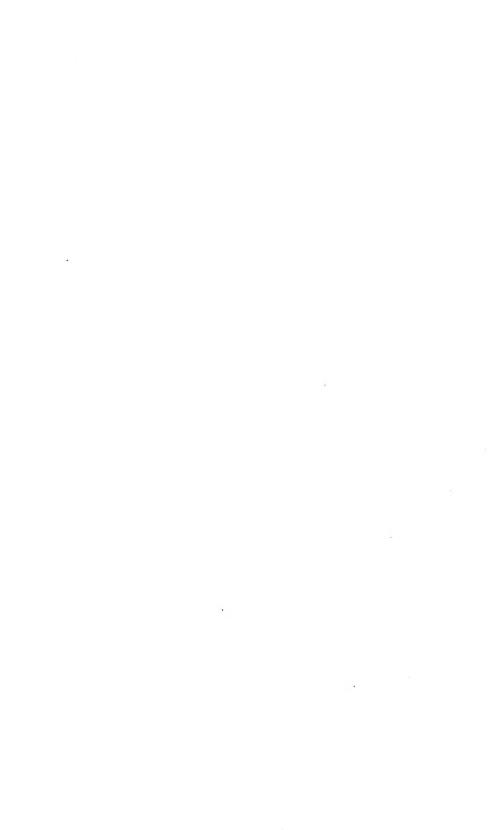
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